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CH ACC. NO.	P.A.	PUBL. DATE	ISSUE
HE 000 482		66	RIEAUG69

AUTHOR
Schmid, Calvin F.; And Others

TITLE
Studies in Enrollment Trends and Patterns. Part I--Regular Academic Year: 1930-1964.

SOURCE CODE

INSTITUTION (SOURCE)
Washington Univ., Seattle.

SP. AG. CODE

SPONSORING AGENCY

EDRS PRICE
1.00;12.10

CONTRACT NO.

GRANT NO.

REPORT NO.
Long-Range Planning Stud-17

BUREAU NO.

AVAILABILITY

JOURNAL CITATION

DESCRIPTIVE NOTE
240p.

DESCRIPTORS
Degrees (Titles); *Enrollment Trends; Graduate Students; *Higher Education; *Student Characteristics; *Student Enrollment

IDENTIFIERS
Seattle; *University of Washington

ABSTRACT

Part I, which concerns regular, degree-credit, day students, is part of a study to analyze major facets of institutional change at the University of Washington. It is a guide for determining administrative decisions and policy as well as for developing future plans for the University. Part I covers: class differentials in enrollment trends and forecasts; trends in undergraduates by major field and college; trends in graduate and professional students by major field and college; trends in course enrollment and credit hours; trends in graduate and undergraduate degrees; trends in enrollment by age and sex; trends in geographic distribution of enrollment; enrollment trends by marital status; and trends in religious preference of the student body. Fall Quarter enrollment data were utilized because they are generally more representative, comparable and comprehensive than data for other terms. Virtually all the basic data were obtained from the registrar's office and most of the information was derived from student responses on registration forms. To ensure the maximum possible reliability, other University records were examined and members of the administrative and teaching staffs consulted. Extensive use was made of graphic techniques. Part II concerns Summer Quarter students and Part III, evening class and extension students. (JS)

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Long-Range Planning Studies—Report No. 17 (9)

STUDIES IN ENROLLMENT TRENDS AND PATTERNS

PART I—REGULAR ACADEMIC YEAR: 1930 TO 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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By
Calvin F. Schmid
James O. Gibbs
George Kupfer
F. Jean Watson

HE 000 482

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE - 1966

Long-Range Planning Studies—Report No. 17

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PREFACE

The purpose of this study is to analyze major facets of institutional change at the University of Washington, primarily since 1930, as a guide in the determination of administrative decision and policy, as well as in the development of future plans for the University. The project was undertaken at the request of Dr. Frederick P. Thieme, Vice President of the University of Washington.

This study will be presented in three parts, covering the following: (1) regular, degree-credit, day students (Part I); (2) Summer Quarter students (Part II); and (3) evening class and extension students (Part III).

The subjects in Part I are summarized as follows: (1) class differentials in enrollment trends and forecasts; (2) trends in undergraduates by major field and college; (3) trends in graduate and professional students by major field and college; (4) trends in course enrollment and credit hours; (5) trends in graduate and undergraduate degrees; (6) trends in enrollment by age and sex; (7) trends in geographic distribution of enrollment; (8) enrollment trends by marital status; and (9) trends in religious preference of the student body.

Most of the statistical series included in Part I cover the period from 1930 to 1964. The rationale for selecting 1930 as the starting point for this analysis may be stated as follows: first, there is a paucity of continuous, comparable and reliable data before 1930. Second, in terms of economic, social, and political conditions, 1930 marks a logical starting point for an analysis of this kind. Third, the impact of the depression period of the 1930's, World War II, demobilization, the Korean Conflict, the Cold War, and the consequences of the post-war baby boom are reflected in the several series of data covered.

Part I will comprise nine major chapters corresponding to the topics indicated in the third paragraph. In accordance with common practice, Fall Quarter enrollment data are utilized. Generally, Fall Quarter data are more representative, comparable and comprehensive than data for other terms, and provide the most satisfactory basis for the types of analyses undertaken in this study.[1] The statistical series include only regular, degree-credit, day students. Evening class, extension students, correspondence students, and auditors are excluded.

In order to facilitate and simplify presentation, and at the same time, to conserve space, extensive use has been made of graphic techniques. By means of well-constructed graphs it is possible to relate a complete, coherent, balanced, and accurate account within a minimum of space. The basic graphic form used in all three studies is the semi-logarithmic chart.[2]

Virtually all of the basic data for this report were obtained from the Registrar's Office of the University of Washington. Most of this information is derived from student responses on registration forms. The collation and analysis of the data presented in this report was extremely laborious and time-consuming. In order to attain the highest possible degree of reliability and comparability, constant evaluation, checking, and clarification of the data were necessary. This included examination of various University records, as well as personal consultation with members of the administrative and teaching staffs.

In the preparation of this report, Mrs. Ethelyn B. Toner and Mr. Carl G. Young, former Registrars, and Miss Betty Gehringer, Associate Registrar, have been most cooperative and helpful. Special credit is due to the following staff members of the Office of Population Research for their careful and constructive statistical, editorial, and drafting assistance: Gloria M. Austin, Rayma L. Birdsall, Jerry H. Durham, Jenet C. Fogman, Frances S. Howe, David W. Larson, Vincent A. Miller, Donald S. Olofson, Shirlee A. Olofson, Lorene D. Peters, James M. Pirak, and Norma Ellen

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[1] During the years 1943-1945, the University operated on a quarter and a semester system simultaneously. The semester system was adopted during World War II as an emergency measure to accommodate training programs of the Armed Forces. For this period, in order to maintain statistical continuity and comparability, it was found necessary to combine quarter and semester data.

[2] For those unfamiliar with semi-logarithmic charts, the following brief explanation may be helpful. Semi-logarithmic charts are designed mainly to portray rates of change clearly, correctly, and meaningfully. In the semi-logarithmic chart, the vertical axis is ruled logarithmically, the horizontal axis, arithmetically. Semi-logarithmic charts emphasize relative change and indicate absolute amounts at the same time. The slope of a curve for any given period is indicative of the rate of change of the variable. If the slope of the curve is sharp, then the rate of change is relatively great; and, by the same logic, a gradual rate of change is indicated by a comparatively slight slope. This type of chart also allows plotting of curves of widely varying numerical size. This would be impossible on the simple arithmetic chart. Semi-logarithmic charts also possess great flexibility, in that several series of data can be represented clearly on one grid. All of the charts used in this report include four decks or tiers with standardized scales.

Verwey. Many faculty and administrative colleagues throughout the University have been most helpful in providing supplementary data and in clarifying historical and statistical questions.

Calvin F. Schmid

Department of Sociology
Office of Population Research
January, 1966

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

Total Enrollment

Trends and forecasts in enrollment for the University of Washington, from 1930 to 1970, are portrayed in Figure I:1. In 1930, a total of 7,368 students were enrolled.[1] By 1964, the total enrollment was 22,930. This represents an increase of more than three times that of 1930, or a gain of 211.2 per cent. During this period enrollment trends have been affected by a number of significant historical events. The temporary dip in enrollment in 1932 appears to be related to the depression. After 1932, enrollment rose steadily to 10,905 in 1938, and then leveled off until 1941 when the impact of World War II was felt. By 1943, enrollment had dropped to 4,854 -- the lowest point during the 35 years under study. Although the War had not ended, enrollment showed a very noticeable rise in 1944, and had reached 15,594 by 1946. The V-12 and other training programs accounted for enrollment increases in 1944 and 1945, and of course, the influx of veterans during the post-War years was responsible for the unprecedented enrollments. The next major historical condition affecting University enrollment was the Korean Conflict, but its effects were not as drastic as those of World War II. Enrollment had dropped to 13,297 by 1951. The upward swing in 1954 has continued at a rather moderate, but consistent pace to the present time.

The period of growth from 1954 through 1964 represents the most stable growth-period since 1930. However, it also should be recognized that 1961 and 1962 showed a slackening rate of growth. Administrative policies instituted in the fall term of 1961 seem to account for the temporary decline in growth rate. Admission requirements were upgraded, tuition was increased, and a non-refundable registration fee of $50.00 was established for new students.

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[1] The statistical series in this report include only regular, degree-credit, day students. Evening class, extension students, correspondence students and auditors are excluded.

Table I:I*

Enrollment Trends: Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional Students
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964

Year	Number of Students Enrolled							
	Grand Total	Undergraduate					Graduate	Professional
		Total	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Senior		
1964 . . .	22,930	17,848	5,919	4,080	3,715	4,134	4,156	926
1963 . . .	20,962	16,309	5,564	4,145	3,239	3,361	3,769	884
1962 . . .	19,130	14,813	5,193	3,744	2,812	3,064	3,417	900
1961 . . .	18,841	14,602	5,417	3,503	2,738	2,944	3,408	831
1960 . . .	18,143	14,094	5,352	3,180	2,744	2,818	3,234	815
1959 . . .	16,882	13,144	4,927	2,944	2,512	2,761	2,951	787
1958 . . .	16,202	12,853	4,657	3,085	2,570	2,541	2,519	830
1957 . . .	15,427	12,367	4,598	2,869	2,466	2,434	2,195	865
1956 . . .	14,947	12,025	3,958	2,895	2,545	2,627	2,033	889
1955 . . .	14,165	11,410	3,790	2,769	2,364	2,487	1,859	896
1954 . . .	13,675	10,940	3,584	2,612	2,237	2,507	1,846	889
1953 . . .	13,048	10,374	3,414	2,379	2,200	2,381	1,796	878
1952 . . .	13,072	10,377	3,308	2,389	2,257	2,423	1,817	878
1951 . . .	13,297	10,378	3,098	2,435	2,343	2,502	2,052	867
1950 . . .	14,590	11,536	3,109	2,814	2,681	2,932	2,208	846
1949 . . .	16,380	13,466	3,479	3,204	3,191	3,592	2,081	833
1948 . . .	16,650	14,327	3,905	3,459	3,799	3,164	1,617	706
1947 . . .	15,990	13,983	4,123	4,227	3,049	2,584	1,380	627
1946 . . .	15,594	13,801	5,673	3,599	2,530	1,999	1,261	532
1945 . . .	9,029	8,261	4,120	1,920	1,346	875	641	127
1944 . . .	5,943	5,479	2,736	1,264	846	633	399	65
1943 . . .	4,854	4,472	2,091	1,010	748	623	335	47
1942 . . .	7,861	7,366	3,162	1,740	1,251	1,213	421	74
1941 . . .	9,586	8,728	3,318	2,046	1,717	1,647	671	187
1940 . . .	10,669	9,652	3,387	2,330	2,048	1,887	859	158
1939 . . .	10,662	9,624	3,175	2,434	2,115	1,900	835	203
1938 . . .	10,905	9,771	3,298	2,520	2,144	1,809	902	232
1937 . . .	10,703	9,641	3,514	2,557	1,990	1,580	801	261
1936 . . .	10,123	9,192	3,414	2,420	1,894	1,464	712	219
1935 . . .	9,217	8,344	3,112	2,243	1,723	1,266	666	207
1934 . . .	8,748	7,776	3,149	1,984	1,462	1,181	683	289
1933 . . .	7,255	6,367	2,524	1,513	1,291	1,039	554	334
1932 . . .	6,339	5,509	1,848	1,506	1,173	982	513	317
1931 . . .	6,924	6,051	2,124	1,659	1,267	1,001	562	311
1930 . . .	7,368	6,546	2,608	1,600	1,266	1,072	521	301

*Before 1954, it has been necessary to adjust statistics for certain categories in this table, particularly for those classified as "professionals." As a consequence, some discrepancies will be observed between these statistics and those officially released by the Registrar's Office. See text for further explanation.

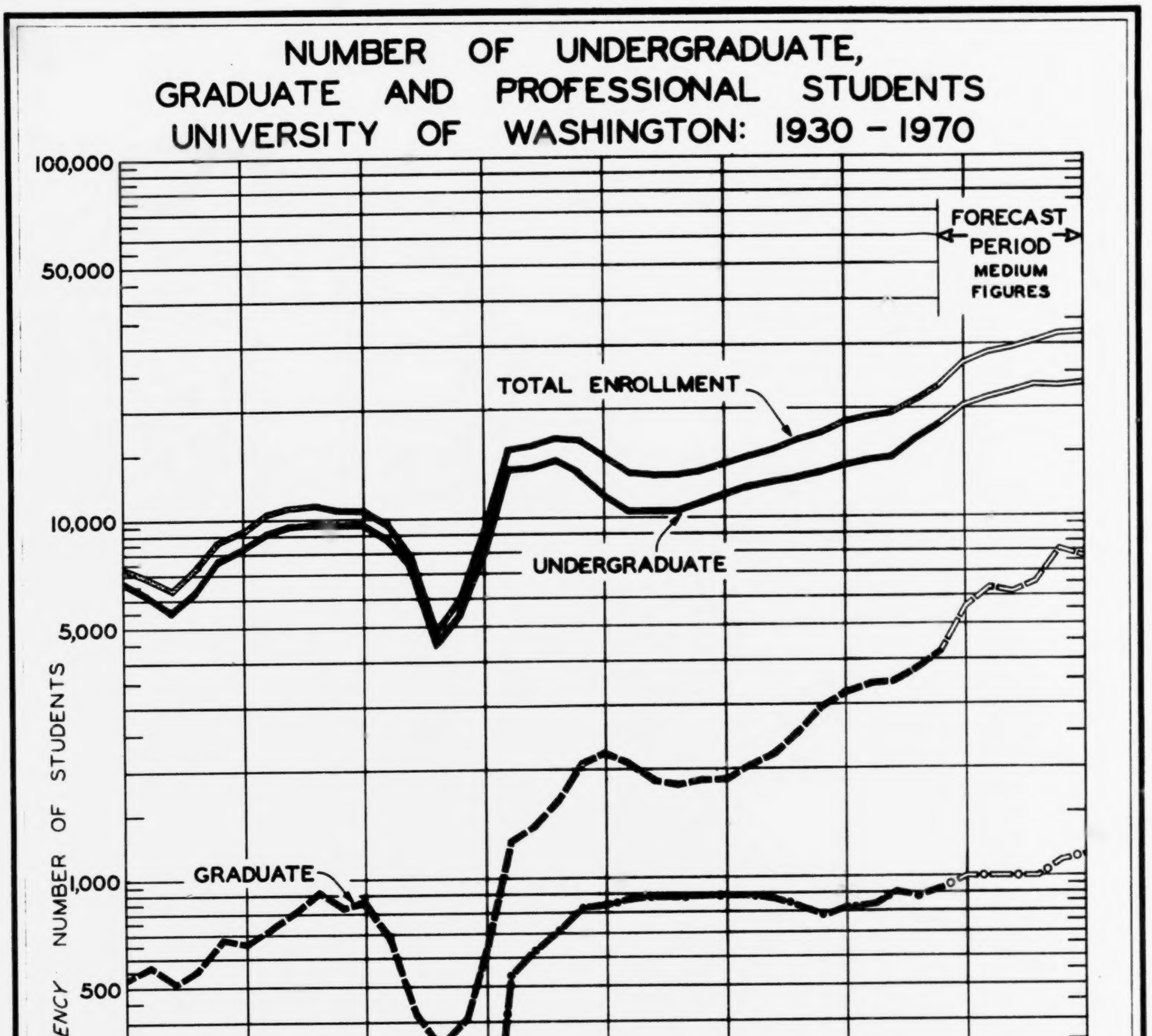
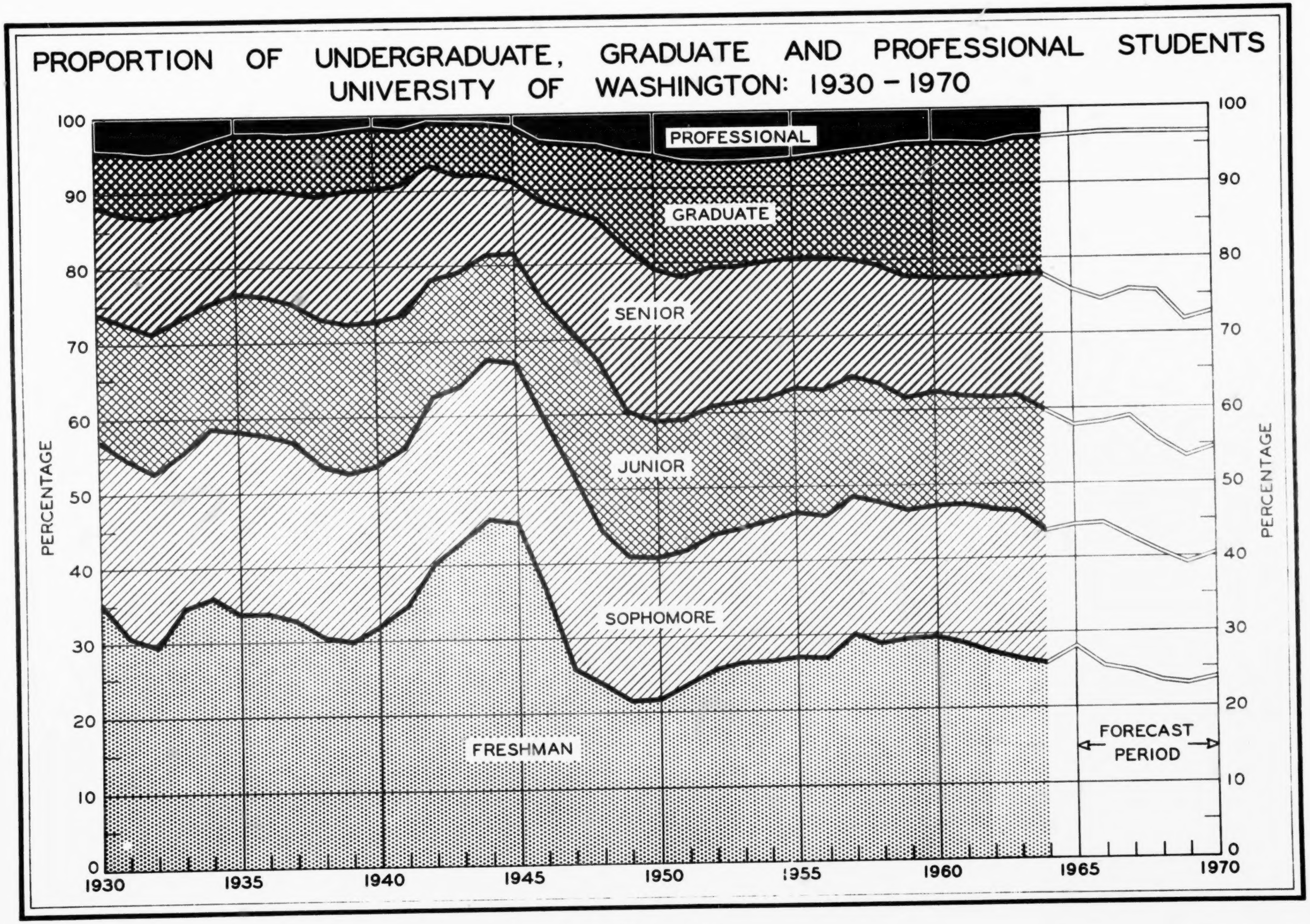
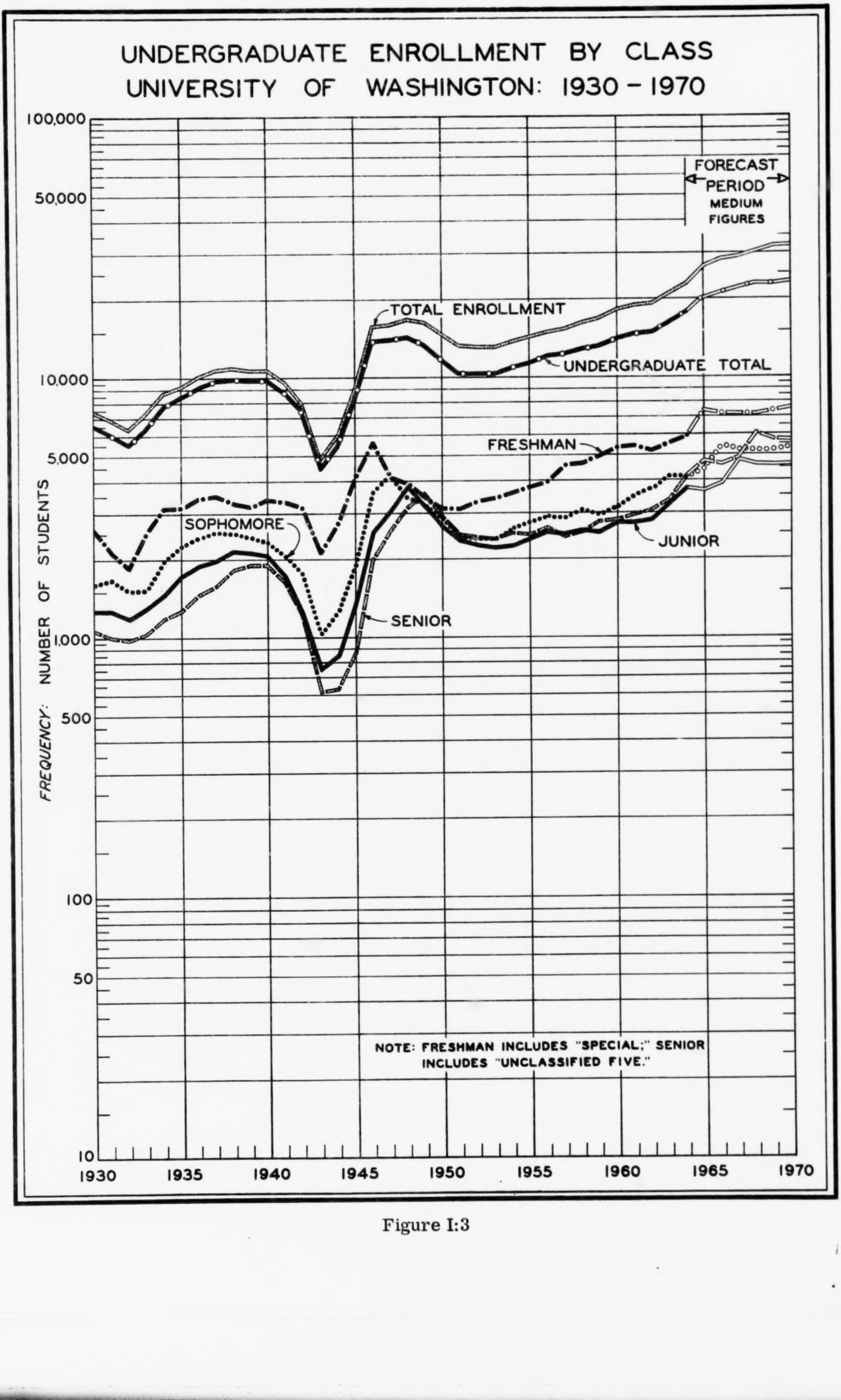

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1970
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
FORECAST PERIOD MEDIUM FIGURES
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
UNDERGRADUATE
GRADUATE
PROFESSIONAL *
*PROFESSIONAL INCLUDES LAW, MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY. PRIOR TO 1946, THIS CATEGORY CONSISTED SOLELY OF LAW.

Figure I:1



PROPORTION OF UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1970

Figure I:2



UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1970

Figure I:3

In summary, University enrollment has increased more than three times since 1930, experiencing setbacks during the Depression, World War II and the Korean Conflict. World War II is by far the most salient factor affecting enrollment during the past 35 years. If the years 1941-1945 are not considered, the enrollment curve is relatively steady in an ever-increasing rise. This trend is expected to continue.[2]

Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional

Total enrollment can be grouped into three basic categories -- undergraduate, graduate, and professional. "Professional students" are defined as those working for first professional degrees in Medicine, Dentistry, and Law. "Graduate students" are students holding a bachelor's or higher degree, who, having fulfilled certain specific requirements, have been admitted to the Graduate School. "Undergraduates" comprise the remainder of students working for University credit. A bachelor's degree does not, in itself, constitute graduate standing in the University. Students who are doing graduate work in the fields of Medicine and Dentistry in pursuit of non-professional higher degrees are classified as graduate students.

In the past, graduate standing has not been as rigorously defined as it is today. Official University records have included graduate students who at present would not qualify for graduate standing. Thus, in earlier years, graduate student totals may be unrealistically high according to current definitions and standards. Since this report attempts to portray University development from year to year in a comparable manner, an attempt has been made, where possible, to standardize the data. Among the changes made in official data, the following are most important:

1. Prior to 1946, University data reported Law students as part of the undergraduate or graduate totals depending upon how many years of college had been completed. It was not until 1946, with the establishment of the Medical and Dental Schools, that the University chose to use the "professional" designation in addition to the graduate--undergraduate dichotomy. Therefore,

---

[2] In the fall of 1965, there were 25,152 students reported. Medium forecasts prepared by the Washington State Census Board, December, 1965, indicate that there will be approximately 27,100 students registering in the fall term of 1966 and 28,300 in the fall term of 1967.

before 1946, all Law students have been extracted from graduate and undergraduate totals and subsumed under the "professional" category.

2. In some cases, students have been reported as graduates in such majors as Pre-Dentistry, Pre-Education, Pre-Medicine and Pre-Law. Since these are obviously undergraduate programs, such students have been made a part of the undergraduate enrollment for the purpose of this report.[3]

Trends in enrollment for undergraduate, graduate and professional categories are presented in Figures I:1 and I:2. Undergraduate enrollment trends follow very closely the curve of over-all University enrollment. This, of course, is readily explainable as the undergraduate enrollment has not been less than 77.0 per cent of total enrollment during the entire thirty-five-year period. Thus, the configuration of the undergraduate curve can best be interpreted in terms of the preceding discussion of total enrollment. Although undergraduate enrollment still constitutes 77.0 per cent of total University enrollment, it can be seen clearly that its importance is declining slowly relative to graduate and professional enrollments.

Graduate enrollment has also followed the pattern of general enrollment. The important difference between the graduate and the undergraduate curves is the relative rate of increase. Since 1956, the number of graduate students has been increasing at a much faster rate than the total enrollment. The rate of growth of graduate enrollment was especially pronounced from 1943 through 1951. During this period, the graduate program grew from less than 7.0 per cent of the total enrollment to more than 15.0 per cent. At present, graduate students comprise 18.1 per cent of the total enrollment.

The Law, Dental and Medical Schools comprise the professional category. Between 1930 and 1964, the professional category decreased from 4.1 per cent to 4.0 per cent of total student enrollment. However, from about 1943 to the early 1950's, it increased from 50 to almost 900 students, growing from less than 1.0 per cent of total enrollment to almost 7.0 per cent (Figures I:1 and I:2). The major factor in this unprecedented increase was the establishment of the Medical and Dental Schools in 1945, and their subsequent growth. Since the early 1950's, the rate of increase in professional enrollment has declined relative to total University growth. In actual numbers, professional students have remained relatively stable. A slight upward turn in both number and rate of growth is revealed in 1964.

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[3] Total University enrollment statistics in this report correspond to official University enrollment statistics for the entire thirty-five-year period. However, before 1954, undergraduate, graduate and professional enrollment totals in this report differ from official University totals due to changes made for purposes of comparability.

Undergraduates by Class

Figures I:2 and I:3 illustrate enrollment trends and forecasts of the four classes which comprise the undergraduate category. Each class, i.e., freshman,[4] sophomore, junior and senior,[5] basically has followed the over-all University enrollment trends. After reaching a low point in enrollment in 1932, each class increased moderately until 1940. By 1943, the lowest enrollments were recorded for each of the classes during the entire period under study. Following the termination of World War II, enrollments increased markedly, with each class consecutively reaching maximal enrollments between 1946 and 1949. In 1946, there were 5,673 freshmen, or 36.4 per cent of total University enrollment. In 1947, there were 4,227 sophomores, or 26.4 per cent. In 1948, 3,799 juniors comprised 22.8 per cent of total University enrollment. In 1949, the senior class enrollment was 3,592, or 21.9 per cent.

Immediately after these post-War maxima, enrollment decreased until the early 1950's. Thereafter, each class increased in size almost without exception. Most noticeable has been the increase in the freshman class -- from 3,098 students in 1951 to 5,919 in 1964, or from 23.3 per cent of the total student body to 25.8 per cent. Sophomores, juniors and seniors have all followed a similar pattern -- increasing in number, however decreasing proportionately. Sophomores increased in number from 2,435 students in 1951 to 4,080, but decreased proportionately from 18.3 per cent to 17.8 per cent; juniors increased in number from 2,343 to 3,715, but decreased proportionately from 17.6 per cent to 16.2 per cent; seniors increased in number from 2,502 to 4,134, but decreased proportionately from 18.8 per cent to 18.0 per cent.

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[4] Freshman includes "Specials." The official University Bulletin contains the following concerning specials: "Persons who are not high school graduates but who are 21 or older and legal residents of Washington may apply to the Board of Admissions with special standing. With their applications, they must submit all available records of secondary school and college study. Special students may register in and take for credit whatever courses the Dean of the College permits, but may not participate in student activities or receive degrees. By fulfilling conditions specified by the Board of Admissions, special students may change their status to that of regular students and may receive degrees."

The number of specials has been decreasing each year. In 1964, only 27 specials were reported.

[5] Senior includes "Unclassified 5's." Unclassified 5's are students holding bachelor's degrees but not enrolled in the Graduate School. Many of these students are working for a second bachelor's degree or are ineligible to be admitted to the Graduate School because of grades or other deficiencies. Unclassified 5's are included in the senior class and comprise a significant proportion of the total student body. In 1964, 800 unclassified 5's were reported.

In 1964, the freshman class ranked first in number enrolled, the senior class second, the sophomore class third, and the junior class fourth. Partial explanation of the size of the senior class derives from the fact that "unclassified 5's" are included in the senior class.

Increasing enrollments should continue into the future, barring, of course, a severe economic depression, a total war, or some other social cataclysm. In 1964, the freshman and sophomore classes comprised 43.6 per cent of the total enrollment. This proportion is expected to increase considerably in the fall of 1965, as the post-World War II baby boom is experienced in college enrollments.

CHAPTER II

TRENDS IN UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT BY ACADEMIC MAJOR

This chapter is devoted to a detailed analysis of changing patterns and trends in undergraduate enrollment according to major field. The term "major" is applied to the department or subject in which a student elects to specialize. Undergraduate majors are treated as one of a number of variables indicative of the role and institutional importance of particular colleges, schools and departments in the University. The number of undergraduate majors in a department, school or college, of course, is only one indication of the academic responsibilities and comparative size of a department. The number of graduate majors as well as total enrollment and type and amount of courses offered also are indicative of the size and academic load of a department.

The classification scheme used in this study is shown in Table II:I. In grouping the various majors, an attempt has been made to follow the most recent administrative divisions. Considerable difficulty was experienced in developing clear and simple groupings of major fields, and exception might be taken to some of the labels and categories that have been used. Nevertheless, every effort was made to attain simplicity, accuracy, brevity, and clarity of presentation.

Since 1930, seventeen new undergraduate majors have been instituted at the University of Washington. They include Advertising (School of Communications), Radio-T.V. (School of Communications), Speech, Atmospheric Sciences, Oceanography, General Studies, Geography, Pre-Dentistry, Pre-Medical Technology, Medical Technology, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Pre-Physical Therapy, Physical Therapy, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Pre-Dental Hygiene, and Dental Hygiene. Although these additions are significant, only 5.9 per cent of the total undergraduate student body were majoring in these specialities in 1964. Thus, 94.1 per cent of the undergraduates in 1964 are majoring in subjects offered in 1930. This points to the fact that the University had already developed a diversified program in terms of major fields or specialities more than 30 years ago.

Some major departments, of course, have undergone extensive curricular changes since 1930. For example, the Department of Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature has many more courses in 1964 than in 1930 when it was known as the Department of Oriental Studies. The more important and relevant changes that have taken place during the past 35 years are included in the discussions of the various major fields.

For clarity, meaningfulness and precision of presentation, two series of data are included for each major field. The first series represents the actual number of students, while the second series is a relative measure expressed as rates per 1,000 undergraduates. Thus, in the first instance the number of students declaring a particular major is shown, and in the second, the number of majors relative to total undergraduate enrollment is presented. These two series complement each other. They permit the reader to interpret temporal changes in major fields in terms of both absolute as well as relative measures. Discussion and reference to charts will follow the classification scheme presented in Table II:I.

Table II:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Undergraduate Students

I. College of Arts and Sciences (Figures II:1 and II:2)

  A. Languages (Figures II:3 and II:4)

    1. Classics
    2. English, including General and Comparative Literature
    3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
    4. Germanic Languages and Literature
    5. Romance Languages and Literature
    6. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
    7. Speech

  B. Semi-Professional Schools (Figures II:5 and II:6)

    1. Advertising and Radio-Television
    2. Art
    3. Drama
    4. Home Economics
    5. Journalism
    6. Music
    7. Physical and Health Education

  C. Biological Sciences (Figures II:7 and II:8)

    1. Anatomy
    2. Botany
    3. Microbiology
    4. Zoology

  D. Natural Sciences (Figures II:9 and II:10)

    1. Atmospheric Sciences
    2. Chemistry
    3. Geology
    4. Mathematics
    5. Oceanography
    6. Physics

  E. Social Sciences (Figures II:11, II:12, II:13, and II:14)

    1. Anthropology
    2. Economics
    3. General Studies
    4. Geography
    5. History
    6. Philosophy
    7. Political Science
    8. Psychology
    9. Sociology

Table II:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields

University of Washington Undergraduate Students (Continued)

F. Pre-Professional and Pre-Major Programs (Figures II:15 and II:16)

1. Pre-Dentistry
2. Pre-Education
3. Pre-Law
4. Pre-Medicine
5. Other Pre-Professionals
6. Pre-Major

II. College of Business Administration (Figures II:17, II:18, II:19, and II:20)

III. College of Engineering (Figures II:21, II:22, II:23, and II:24)

IV. College of Architecture and Urban Planning (Figures II:25 and II:26)

V. College of Education (Figures II:25 and II:26)

VI. College of Fisheries (Figures II:25 and II:26)

VII. College of Forestry (Figures II:25 and II:26)

VIII. Health Sciences (Figures II:27 and II:28)

1. School of Nursing
2. College of Pharmacy
3. Dental Hygiene
4. Medical Technology
5. Occupational Therapy
6. Physical Therapy
7. Public Health and Preventive Medicine

IX. All Others*

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*"All Others" includes residual and anomalous categories not amenable to the classification scheme developed for this report. Before 1946, the number of students in this category ranged from 10 to 204. After 1946, the number is negligible. This group is composed of the following majors:

(1) "Library" from 1930-1932
(2) "Library Science" in 1930 and 1931
(3) "Pre-Forestry" from 1945-1950
(4) "Social Work" from 1937-1953
(5) "Pre-Engineering" in the College of Arts and Sciences from 1934-1945
(6) "Oceanography" in 1934, 1935, and 1951
(7) One major reported in "Genetics" in 1962
(8) Nine "undergraduate transients" in 1964

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES[1]

As indicated previously, during this thirty-five-year period, 1930 to 1964, an attempt has been made to reconstruct the major departments and fields of the College of Arts and Sciences on the basis of its present structure. Thus, the reconstructed arts and sciences program of 1930 lacks only the following subjects which are a part of the 1964 College of Arts and Sciences: Advertising, Atmospheric Sciences, General Studies, Geography, Oceanography, Pre-Dental Hygiene, Pre-Dentistry, Pre-Medical Technology, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Pre-Physical Therapy, Radio-T.V., and Speech. The number of majors added to the arts and sciences program existing in 1930 accounts for 920 students, or 9.7 per cent of the current enrollment of the College of Arts and Sciences.[2]

Figure II:1 shows that the arts and sciences program has grown from 3,596 majors in 1930, to 9,484 in 1964. This growth closely parallels that of the total undergraduate enrollment. The ratio of students in the College of Arts and Sciences per 1,000 total undergraduates is slightly less in 1964 than it was in 1930 (549.3 in 1930, and 531.4 in 1964). Figure II:2 indicates that the College of Arts and Sciences recorded the highest rate of students per 1,000 undergraduate enrollment during the war-years of 1943 and 1944 (a rate of 690.0 in 1944). The mid-1950's represent the lowest relative position of the College of Arts and Sciences, when enrollment declined to a rate of 423.7 per 1,000 undergraduates (1956). Between 1956 and 1962, the rate of enrollment in the College of Arts and Sciences increased each successive year, but decreased in both 1963 and 1964.

Figures II:1 and II:2 portray frequencies and rates of change for various academic groupings within the College of Arts and Sciences. All have increased in number of students since 1930, the Semi-Professional fields and Biological Sciences showing the slowest growth.

However, since 1930, the rates of undergraduate majors per 1,000 undergraduates for Biological Sciences and the Semi-Professional fields have shown noticeable declines. Also, Languages has shown a comparatively slight decrease.

The most impressive rates were recorded by the Natural and Social Sciences. In terms of rates per 1,000 undergraduates, the Social Sciences have grown from

---

[1] The College of Arts and Sciences also has been named the College of Literature, Science and Arts, College of Liberal Arts, and University College. Since 1939 it has been known as the College of Arts and Sciences.

[2] It should not be overlooked that several departments and major fields such as Architecture, Fisheries, Nursing, and Social Work have undergone administrative separation from the College of Arts and Sciences since 1930. In this report, however, the data on majors for departments and fields are analyzed as separate series in terms of the 1964 administrative structure.

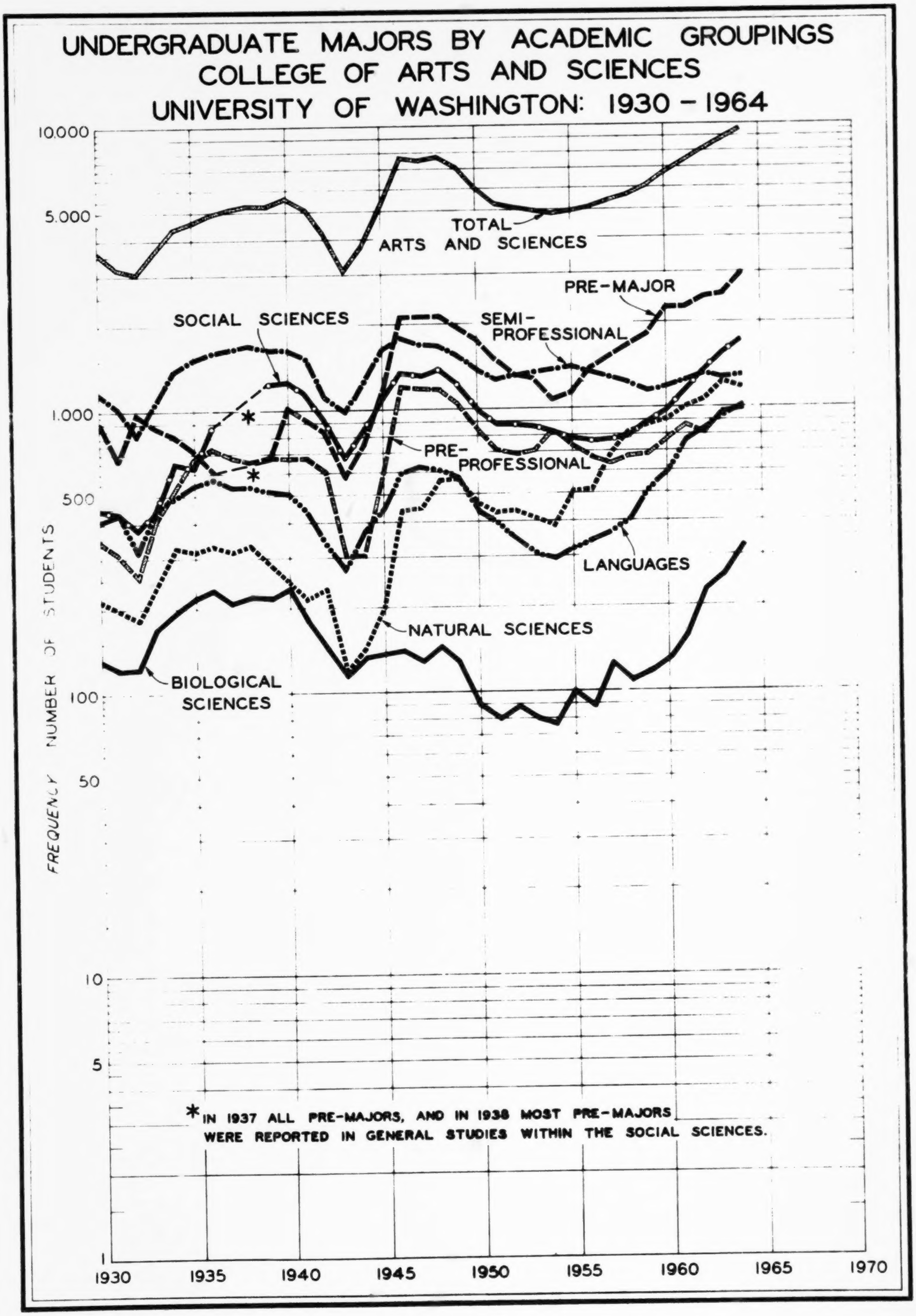

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
PRE-MAJOR
SOCIAL SCIENCES
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL
PRE-PROFESSIONAL
LANGUAGES
NATURAL SCIENCES
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
*
*
*IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Figure II: 1

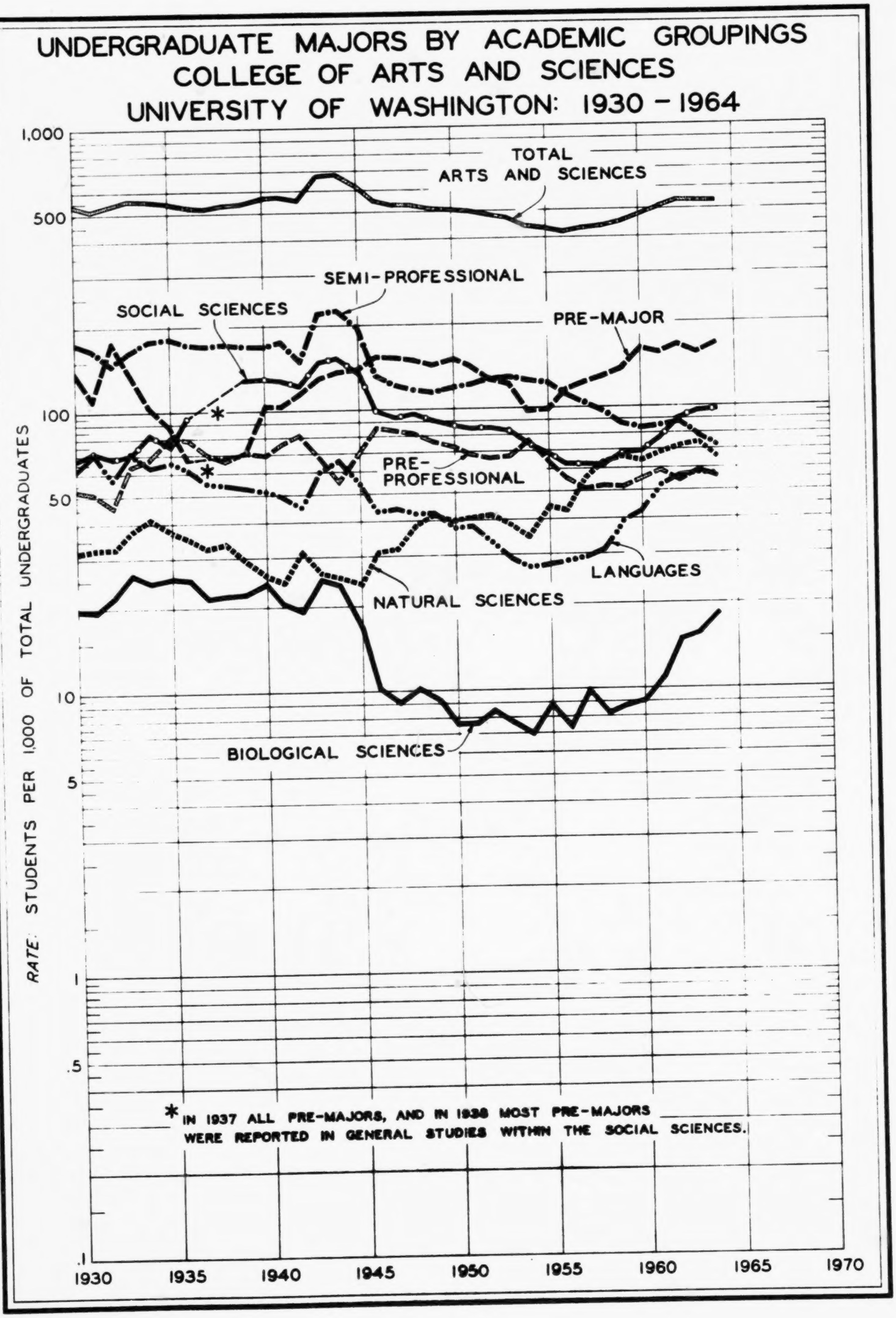

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS BY ACADEMIC GROUPINGS
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL
SOCIAL SCIENCES
PRE-MAJOR
PRE-PROFESSIONAL
LANGUAGES
NATURAL SCIENCES
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
*
*
* IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Figure II:2

68.4 in 1930 to 97.1 in 1964, and the Natural Sciences from 31.9 to 65.2. It should be noted that increases in the Social and Natural Sciences are due, in a large part, to the addition of major fields such as Atmospheric Sciences, Geography and Oceanography, rather than to increases in existing major fields.

Speaking only of the last few years, Biological Sciences and Languages have shown the most pronounced growth. Figures II:1 and II:2 show that beginning in the late 1950's Biological Sciences and Languages have risen sharply, both in number of majors, and in rates per 1,000 undergraduates.

Languages

Classics. The Department of Classics includes majors in Greek and Latin. From 1930 to 1944, the number of undergraduate students majoring in this field showed a downward trend, declining from 30 majors, or a rate of 4.6 per 1,000 undergraduates to no majors in 1944. From 1945 to the present, the number of majors in Classics has grown at an increasing rate (Figures II:3 and II:4). In 1964 there were 34 undergraduate majors in Classics, representing a rate of 1.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

English. This series includes all students reported as majoring in General and Comparative Literature in addition to regular English majors. In 1930 the English Department had 230 majors, or a rate of 35.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1964 the corresponding figures were 475 and 26.6. At the present time, this department ties for first place with Art in the number of undergraduate majors among the various specialities in the College of Arts and Sciences. It will be observed from Figure II:3 that the curve for English majors closely parallels that for all undergraduates, but shows more fluctuation after World War II. Since 1953, the number of majors in English has increased from 142 to 475. In terms of rate per 1,000 undergraduates, Figure II:4 shows that from 1930 to 1952 the department experienced a marked decline. However, between 1953 and 1964 the number of majors per 1,000 undergraduates increased from 13.7 to 26.6. Although this department has grown rapidly in number of undergraduate majors since 1953, it does not comprise as large a proportion of undergraduate majors in 1964 as it did in 1930.

Far Eastern. Since 1930 the Far Eastern Department has developed a much expanded curriculum, including Slavic, Oriental, and Russian Languages and Literature, as well as History and Geography courses. Unlike virtually every department in the University, Far Eastern experienced little decline and even a measure of growth during World War II. This was largely due to their special programs for language training (Figures II:3 and II:4).

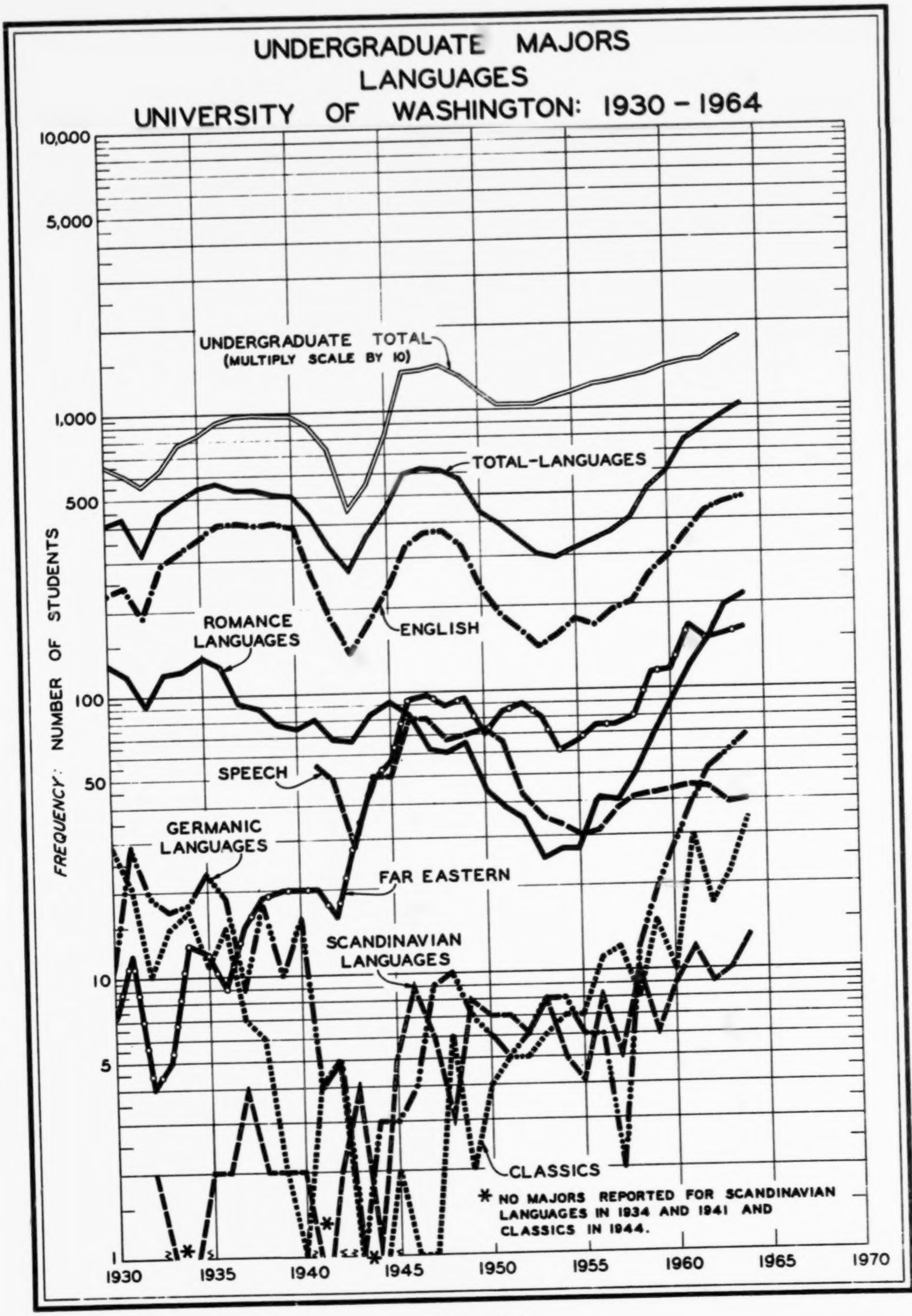

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
TOTAL-LANGUAGES
ENGLISH
ROMANCE LANGUAGES
SPEECH
GERMANIC LANGUAGES
FAR EASTERN
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES
CLASSICS
* NO MAJORS REPORTED FOR SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES IN 1934 AND 1941 AND CLASSICS IN 1944.

Figure II:3

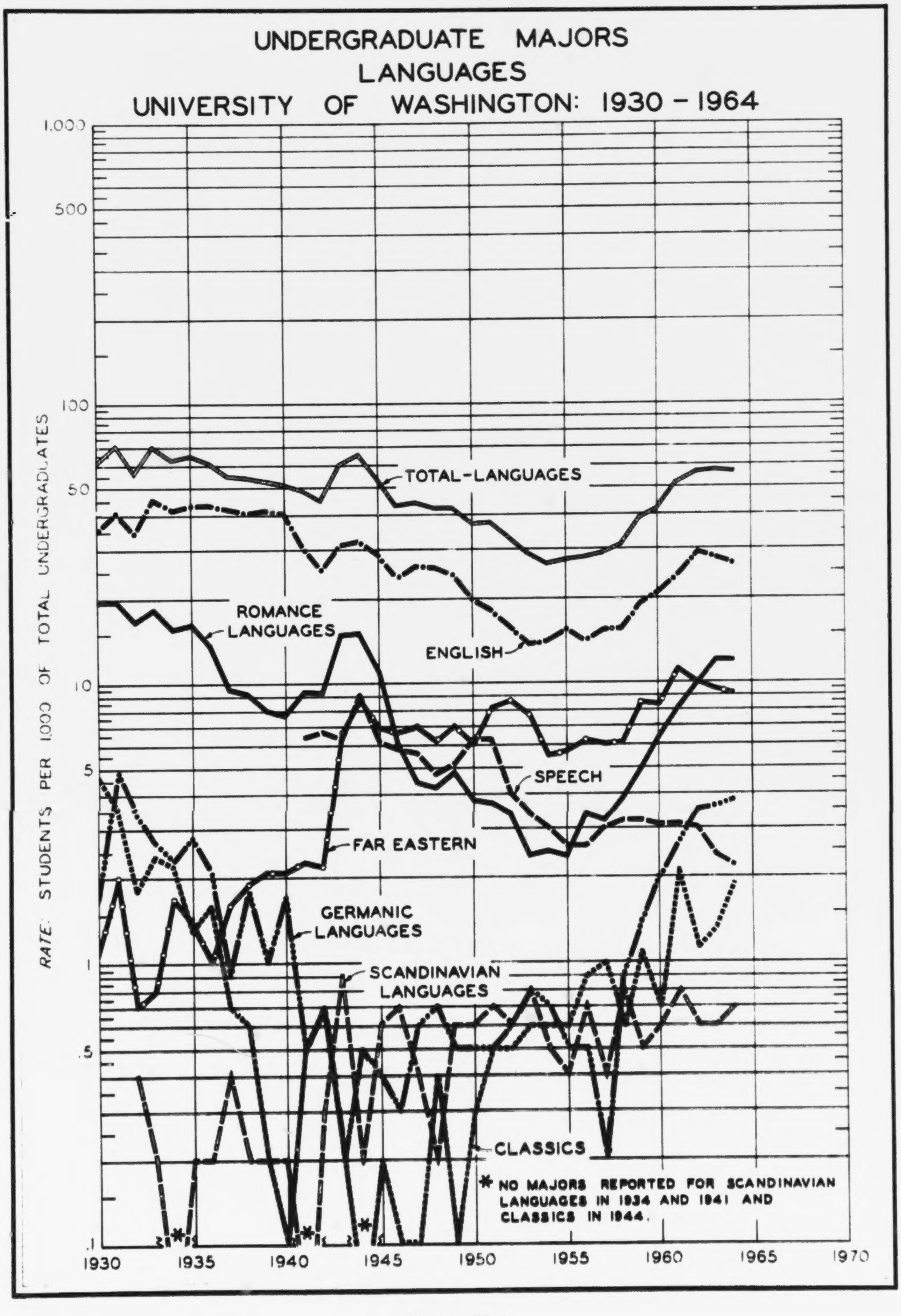

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL-LANGUAGES
ENGLISH
ROMANCE LANGUAGES
SPEECH
FAR EASTERN
GERMANIC LANGUAGES
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES
CLASSICS
* NO MAJORS REPORTED FOR SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES IN 1934 AND 1941 AND CLASSICS IN 1944.

Figure II:4

This department had seven majors in 1930, or a rate of 1.1 per 1,000 undergraduates. In 1940 it had grown to 20 majors, representing a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1947, Far Eastern had increased to 97 majors, or a rate of 6.9. From 1948 to 1954 majors in Far Eastern showed an appreciable numerical decline. However, from 1955 on, there was a rapidly increasing rate of growth. There were 162 majors in 1964, or 9.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, and in 1961, its highest point during the entire period under study, there were 164 majors, or a rate of 11.2 .

Germanic Languages. In 1930 there were 11 students majoring in Germanic Languages, or a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. In 1931 there were 29 majors, or a rate of 4.8. From then until World War II the enrollment in this department generally declined, having only one major in 1943. Between 1944 and 1957 the number of students majoring in Germanics fluctuated between two and ten. The rate during this period was never higher than 0.8. Since 1953 this department has been increasing at a faster rate than the total undergraduate enrollment and is a much larger department in 1964 than it was in 1930. Presently, there are 68 majors, or a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:3 and II:4).

Romance Languages. This category includes majors in French, Spanish, and Italian. Generally, from 1930 to 1954 the curves in Figures II:3 and II:4 for this category indicate a downward trend both in number and in rate. However, the decline was not as great as that for total undergraduates during the early 1930's and during World War II. In 1930 this department had 128 majors, or a rate of 19.6 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1953, the lowest point in the period under study, there were 25 majors, or a rate of 2.4. From 1956 to 1964 the number of majors in Romance Languages has been growing at an increasing rate; from 41 students, or 3.4 per 1,000 undergraduates, to 214 majors or 12.0 per 1,000 undergraduates. Although in recent years this department has been increasing at a faster rate than total undergraduate enrollment, proportionately it is smaller in size than in 1930.

Scandinavian Languages. The Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literature includes majors in Swedish and Norwegian. Between 1930 and 1944 there were never more than four undergraduate majors reported for this department, and for several years (1930, 1931, 1934, and 1941) there were no majors. In spite of marked fluctuations, this department generally has increased both numerically and relatively since 1945. In 1964 there were 13 majors reported, with a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. In terms of undergraduate majors, this department is one of the smallest in the University (Figures II:3 and II:4).

Speech. The Department of Speech was established in 1941. Prior to that time courses in Speech were taught in the English Department. In 1941 there were 56 majors, which corresponds to a rate of 6.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. During 1942 and 1943 the number of Speech majors declined as they did in other majors, but relative to total undergraduates, they remained constant. In 1944 undergraduate Speech majors increased both in rate and number. Generally, with the exception of 1950 and 1951, Speech declined in size and rate from its high in 1944, 50 majors, or a rate of 9.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, to 1955 when there were 30 majors, or a rate of 2.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since 1955 Speech has experienced moderate growth. In 1964 this department had 40 majors, representing a rate of 2.2. Today, the Speech Department is actually smaller in terms of number of majors than it was at its establishment in 1941.

Semi-Professional Schools

Advertising and Radio-T.V. These two majors are part of the School of Communications within the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1951, when these majors were instituted, there were nine students, or a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. The number of majors in Advertising and Radio-T.V. grew rapidly until 1955, when there were 146, representing a rate of 12.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since 1956, students majoring in this field have declined sharply. In 1964 there were 68 majors, corresponding to a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:5 and II:6).

Art. Until 1964 there were more students majoring in Art than in any other field in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1964 there were 475 Art majors, which corresponds to a rate of 26.6 per 1,000 undergraduates; these figures correspond to the 1964 enrollment in the English Department. Figure II:6 indicates that Art reached its point of highest relative importance in 1945 with a rate of 44.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. Unlike most other majors, which displayed a sharp downward trend during World War II, enrollment in Art declined during the early years of the War, but increased rapidly before the War ended. Since 1945, Art has added 105 majors, but relative to the total undergraduate enrollment has declined by about 18 majors per 1,000. Figure II:6 shows that this drop in rate per 1,000 undergraduates first occurred in 1946, and since that year has deviated little from a rate of 30.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Drama. In 1930 the School of Drama had 93 students registered as majors, or a rate of 14.2. After declining in 1931 and 1932, by 1939 the number of Drama majors grew to the largest ever reported during the entire thirty-five-year period, when there were 250 majors, or a rate of 26.0 per 1,000 undergraduates. From

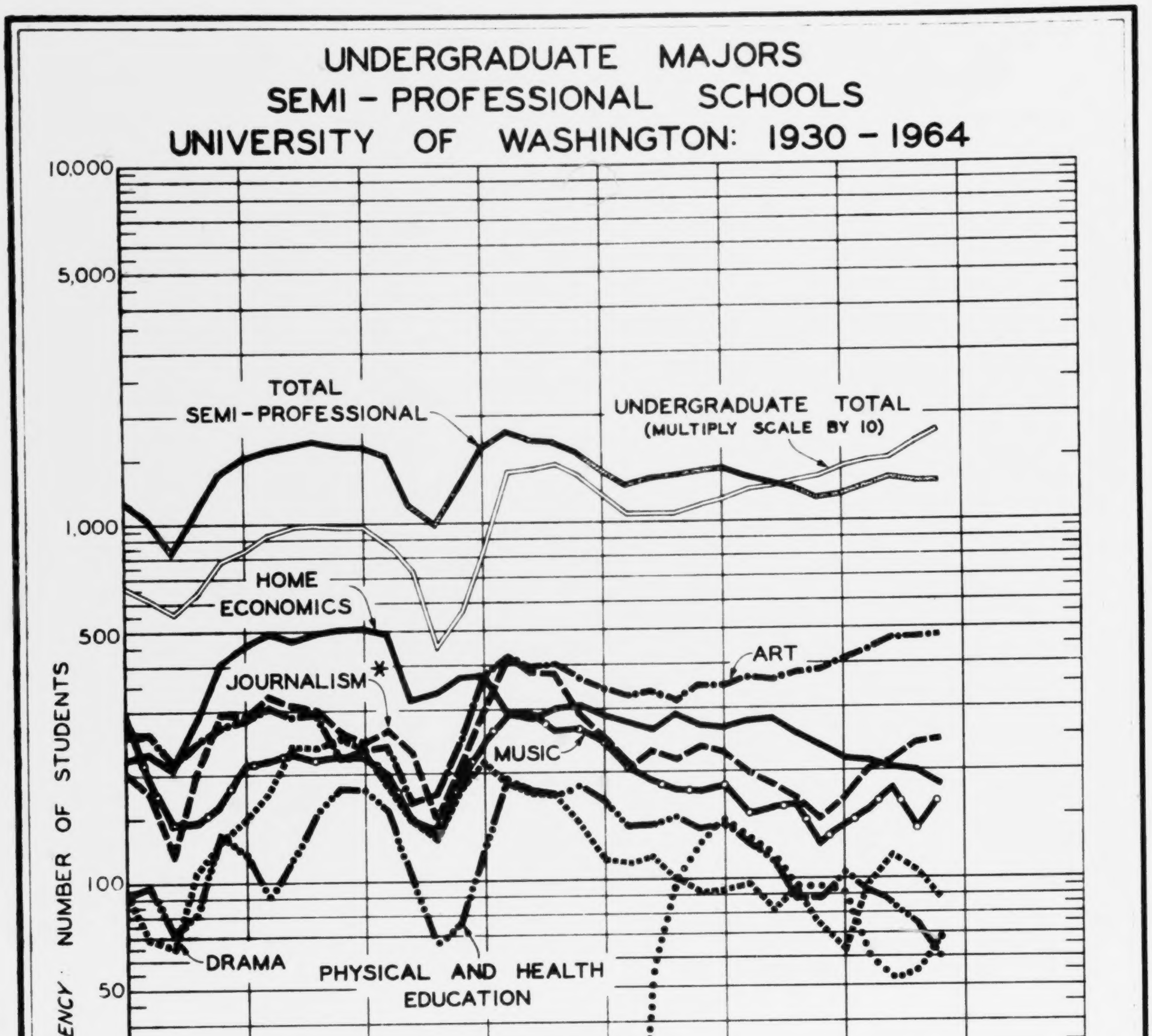

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SEMI - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL SEMI - PROFESSIONAL
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
HOME ECONOMICS
ART
JOURNALISM*
MUSIC
DRAMA
PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
ADVERTISING AND RADIO - T.V.*
*IN SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS

Figure II:5

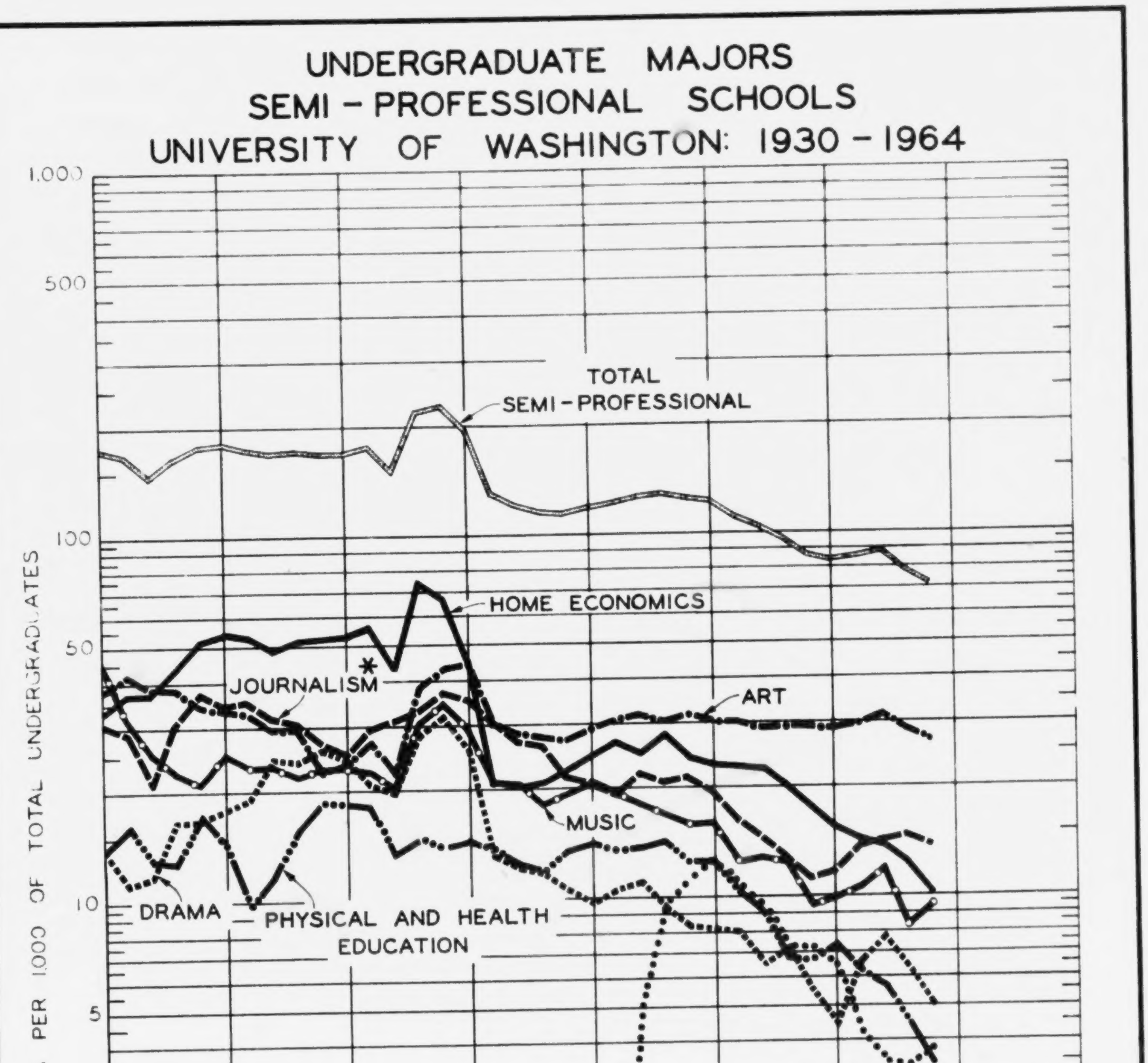

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SEMI - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL SEMI - PROFESSIONAL
HOME ECONOMICS
JOURNALISM*
ART
MUSIC
DRAMA
PHYSICAL AND HEALTH EDUCATION
ADVERTISING AND RADIO - T.V.*
*IN SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATIONS

Figure II:6

1940 to 1960, with the exception of 1944 and 1945, the number of Drama majors generally declined at an increasing rate. In 1960 there were 62 majors, representing a rate of 4.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. However, by 1962 there was a virtual doubling of Drama majors, 115 -- which corresponds to a rate of 7.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. Enrollment decreased the next two years to 89 majors in 1964, or a rate of 5.0 (Figures II:5 and II:6).

Home Economics. The number of undergraduate majors in Home Economics climbed from 217 in 1930 to 512 in 1940. At this time, Home Economics was the largest department in the College of Arts and Sciences in terms of undergraduate majors. Figures II:5 and II:6 show that Home Economics declined in number of majors during World War II, but more than held its own relative to total undergraduate enrollment. In 1943 Home Economics reached a peak of 74.7 majors per 1,000 undergraduates. Figures II:5 and II:6 indicate that returning World War II veterans had little effect on the enrollment in this department, while the number of majors increased in almost all other departments. Steady decline in both number and rate has characterized this major from the end of World War II to the present time. In 1964 the number and rate per 1,000 undergraduates were 181 and 10.1, respectively.

Although Home Economics is currently one of the larger departments in terms of undergraduate majors, its size relative to total undergraduate enrollment is not nearly what it was during and previous to World War II.

Journalism. Until 1951 Journalism existed as a separate school but currently, Journalism is one of several majors in the School of Communications. Figure II:5 shows that Journalism increased slightly in number of majors during the thirty-five-year period under study, i.e., from 201 in 1930 to 245 in 1964. However, the rate per 1,000 undergraduates has dropped from 30.7 to 13.7. Figure II:5 also indicates that after a drop in 1932, Journalism rose to 328 majors in 1936. After the 1936 peak, a steady downward trend occurred until 1943 when a wartime low of 149 majors was recorded. Journalism, however, recovered rapidly and posted its highest figure in the period under study in 1946 with 420 undergraduate majors. After 1946, the picture has been one of steady decrease in number of majors with the exception of an upward trend since 1960. Figure II:6 shows 1934 and 1944 to be the high points in terms of rate per 1,000 undergraduates. During the war-year of 1944, there were 37.4 Journalism majors per 1,000 undergraduates. The rates for this major show a downward trend from 1944 through 1959 when there was a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since 1960, majors in Journalism have increased proportionately in relation to undergraduate enrollment except for a slight decrease in 1964.

Music. In 1964 there were fewer undergraduate Music majors than in 1930. Figures II:5 and II:6 portray a decline both in number and rate. In 1930 there were 297 majors or a rate of 45.4 per 1,000 undergraduates as compared to 169 majors and a rate of 9.5 in 1964. After dropping to a low of 138 majors in 1943, a sharp numerical increase occurred until 1947 when there were 290 majors, an increase of 66 over the pre-war year of 1940. Between 1948 and 1959 there was a marked decline in both number and rate. In 1959, 125 Music majors were reported which corresponds to a rate of 9.5 per 1,000 undergraduates. As Figures II:5 and II:6 indicate, the period from 1960 to 1962 marked the first upswing both numerically and relatively since the immediate post-war years. Enrollment decreased in 1963 however, but again increased in 1964.

Physical and Health Education. The data for this series include Physical and Health Education programs for both men and women. In 1930 there were 91 Physical Education majors, which represent a rate of 13.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. In spite of marked fluctuations, this field grew to 180 majors, or to a rate of 18.7 per 1,000 undergraduates by 1939. During World War II the number of Physical Education majors declined sharply, but the rate showed only a slight downward trend. Although there were post-war increases in the number of majors, growth was not proportionate to the over-all undergraduate enrollment. Generally speaking, majors in Physical Education declined both numerically and relatively from 1946 to 1964. There is now a total of 60 majors, or a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. Physical and Health Education as a major field is not growing at a rate commensurate with over-all undergraduate enrollment. The number of majors is smaller today than in 1930 (Figures II:5 and II:6).

The Physical and Health Education curriculum is administered by two separate departments, one for men and the other for women. The following tabular summary shows majors in Physical and Health Education according to sex by five-year intervals for the thirty-five-year period under study.

Number of Physical and Health Education Majors
For Selected Years by Sex

Sex	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964
Men . . .	24	61	89	51	104	83	54	34
Women . .	67	59	90	70	59	60	49	26

It will be observed that in 1930 the program for women was considerably larger than the program for men. By 1940 the difference had disappeared. The Department of Physical and Health Education for women was much larger during the War since the general undergraduate enrollment was predominantly female. In 1943 there were 8 men and 58 women majoring in Physical and Health Education. After the War the pattern was noticeably reversed. Since World War II, the men have outnumbered the women. Currently there are 34 males and 26 females majoring in Physical and Health Education.

Biological Sciences

Anatomy. With the establishment of the Medical School in 1945, Anatomy was discontinued as an undergraduate major field. Currently however, the School of Medicine offers Anatomy courses for undergraduates. Figures II:7 and II:8 give an indication of the scope of this program before it was discontinued. The number of majors increased from 12 in 1930 to a high of 23 in 1937. Rates per 1,000 undergraduates for majors in Anatomy were never greater than 2.4 and often less than 1.0. Anatomy majors declined sharply after 1937 and no undergraduate majors were reported in 1943. In the program's final year (1945) there were only three majors reported.

Botany. During the thirty-five-years under study, Botany majors have decreased both in number and in rate per 1,000 undergraduates. In 1930 there were 22 Botany majors, or a rate of 3.4. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 18 and 1.0. Figures II:7 and II:8 show that 1935 was the peak year for Botany, when there were 40 majors, representing a rate of 4.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. After dropping to five majors in 1943, Botany recovered during the veteran influx when 24 majors were reported in 1947. Since that time, the general trend has been downward both numerically and relatively.

Microbiology. Until 1947, the Department of Microbiology was called the Department of Bacteriology. After the establishment of the Medical School in 1945, the administration of the Microbiology program was moved from the College of Arts and Sciences to the Medical School. The Microbiology Department of the Medical School now provides instruction for students in the College of Arts and Sciences on the undergraduate level.

Figures II:7 and II:8 show that Microbiology increased from 53 students, representing a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1930, to 105 students, or a rate of 11.4 in 1936. Unlike most other fields, majors in Microbiology remained numerically constant during World War II, when 99 students, or a rate of 18.1 per

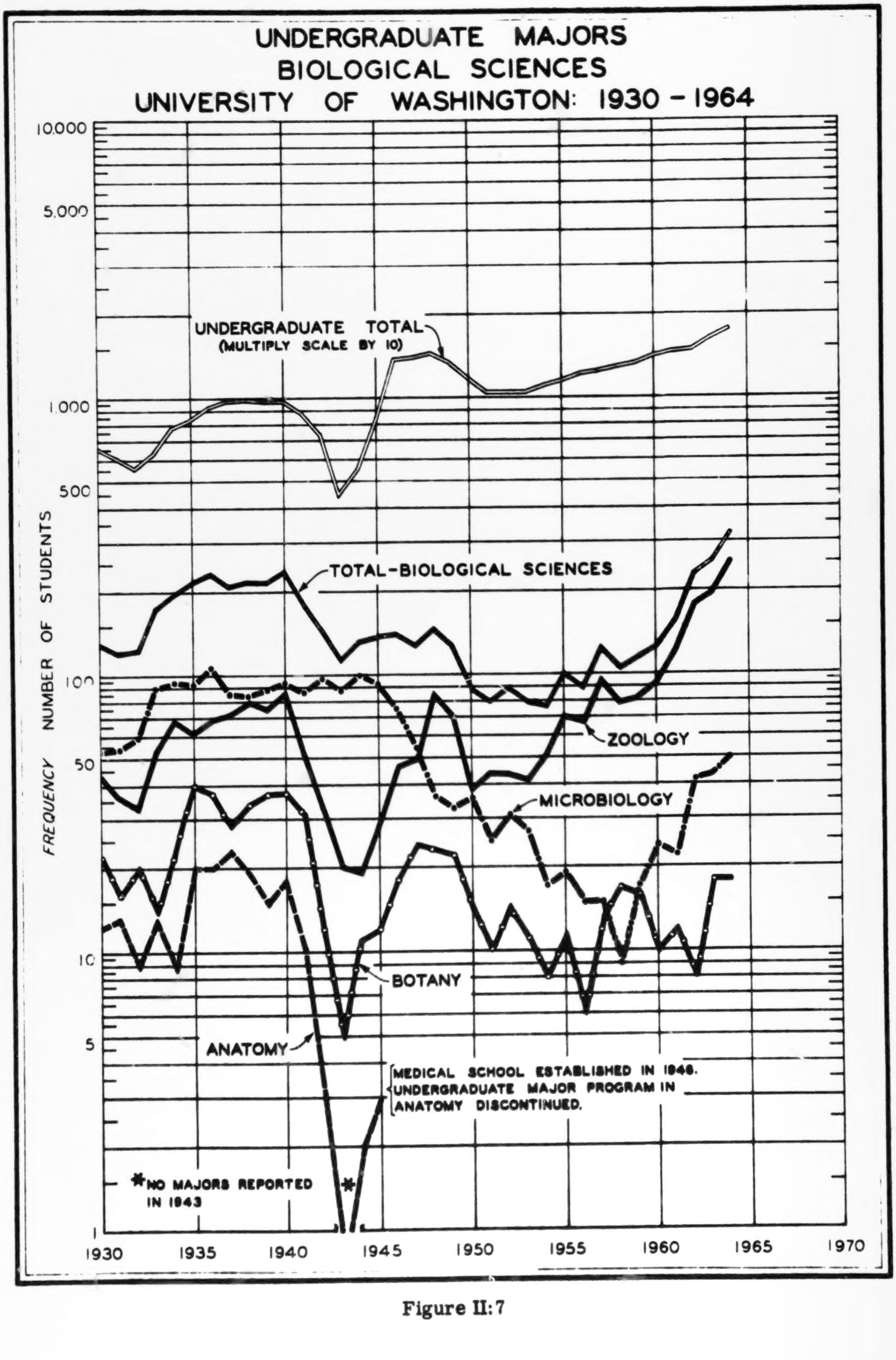

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
TOTAL-BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
ZOOLOGY
MICROBIOLOGY
BOTANY
ANATOMY
MEDICAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN 1946. UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR PROGRAM IN ANATOMY DISCONTINUED.
*NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1943
*

Figure II:7

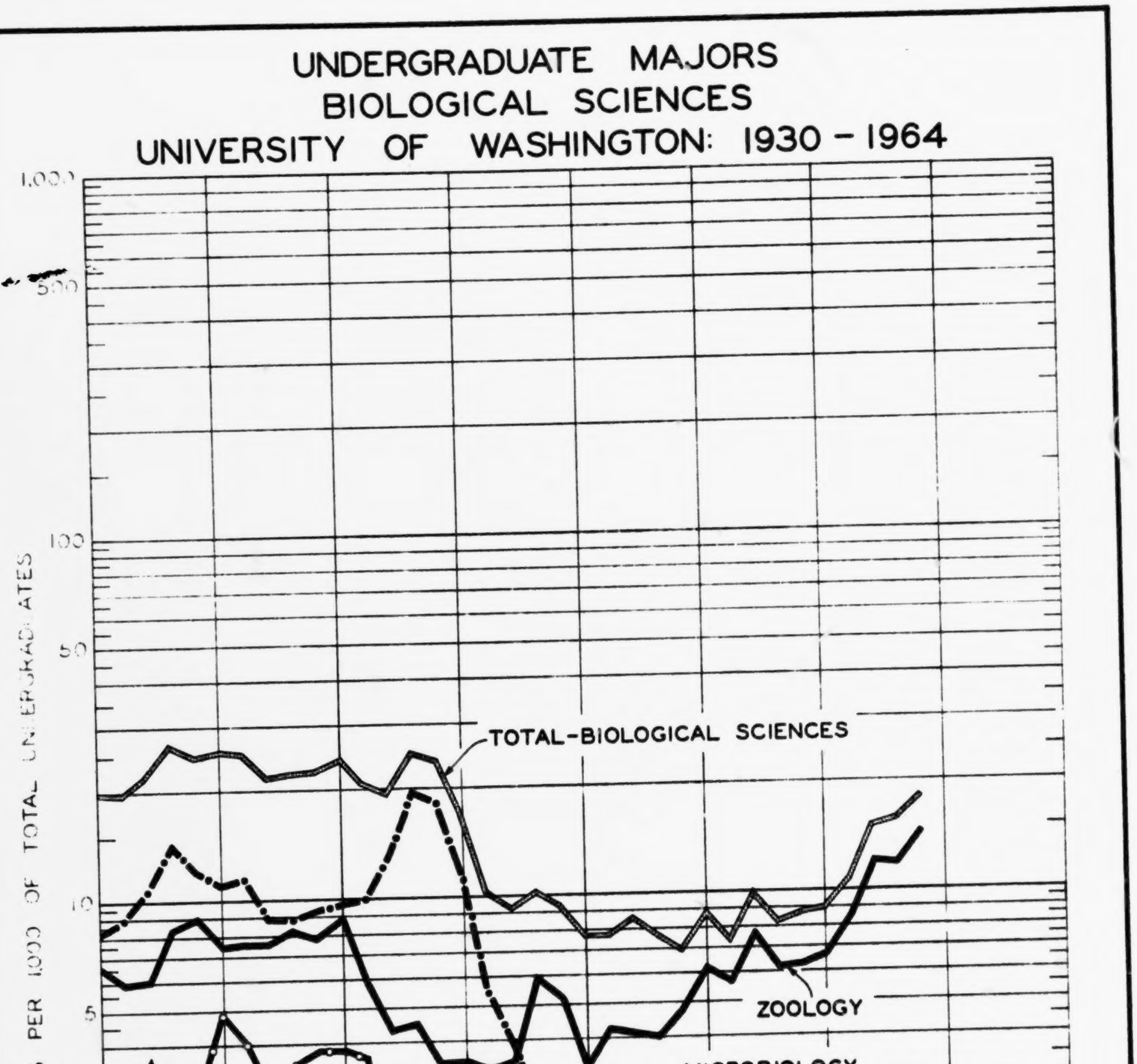

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL-BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
ZOOLOGY
MICROBIOLOGY
BOTANY
ANATOMY
MEDICAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN 1946. UNDERGRADUATE MAJOR PROGRAM IN ANATOMY DISCONTINUED.
*NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1943
*

Figure II:8

1,000 undergraduates were reported in 1944. This department reached its greatest relative importance in 1943 when there were 87 majors, or a rate of 19.5. Since the end of the War, Microbiology has consistently declined in number of undergraduate majors, while most other majors were making outstanding post-World War II gains. In 1958 Microbiology had only nine undergraduate majors, or a rate of 0.7 per 1,000. Since that time substantial gains have been made. In 1964 there were 50 majors, or a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Zoology. With the exception of 1932, Zoology increased steadily from 43 majors, or a rate of 6.6 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1930, to 86 majors, or a rate of 8.9 per 1,000 in 1940. The effects of World War II and the post-war recovery period are well illustrated by Figures II:7 and II:8. A low of 19 majors, or a rate of 3.5 in 1944, was followed by a post-war peak of 85 majors, or a rate of 5.9 in 1948. However, this enrollment was not maintained, and by 1950 undergraduate Zoology majors numbered only 38, or a rate of 3.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. Zoology's most significant growth occurred after 1950. There was an almost steady rise from 1950 to 1964. In 1964 there were 255 majors or a rate of 14.3. Since 1950 Zoology has been increasing at a faster rate than total undergraduate enrollment.

Natural Sciences

Atmospheric Sciences. Formerly known as the Department of Meteorology and Climatology, this department separated from the Department of Geography in 1948 (Figures II:9 and II:10). At that time there were 57 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 4.0 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1952 the number of undergraduate majors increased to 75, representing a rate of 7.2. From 1952 to 1956 there was a general decline. After a marked rise in 1957 another period of decline began. In 1962 there were 37 undergraduate majors, increasing to 56 in 1963, but dropping back to 37 in 1964. This represents a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964.

Chemistry. From 1930 to 1936 undergraduate majors in Chemistry experienced a fairly rapid growth, increasing from 114 to 201, or from a rate of 17.4 to a rate of 21.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. Enrollment then declined to its lowest point in the thirty-five-year period (1943) with 62 majors, or a rate of 13.9. From 1943 to 1949 the number of undergraduate majors increased to 177 or a rate of 13.1 per 1,000. Between 1950 and 1953 enrollment declined.

However, after 1953 Figures II:9 and II:10 indicate that undergraduate majors in Chemistry increased substantially. In that year there were 102 majors, representing a rate of 9.8 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1964 there were 257 majors, or a rate of 14.4. In comparison with 1930, the proportion of Chemistry majors in

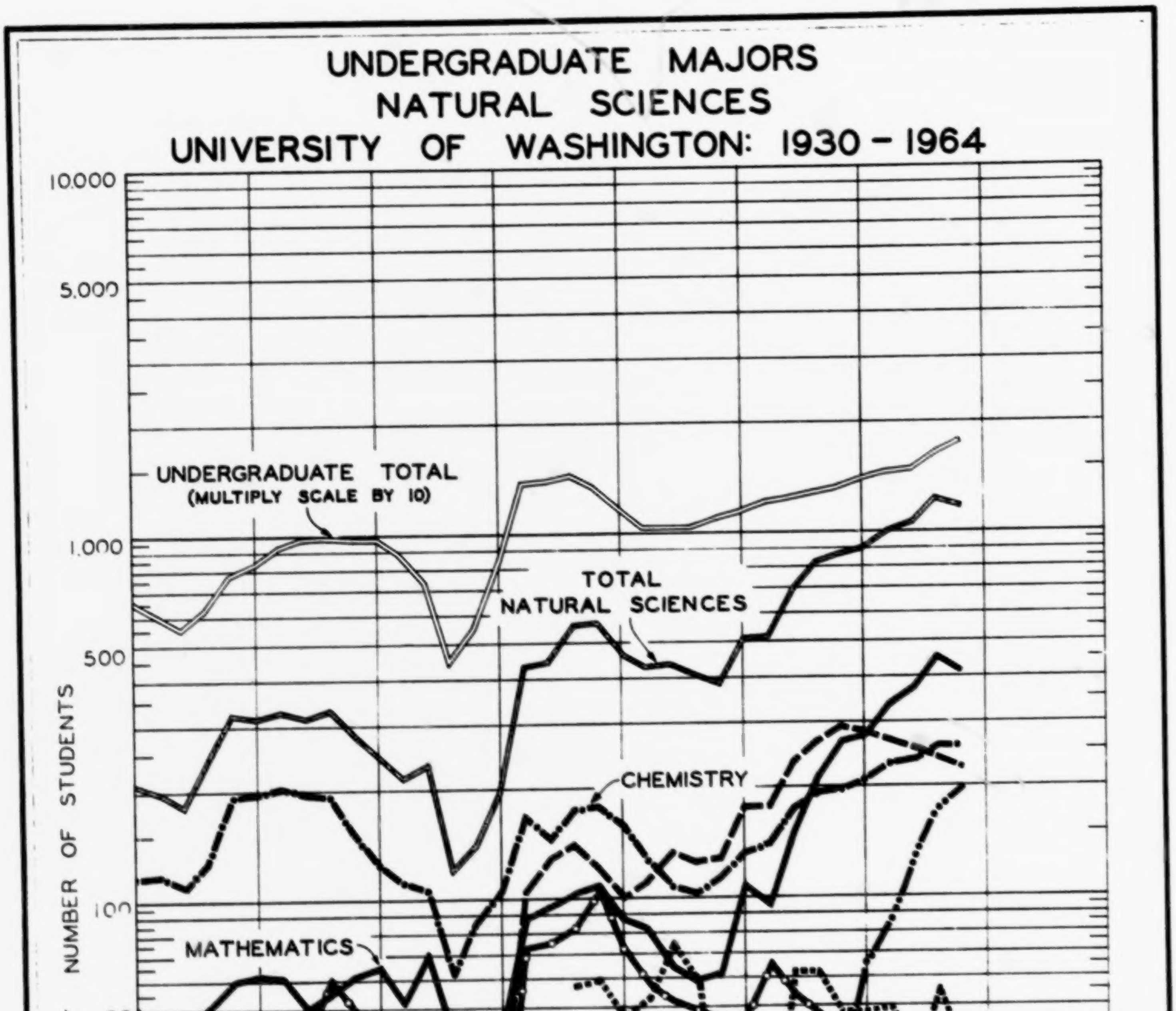

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
NATURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
TOTAL
NATURAL SCIENCES
CHEMISTRY
MATHEMATICS
ATMOSPHERIC
SCIENCES
GEOLOGY
PHYSICS
OCEANOGRAPHY

Figure II:9

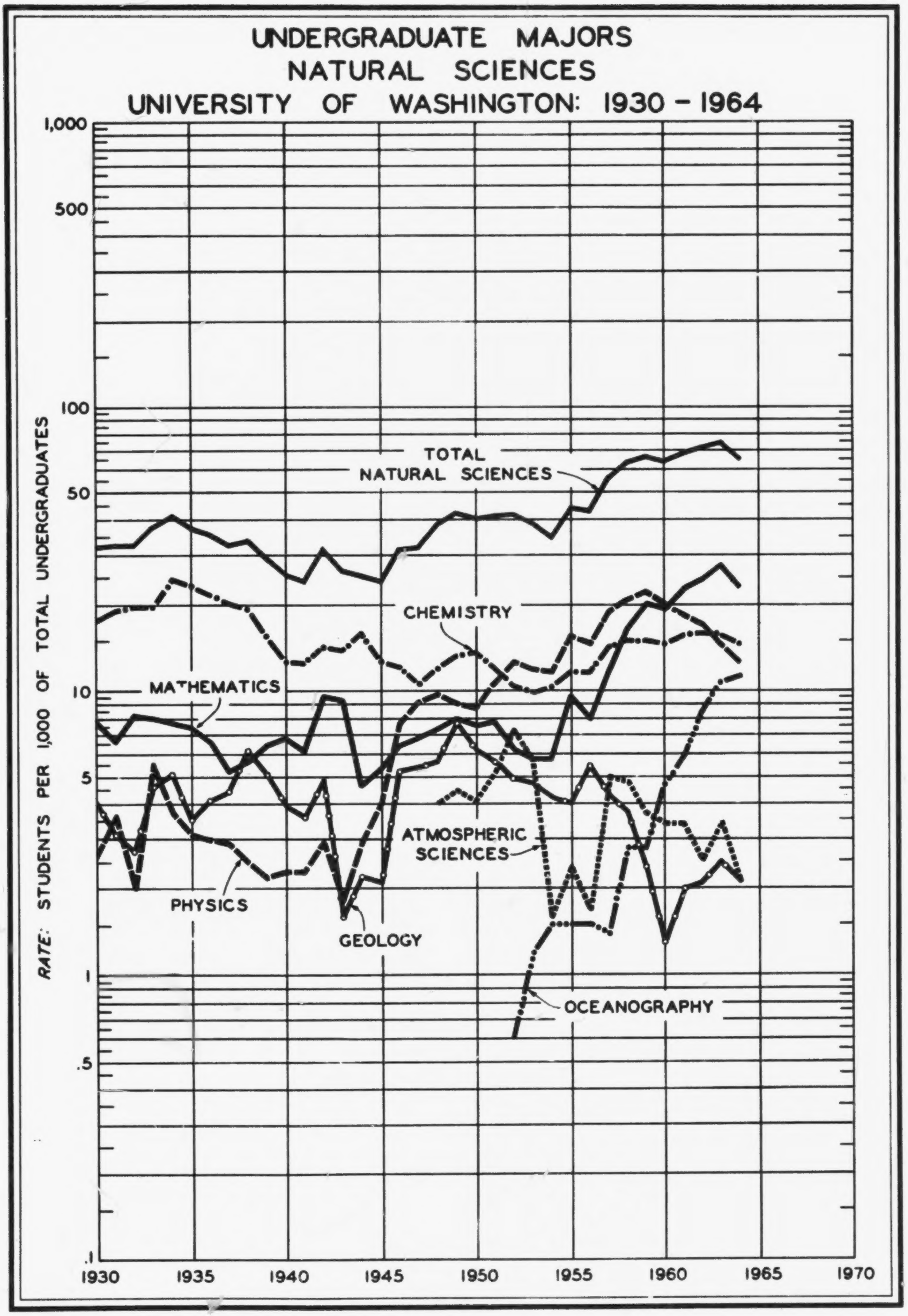

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
NATURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
TOTAL
NATURAL SCIENCES
CHEMISTRY
MATHEMATICS
ATMOSPHERIC
SCIENCES
PHYSICS
GEOLOGY
OCEANOGRAPHY
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure II:10

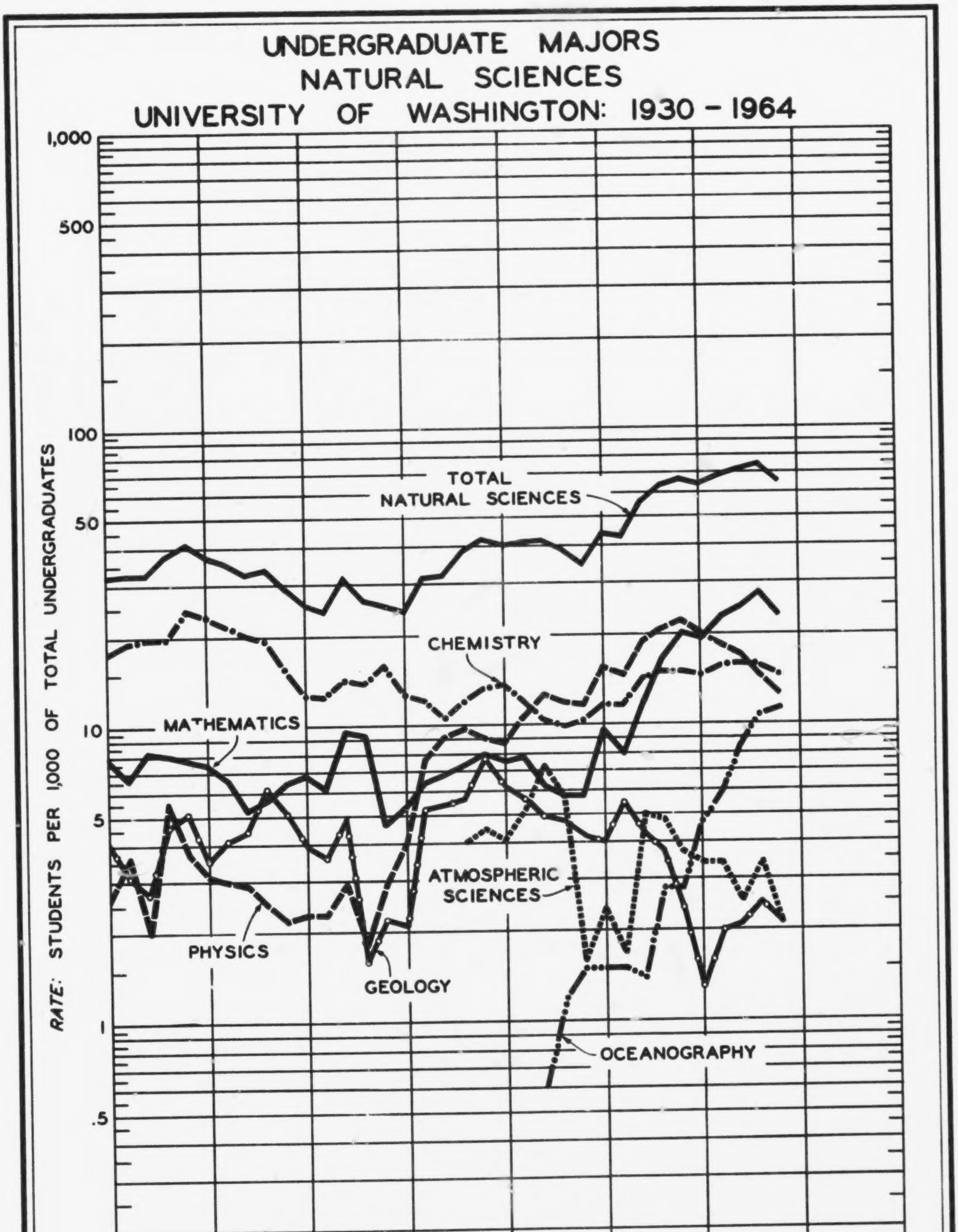

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
NATURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL NATURAL SCIENCES
CHEMISTRY
MATHEMATICS
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
PHYSICS
GEOLOGY
OCEANOGRAPHY

Figure II:10

1964 to the total undergraduate enrollment is approximately the same. However, in recent years, undergraduate majors in Chemistry have been growing at a faster rate than total undergraduate enrollment.

Geology. Undergraduate majors in Geology grew in number at an increasing rate from 1930 to 1938 (Figures II:9 and II:10). In 1930 there were 27 majors, or a rate of 4.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1938 there were 60 majors, or a rate of 6.1. After 1938 a period of decline occurred. The lowest point was reached in 1943 when only seven majors were reported. This figure corresponded to a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. From this low point undergraduate majors in Geology grew steadily to its highest point of the period under study in 1949. In that year, there were 103 majors, which corresponded to a rate of 7.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since that time there has been a downward trend both in rate and frequency with 19 majors reported in 1960, or a rate of 1.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1961 and 1964 slight increases were reported. Presently the department has 38 majors, or a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 undergraduates. Currently there are only 11 more undergraduate majors in the Department of Geology than there were in 1930 (Figures II:9 and II:10).

Mathematics. In 1930 the Department of Mathematics had 51 undergraduate majors, a rate of 7.8 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1930 and 1942 the number of majors in this department varied between 40 and 70 and between rates of 5.2 and 9.5 per 1,000 undergraduates. During World War II enrollment decreased as did other University departments. From 1944 to 1949 the department grew steadily, increasing from 25 majors to 108 majors, and from a rate of 4.6 to a rate of 8.0. During the next few years a decreasing trend occurred, when in 1953 there were 59 majors, representing a rate of 5.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. At the present time, in terms of undergraduate majors, Mathematics is one of the fastest growing departments in the University. In 1964 there were 411 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 23.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Oceanography. From 1952, when an undergraduate major was first established in Oceanography, to 1964, there has been a very rapid increase in the number of undergraduate students specializing in this field. In 1952 there were 6 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 0.6 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1964 there were 199 majors, or a rate of 11.1. Except for 1957, the number of Oceanography majors have increased in every year, presently growing at a very much faster rate than total undergraduate enrollment.

Physics. In 1930 there were 17 undergraduate majors in Physics, and, in 1933, 35 undergraduate majors. Between 1933 and 1943 enrollment fell to eight majors, or a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 undergraduates, the lowest point for this department in the 35 years under study. From this point, the number of undergraduate majors increased rapidly to 1948, when there were 140, or a rate of 9.8. With the exception of slight decreases in a few individual years, the number of Physics majors grew steadily at an increasing rate until 1959, the highest point in enrollment during the period under study. In 1959 there were 293 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 22.3 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Between 1960 and 1964 the growth in Physics majors tapered off, and presently there are 221, representing a rate of 12.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since World War II, however, the Physics Department has experienced considerable growth in undergraduate majors and is contributing to the rise in enrollment for the Natural Sciences.

Social Sciences

Anthropology. In 1930, with only four students, Anthropology reported the smallest number of majors in the College of Arts and Sciences. Between 1930 and 1940 the number of Anthropology majors ranged between a minimum of three and a maximum of sixteen. During World War II the number of majors declined to seven, then increased to forty-two by 1948. Between 1949 and 1960, with the exception of 1953, the number of majors remained fairly constant, varying between 28 and 38 students. Since 1960 this department has expanded at an increasing rate and presently has 97 majors, or a rate of 5.4 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:11 and II:12).

Economics. Figures II:11 and II:12 indicate that the number of undergraduate majors in Economics has undergone both marked upward and downward trends since 1930. In 1930, there were 172 majors, representing a rate of 26.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1931 and 1933 there was a downward trend in enrollment followed by an upward trend to 1938. For this year, Economics reported the largest number of majors in the period under study; there were 261 students, or a rate of 26.7. From 1939 to 1943 a declining trend was evidenced; however, by 1949 this department had grown to its post-World War II high with 185 majors, or a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 undergraduates, and the period between 1950 and 1959 was generally one of decline. In 1959 this department reported 64 majors, or a rate of 4.9. Between 1960 and 1964, majors in Economics evidenced rapid growth; nevertheless their number has not surpassed the previous high enrollment reached in 1938. In 1964 there were 196 majors, or a rate of 11.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

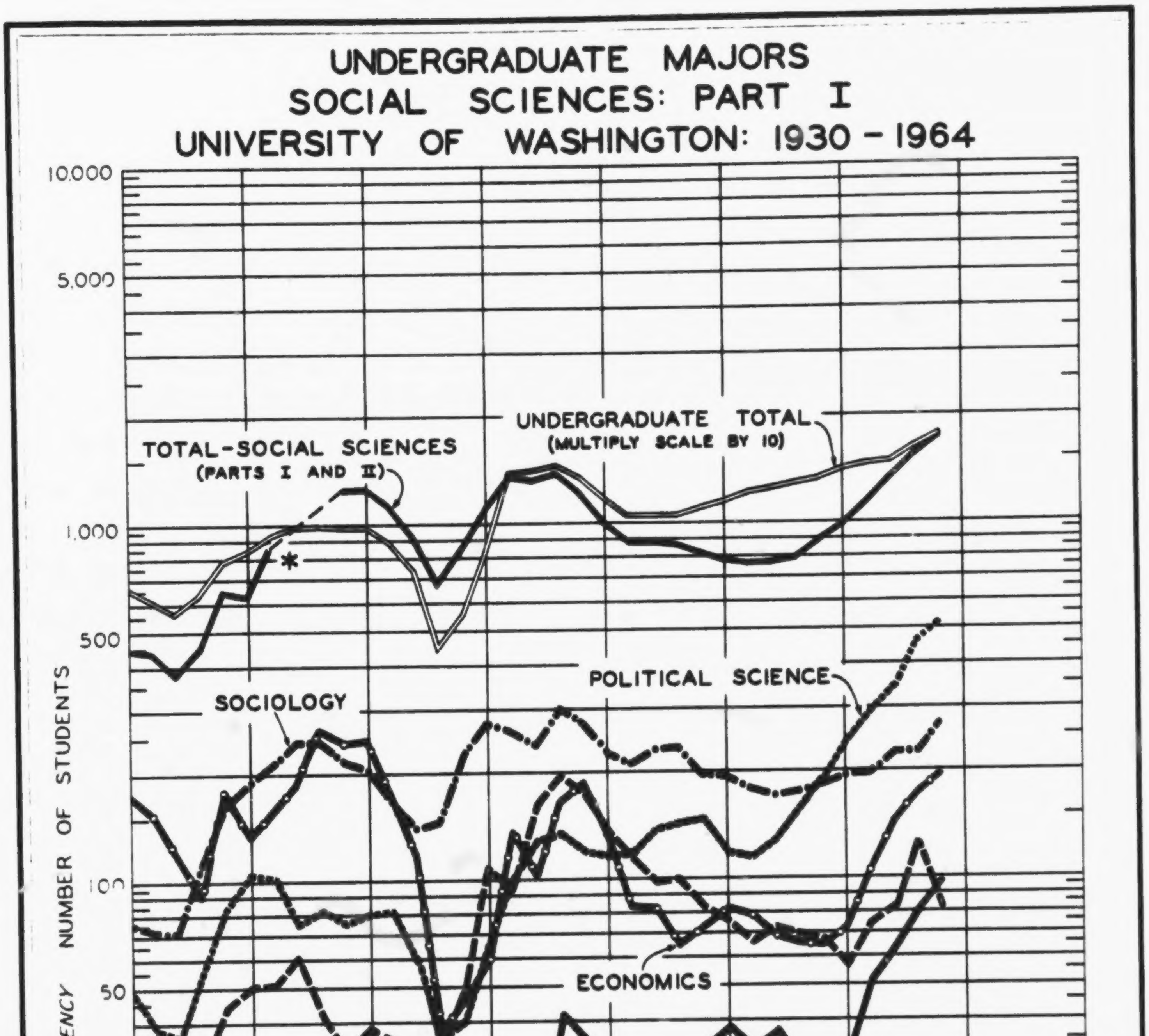

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
TOTAL-SOCIAL SCIENCES (PARTS I AND II)
*
POLITICAL SCIENCE
SOCIOLOGY
ECONOMICS
PSYCHOLOGY
ANTHROPOLOGY
*DATA FOR 1937 AND 1938 ADJUSTED.
SEE CHARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART II.

Figure II: 11

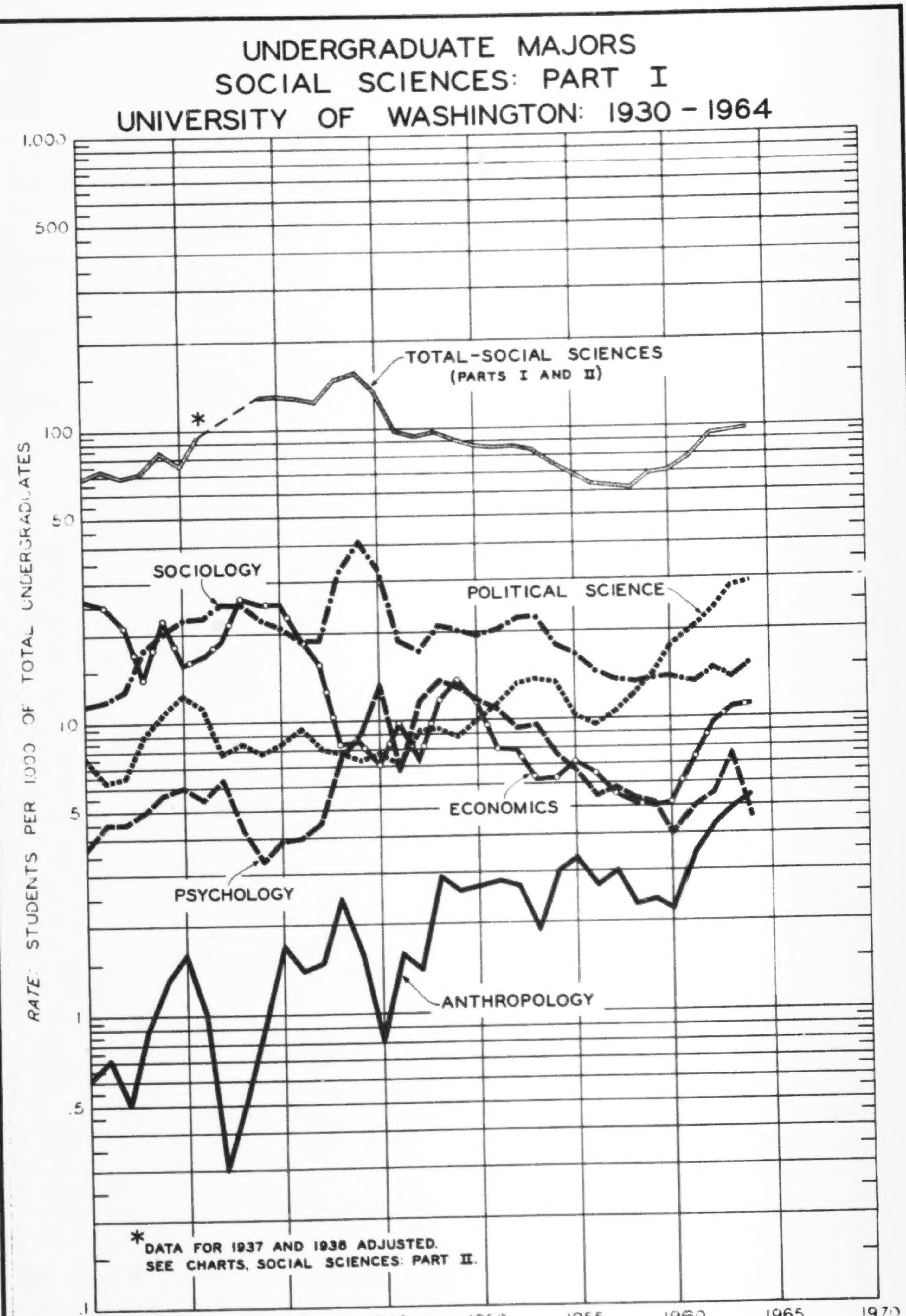

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL-SOCIAL SCIENCES (PARTS I AND II)
*
SOCIOLOGY
POLITICAL SCIENCE
ECONOMICS
PSYCHOLOGY
ANTHROPOLOGY
*DATA FOR 1937 AND 1938 ADJUSTED. SEE CHARTS, SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART II.

Figure II:12

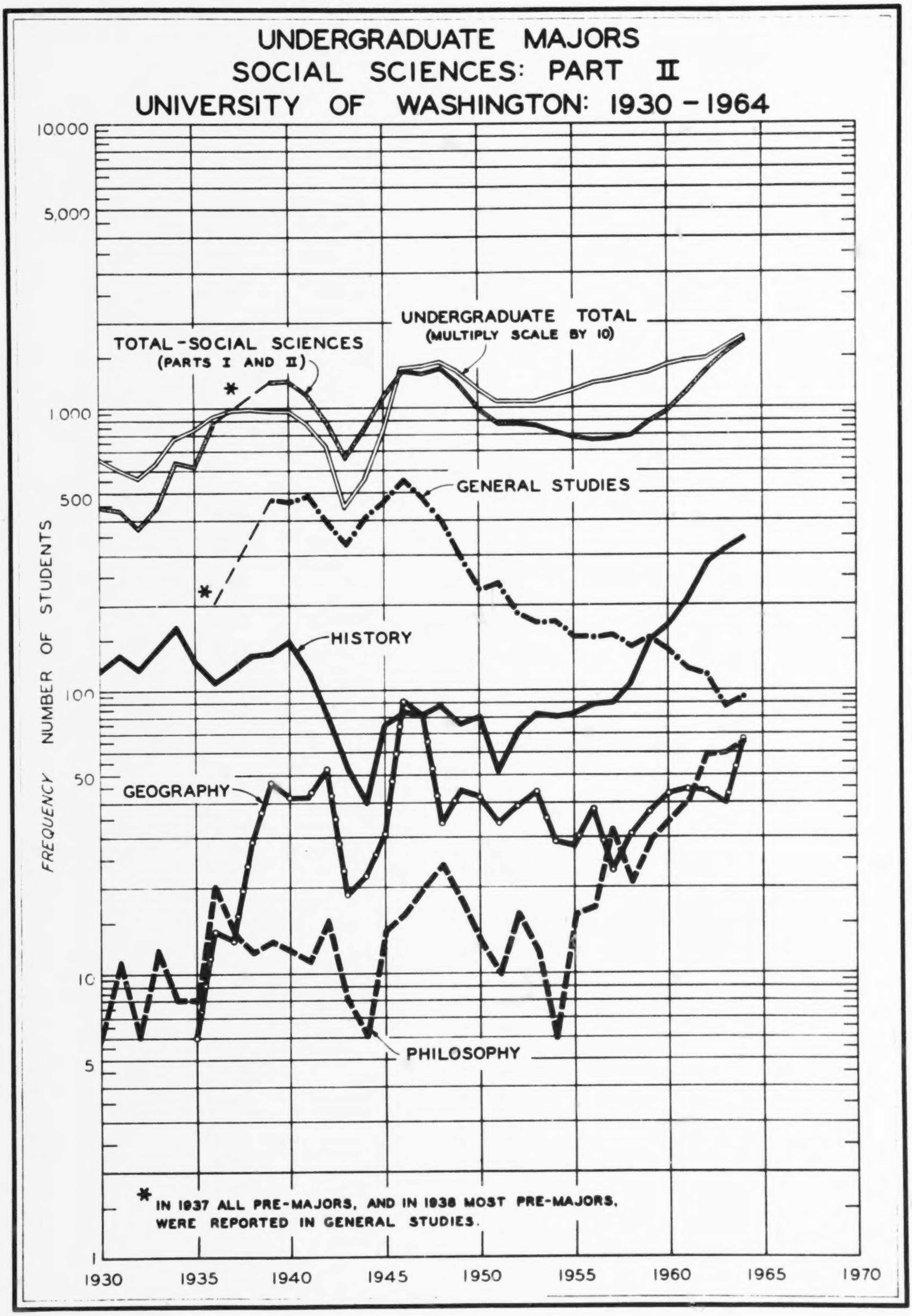
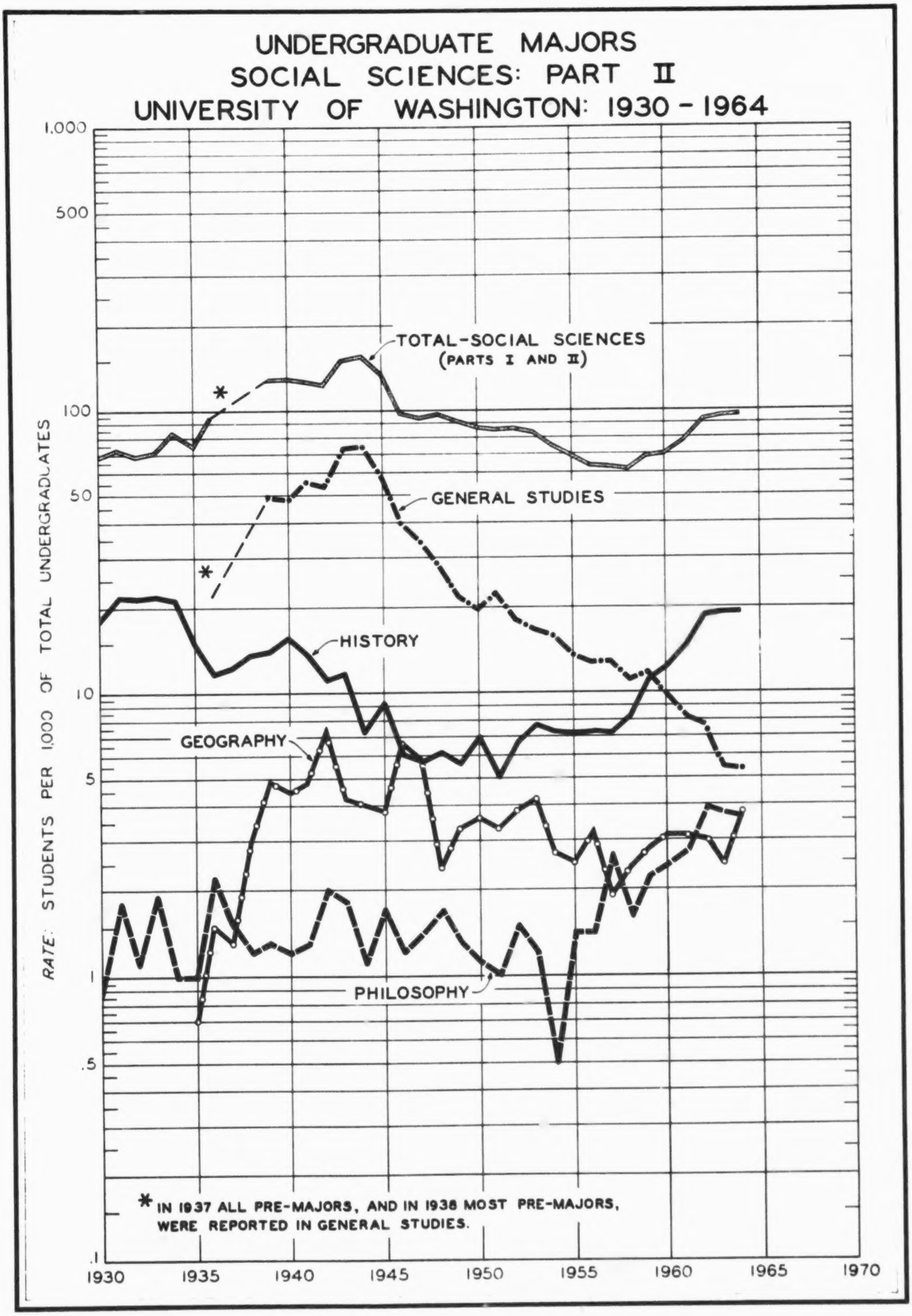

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
TOTAL-SOCIAL SCIENCES (PARTS I AND II)
GENERAL STUDIES
HISTORY
GEOGRAPHY
PHILOSOPHY
*
* IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS, WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES.

Figure II: 13



UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964

* IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS, WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES.

Figure II:14

General Studies. "General Studies" is a program of studies designed for students who plan to pursue the study of a field of knowledge or special interest not provided for in departmental curricula. The course emphasis in General Studies is mainly in the Social Sciences. In addition, this field is a preparation for the School of Social Work and School of Librarianship. During 1937 and 1938 the data for this major included pre-majors and so is not reported. After a World War II decline, this major reached its highest growth level in 1946 when there were 550 majors, or a rate of 39.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. From this peak, the number of majors in General Studies has declined almost steadily at an increasing rate. In 1964 there were 95 majors, or a rate of 5.3 (Figures II:13 and II:14).

Geography. Geography majors were first reported separately in 1935. Prior to this time, the Geography curriculum was part of the Department of Geology. In 1935, six majors were reported with a rate of 0.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1942 this field had increased to 53 majors, or a rate of 7.2. From the department's wartime low of 19 students in 1943, the number of majors increased to 91 in 1946, or to a rate of 6.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. The period from 1947 to 1957 may be characterized as one of general decline with wide variation. In 1957 there were 23 majors, or a rate of 1.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since 1958 this major has again begun to increase and now has 67 majors, or a rate of 3.8 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964.

History. In terms of the relative rate of growth for the History Department, the period under study can be divided into two general parts. The period from 1930 to 1951 can be characterized as one of general decline. In 1930 there were 117 undergraduate majors in History, or a rate of 17.9 per 1,000 undergraduates; whereas in 1951 there were 52 majors, or a rate of 5.0. The number of History majors during this twenty-year period fluctuated widely and reached a low of 40 majors in 1944. Until 1951 undergraduate majors in the Department of History did not keep pace with the over-all University enrollment.

From 1952 to the present however, this department has been expanding at an increasing rate. In fact, it is one of the fastest growing majors in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1964 there were 343 majors, or a rate of 19.2 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Philosophy. Between 1930 and 1954 the Department of Philosophy had between six and twenty-four majors. Its relative rate of growth, with the exception of the low in 1954, varied between 0.9 and 2.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. From six majors, or a rate of 0.5 in 1954, this department has grown at an increasing rate to 65 majors, or a rate of 3,6 per 1,000 undergraduates by 1964.

Political Science. In 1930, Political Science had 50 majors, or a rate of 7.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1935 this major had increased to 103 students, or a rate of 12.3, despite declines in 1931 and 1932. From 1936 to 1943 the number of majors in Political Science decreased to 35, or to a rate of 7.8. In comparison with other major fields, Political Science did not decrease proportionately during World War II. Since 1946 this department has generally grown in size and rate, despite declines in 1955 and 1956. Since 1956 the rate of growth has been especially rapid. In 1964 there were 517 majors, or a rate of 29.0 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:11 and II:12).

Psychology. In 1930 the Department of Psychology had 24 majors, which represented a rate of 3.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1937 the number of majors in this field had grown to 61, or a rate of 6.3. From this point, the number of majors decreased to 33 in 1943. During World War II, the proportion of undergraduate students majoring in Psychology increased steadily. In 1948 Psychology had 196 majors, or a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. From that time the number of undergraduate majors declined to 56, or to a rate of 4.0 in 1960. Between 1961 and 1963 the number of majors increased to 124, but in 1964 dropped back to 81 majors, which corresponds to a rate of 4.5 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:11 and II:12).

Sociology. In evaluating the trends in undergraduate majors in Sociology, it must be noted that, up until 1934, the curriculum in Social Work was included in this department. During the period from 1930 to 1938 the number of undergraduate majors in Sociology varied from a minimum of 71 in 1932, or a rate of 12.9 per 1,000 undergraduates, to a maximum of 246 in 1938, or a rate of 25.2. From 1938 to 1943 the number of undergraduate majors decreased steadily until in 1942 there were 139 majors, or a rate of 18.9. During World War II this department did not decrease as markedly as other major fields. In fact, Sociology experienced a high degree of growth until 1944 when there were 225 majors, representing a rate of 41.1 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Between 1945 and 1961 undergraduate majors in the Department of Sociology generally decreased both relatively and numerically. However, in 1948 Sociology attained a maximum enrollment of 300 majors, or a rate of 20.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1962 undergraduate majors declined to 220, or to a rate of 14.9. Enrollment has increased during the past two years to 272 majors, or a rate of 15.2 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Pre-Professional

Pre-Dentistry. Data on Pre-Dentistry majors extend back to 1946 (Dental School was established in 1945). In 1946, this program began with 151 majors, which corresponds to a rate of 10.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. In 1964 there were 214 Pre-Dentistry majors, or a rate of 12.0. Figures II:15 and II:16 indicate that 1954 was the peak year in both number and rate. At that time there were 265 majors in Pre-Dentistry with a rate of 24.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. The decreasing trend is particularly pronounced since the peak year of 1954.

Pre-Education. The trends for Pre-Education majors shown in Figures II:15 and II:16 can be attributed partially to changing administrative policies. For example, the downward trend of recent years is related in part to the administrative policy of directing students who plan to go into teaching as a career into the Pre-Major program rather than into Pre-Education.

Figures II:15 and II:16 show an upward trend for Pre-Education between 1930 and 1949. In 1930 there were 36 majors, for a rate of 5.5 per 1,000 undergraduates, which increased in 1949 to 197 majors, or to a rate of 14.6. World War II had little effect on the number of Pre-Education majors when compared with the drastic declines experienced by most other fields. It was not until 1950 that the number and rate of Pre-Education majors began to decline sharply. Except for a temporary increase in the middle 1950's, Pre-Education majors have continued to decrease. In 1964, there were only two Pre-Education majors, which corresponds to a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Pre-Law. Between 1930 and 1964, Pre-Law majors increased from 135 to 242, but decreased in rate per 1,000 undergraduates from 20.6 to 13.6. Figures II:15 and II:16 show that the maximal number and rate of Pre-Law majors occurred in 1936. In that year there were 363 students, or a rate of 39.5 per 1,000 undergraduates.

After a very sharp drop during World War II, there was a marked upward trend coinciding with the influx of veterans. In fact, the 1936 level was almost reached in the period between 1946 and 1948. From 1948 to 1956 Pre-Law majors have shown a downward trend in number and rate per 1,000 undergraduates. There was little change until 1960 when a noticeable upward trend took place, both numerically and relatively. This trend reversed itself in 1963 however, and enrollment continued to decline in 1964.

Pre-Medicine. In 1930 there were 174 majors in Pre-Medicine, representing a rate of 26.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. From 1930 to 1942 a general upward trend reached a peak of 358 students and a rate of 48.6. Most unusual, in terms

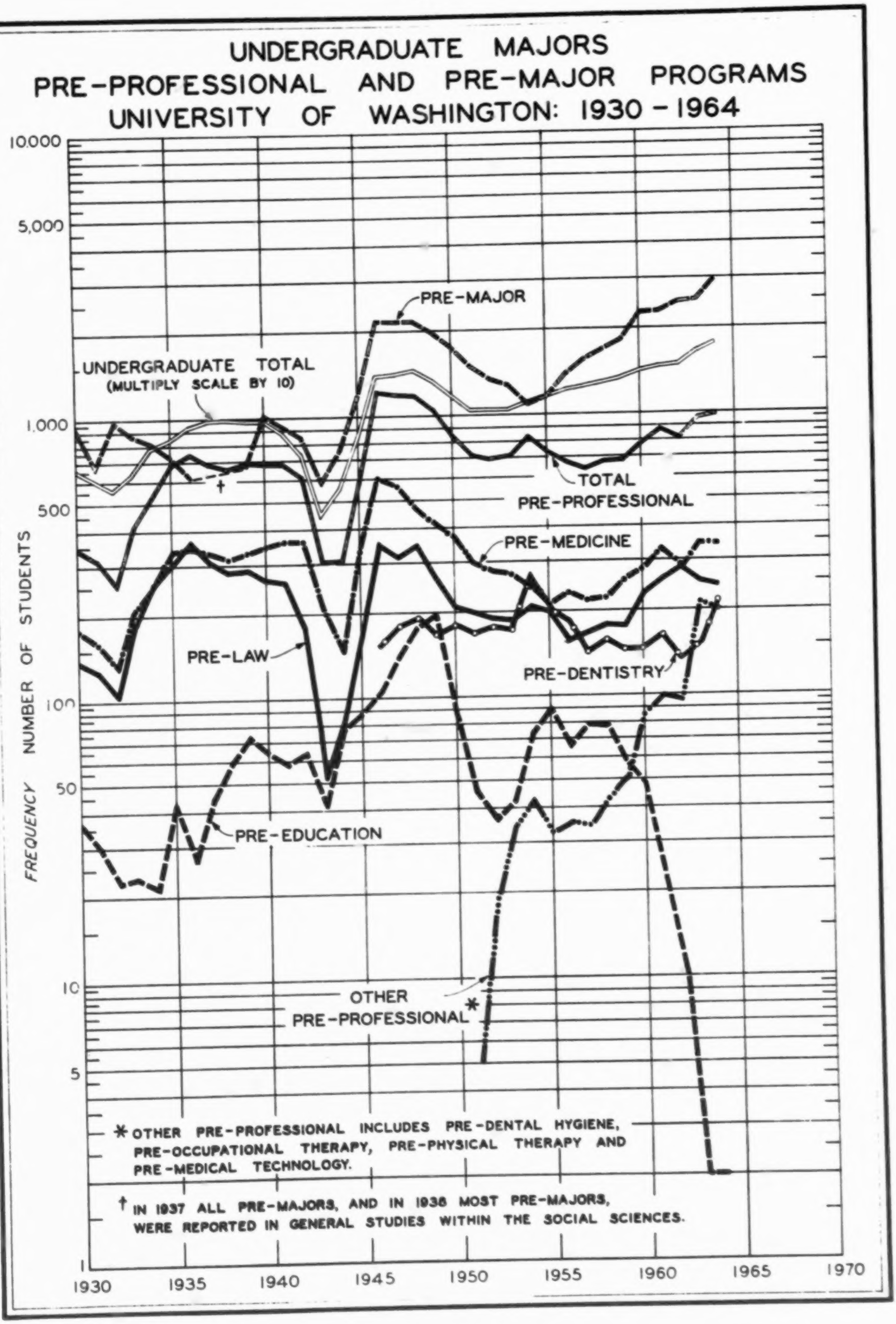
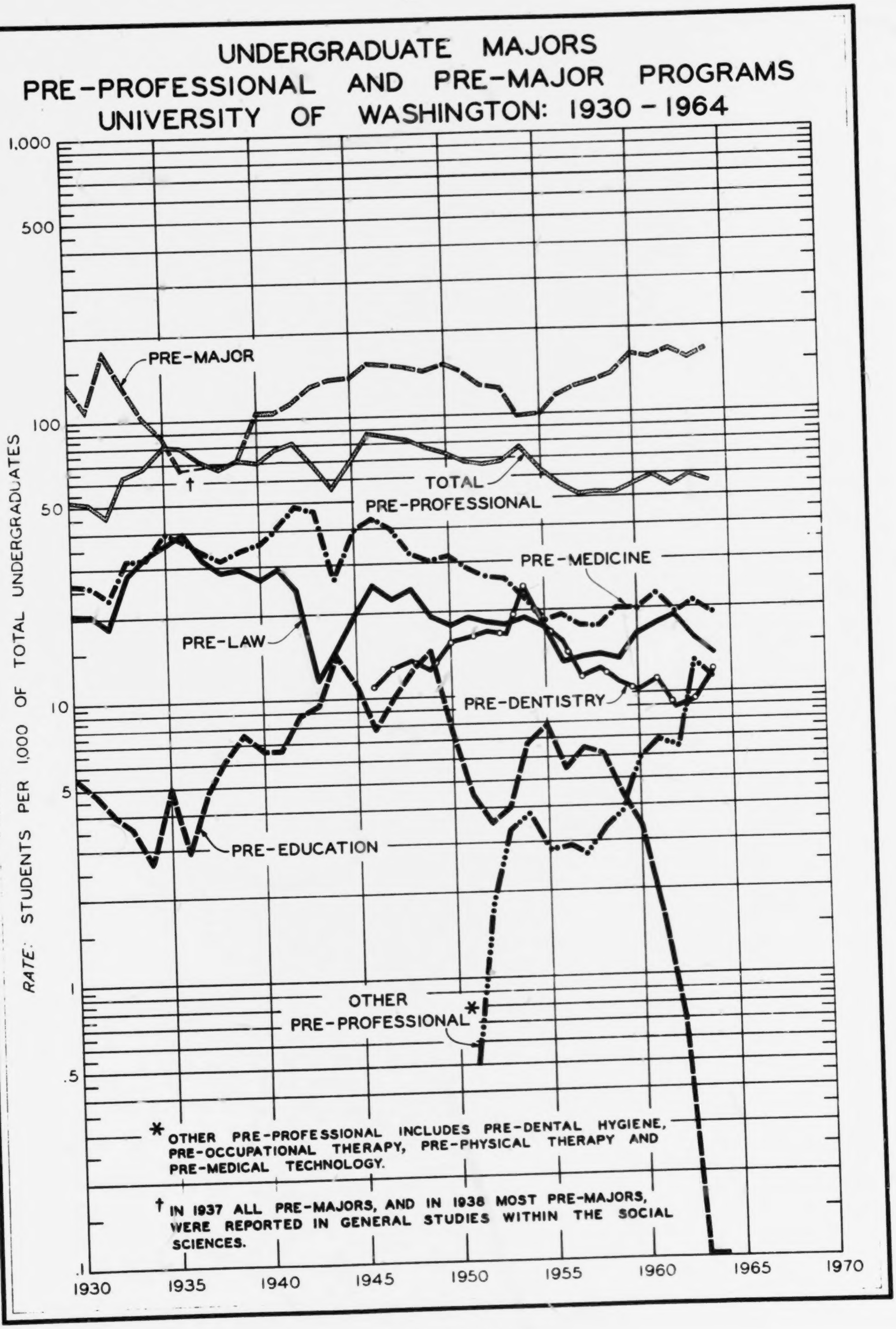

UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
PRE-PROFESSIONAL AND PRE-MAJOR PROGRAMS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
PRE-MAJOR
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
†
TOTAL
PRE-PROFESSIONAL
PRE-MEDICINE
PRE-LAW
PRE-DENTISTRY
PRE-EDUCATION
OTHER
PRE-PROFESSIONAL*
* OTHER PRE-PROFESSIONAL INCLUDES PRE-DENTAL HYGIENE, PRE-OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, PRE-PHYSICAL THERAPY AND PRE-MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.
† IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS, WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Figure II: 15



UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
PRE-PROFESSIONAL AND PRE-MAJOR PROGRAMS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964

* OTHER PRE-PROFESSIONAL INCLUDES PRE-DENTAL HYGIENE, PRE-OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, PRE-PHYSICAL THERAPY AND PRE-MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.

† IN 1937 ALL PRE-MAJORS, AND IN 1938 MOST PRE-MAJORS, WERE REPORTED IN GENERAL STUDIES WITHIN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Figure II:16

of numbers, is the year 1946 when Pre-Medicine majors totaled 600 or 43.5 per 1,000 undergraduates. This maximum of 600 students corresponds with the post-war influx of veterans, and also with the establishment of the Medical School at the University of Washington. However, after this dramatic increase, majors in Pre-Medicine declined in both number and rate with the exception of a definite upturn in numbers in recent years. In 1964 there were 340 undergraduates reported in Pre-Medicine, a rate of 19.0.

Other Pre-Professional Programs. Other Pre-Professional Programs include Pre-Physical Therapy, Pre-Occupational Therapy, Pre-Dental Hygiene, and Pre-Medical Technology. These special areas of study developed after the Medical School was established. Figure II:15 indicates that these programs began in 1951 with five majors. With the exception of a few years of leveling off during the mid-1950's, these programs have shown substantial increases in frequency and rate per 1,000 undergraduates. After 14 years of existence, these programs had 200 majors, representing a rate of 11.2 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964. The breakdown for 1964 is: Pre-Medical Technology, 86 students; Pre-Dental Hygiene, 50; Pre-Physical Therapy, 42; and Pre-Occupational Therapy, 22.

Pre-Major. The term "Pre-Major" refers to those students who have not formally signified a major field or specialty. Technically, according to 1964 definitions, Pre-Major should be restricted to freshman and sophomore students, but in actual practice this has not been the case. Temporal changes in this group of students are of great significance since Pre-Majors have consistently numbered more than any specific major field in the College of Arts and Sciences.

This category included 906 majors in 1930 with a rate of 138.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. Generally, as Figures II:15 and II:16 indicate, the trend has been one of substantial increase in numbers, and slight increase in rate during the thirty-five-year period. In 1964, there were 2,974 Pre-Majors with a rate of 166.6 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Figures II:15 and II:16 also indicate that curves for Pre-Majors have fluctuated significantly throughout the 35 years in terms of both number and rate. Prior to 1955, the fluctuations appear to be related to the Depression, World War II, and the Korean Conflict. The period since 1955 appears particularly interesting. This is a period of stable growth for the undergraduate program as a whole, but during this period Pre-Majors have increased from 1,130, and a rate of 99.0 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1955 to 2,974, or to a rate of 166.6 in 1964.

In interpreting these data, it should be emphasized that shifts in administrative policies and procedures have had a marked impact on trends and fluctuations in this category.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Between 1930 and 1940 the College of Business Administration increased in number of majors, reaching a pre-war peak in 1937. In 1930 there were 1,153 majors, or a rate of 176.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1937 the corresponding figures were 1,497 and 155.3. The smallest number of majors between 1930 and 1964 was reported in 1943, when there were only 289, representing a rate of 64.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. From this low point, the college grew at a rapid rate until 1948, reaching the highest enrollment of the entire period. In that year there were 2,818 majors, or a rate of 196.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. During the 1950's and 1960's a declining rate of growth occurred, although the number of majors increased during the mid-1950's. In 1964 there were 1,687 students majoring in Business Administration. The corresponding rate was 94.5. The College of Business Administration still remains the fourth largest college in the University, in terms of undergraduate majors (Figures II:17, II:18, II:19, and II:20).

Since 1949 data have been reported by special fields within the College of Business Administration. Prior to that time it was not possible to make these differentiations. The major fields are designated according to the most recent names utilized within the College.[3]

Accounting. The number of majors in Accounting has generally decreased since 1949 when there were 536 students, or a rate of 39.8 per 1,000 undergraduates, as compared to 317 majors, or a rate of 17.8 in 1964 (Figures II:17 and II:18).

Finance. The number of majors in Finance increased from 38, or a rate of 2.8 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1949, to 56 majors, or a rate of 5.1 in 1954. Between 1954 and 1958, sharp annual decreases occurred (Figures II:19 and II:20). From a low point of 28 majors, representing a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1958, Finance majors increased markedly to 68, or a rate of 3.8 in 1964.

General Business. Between 1949 and 1964 the number of majors in General Business declined (Figures II:19 and II:20). In 1949 there were 325 majors, or a rate of 24.1 per 1,000 undergraduates; corresponding figures in 1964 were 150 majors and a rate of 8.4.

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[3] The following changes in terminology of major field designations and groupings should be noted: (1) Finance supersedes Banking and Finance; (2) International Business supersedes Foreign Trade and (3) Law and Business supersedes Pre-Law. Also, there have been shifts in certain categories: (1) Business Education includes majors reported in Commercial Teaching (1949-1950); (2) General Business includes majors reported in Policy Administration (1956); (3) Production includes majors reported in Industrial Management (1949-1950) and (4) the "All Other" category includes all students majoring in Business Education, Business Statistics, Industrial Geography, Office Management, Real Estate, Risk and Insurance, and Secretarial Training.

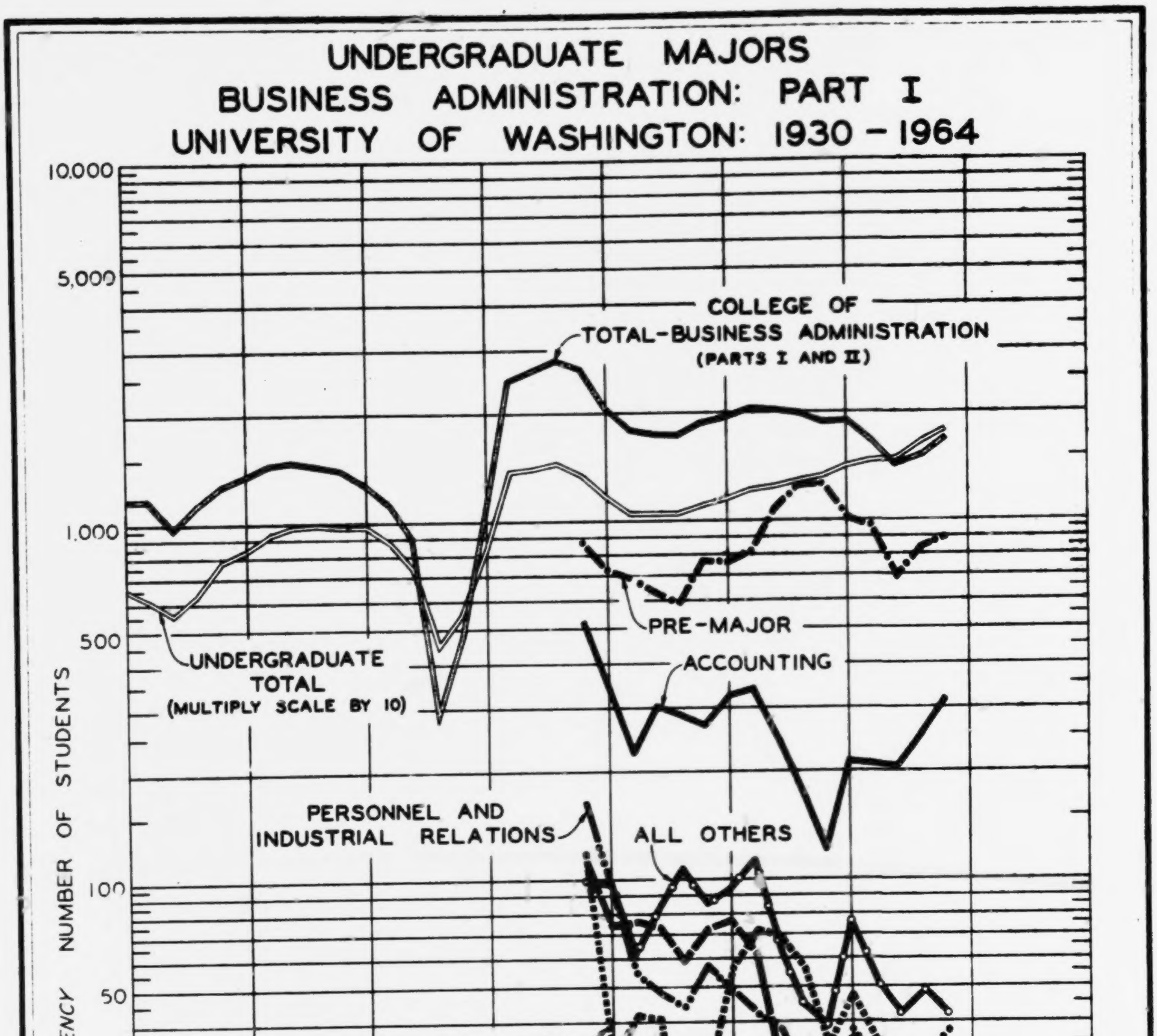
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF
TOTAL-BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(PARTS I AND II)
UNDERGRADUATE
TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
PRE-MAJOR
ACCOUNTING
PERSONNEL AND
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
ALL OTHERS
PRODUCTION
TRANSPORTATION
NOTE: PRIOR TO 1949, DATA BY SPECIALTY NOT REPORTED.

Figure II:17

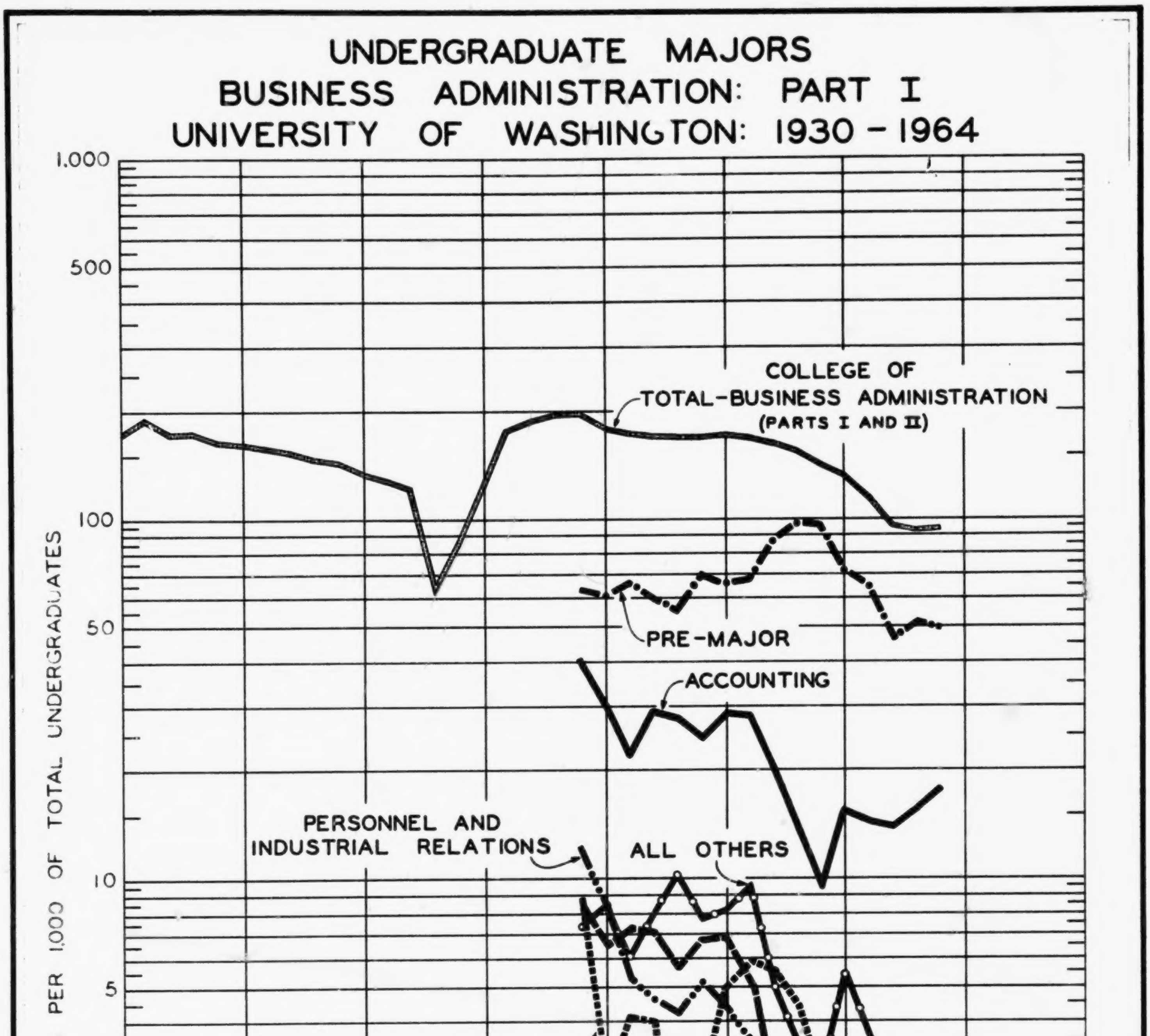
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF
TOTAL-BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(PARTS I AND II)
PRE-MAJOR
ACCOUNTING
PERSONNEL AND
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
ALL OTHERS
PRODUCTION
TRANSPORTATION
NOTE: PRIOR TO 1949, DATA BY SPECIALTY NOT REPORTED.

Figure II:18

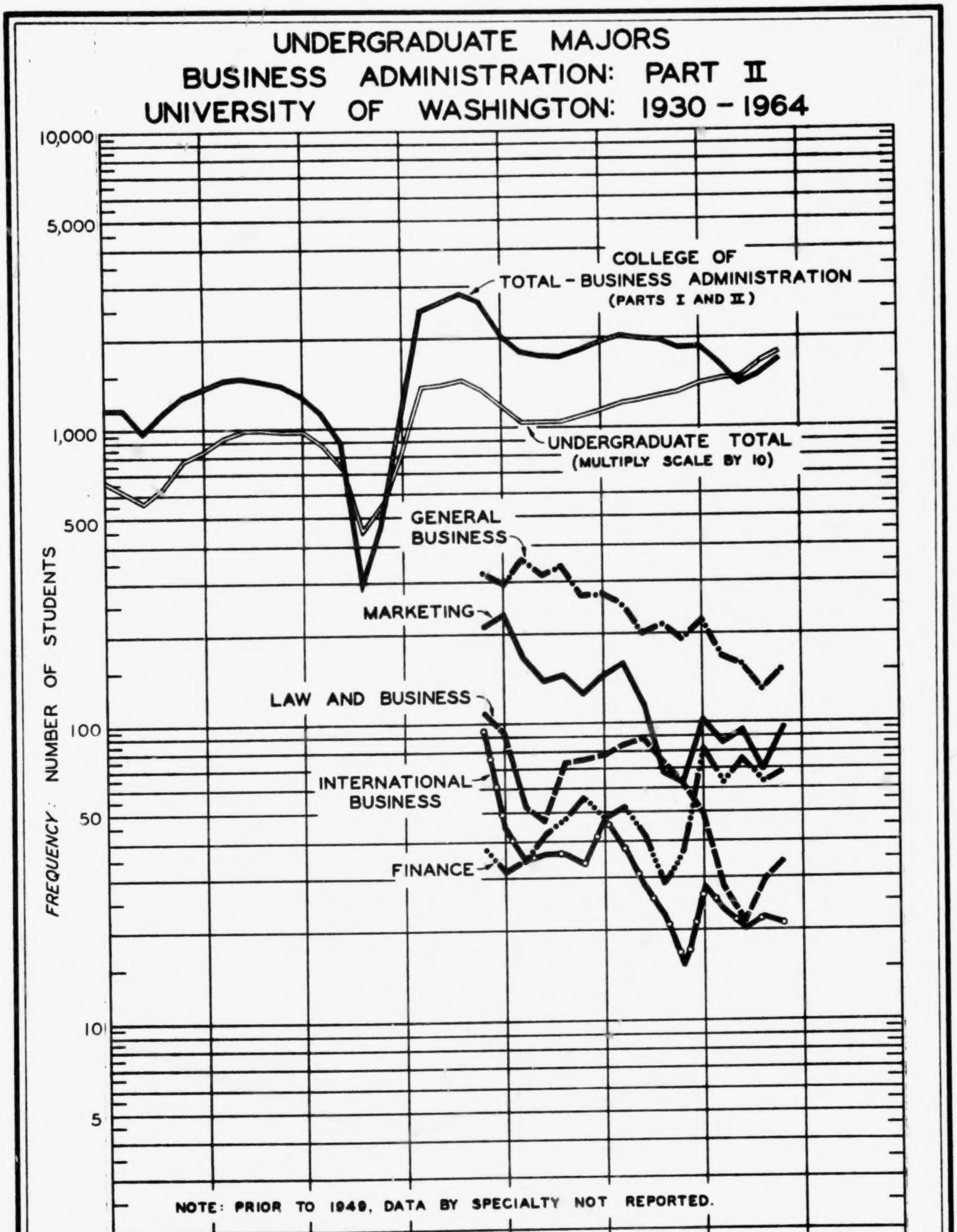
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF
TOTAL - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(PARTS I AND II)
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
GENERAL BUSINESS
MARKETING
LAW AND BUSINESS
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
FINANCE
NOTE: PRIOR TO 1949, DATA BY SPECIALTY NOT REPORTED.

Figure II: 19

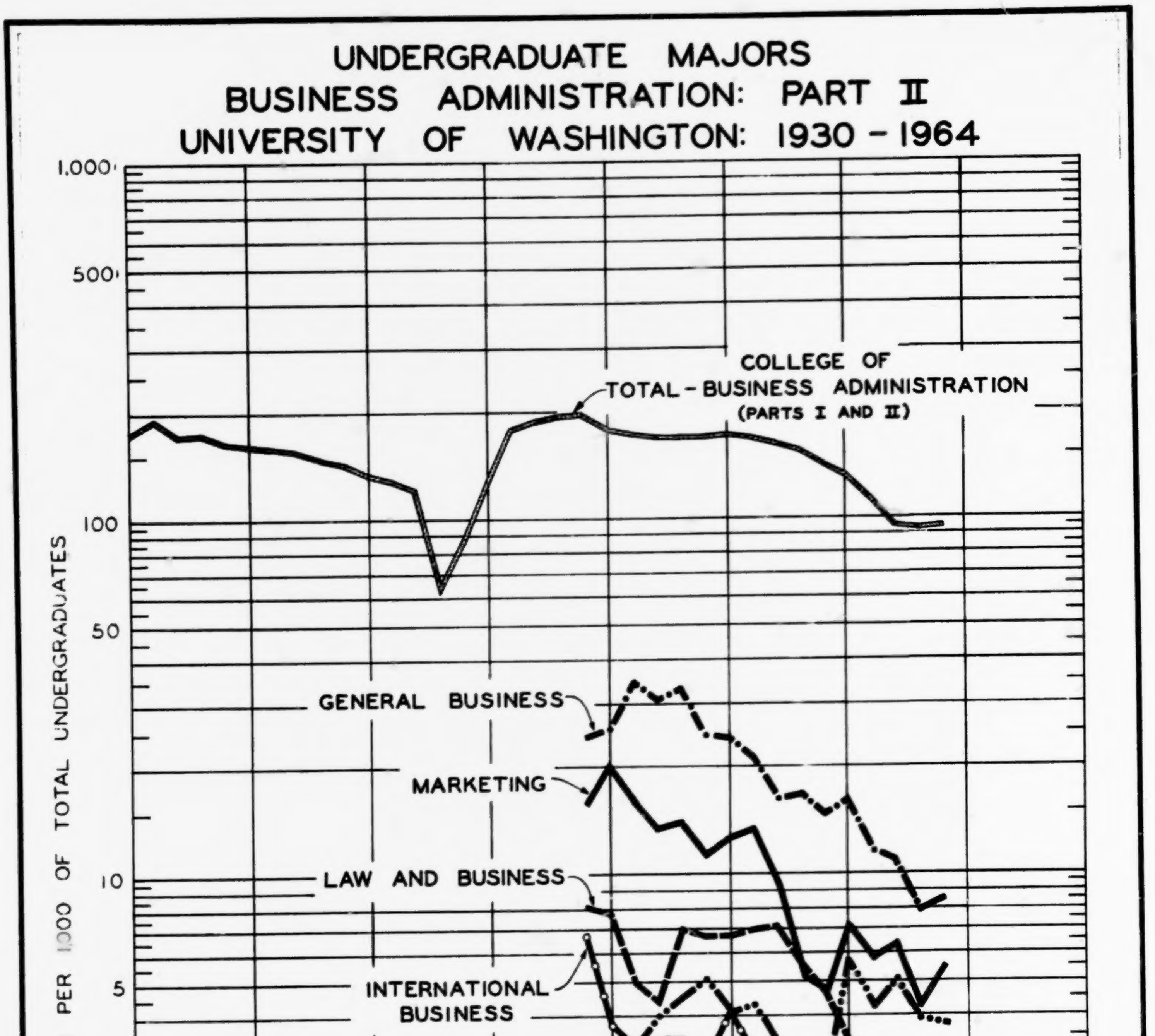
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF
TOTAL - BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(PARTS I AND II)
GENERAL BUSINESS
MARKETING
LAW AND BUSINESS
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS
FINANCE
NOTE: PRIOR TO 1949, DATA BY SPECIALTY NOT REPORTED.

Figure II:20

International Business. The field of International Business declined from 93 majors, or a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1949, to 33 majors, or to a rate of 3.0 in 1954. An enrollment increase was experienced in 1955 after which this specialty continued to decline to 15 majors in 1959, or a rate of 1.1. In 1964 this major had 21 students, or a rate of 1.2 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:19 nad II:20).

Marketing. Marketing declined from 210 majors, or a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 undergraduates reported in 1949, to 61 majors in 1959 with a rate of 4.6 (Figures II:19 and II:20). Thereafter this field increased to 96 majors, or to a rate of 5.4 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964.

Personnel and Industrial Relations. Majors in Personnel and Industrial Relations have generally decreased in number; from 164, or a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1949, to 18, or a rate of 1.4 in 1959. During the next five years a modest growth took place. There were 38 majors, or a rate of 2.1 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964 (Figures II:17 and II:18).

Law and Business. Law and Business majors declined from 109, or a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1949, to 46 majors, or a rate of 4.4 in 1952. Between 1953 and 1957 this specialty increased to 88 students, or to a rate of 7.1. Between 1957 and 1962 majors in Law and Business decreased at an increasing rate to 21 students, or to a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1962. However, by 1964, enrollment had increased to 34, or a rate of 1.9.

Pre-Major. The largest program in this College is that of Pre-Majors. Beginning in 1949 with 865 majors, or a rate of 64.3 per 1,000 undergraduates, this category rose in 1959 to a high of 1,277 students, with a rate of 97.2 per 1,000 undergraduates, but has since decreased to 888 majors, or to a rate of 49.8 in 1964. The course work for freshmen and sophomores in this category is primarily taken in the College of Arts and Sciences. Since 1957 administrative policies and practices have been directed toward requiring all juniors and seniors in this area to declare a major. Reports from the Registrar's Office indicate that there has been a decline in upperclassmen included in this category. Thus, variations and shifts in administrative policy concerning this category partly account for fluctuations in the number of majors in other fields within the College of Business Administration.

Production. Enrollment in Production dropped markedly from 120 majors, or a rate of 8.9 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1949, to 11 majors, or to a rate of 1.1 in 1953. Thereafter, marked increases took place until 1956 after which time enrollments again declined to 19 majors in 1964, or a rate of 1.1 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Transportation. From 1949 to 1959 this specialty experienced an almost continuous decline. In 1949 there were 115 majors, or a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 undergraduates, in comparison to 14 majors, or a rate of 0.8 in 1964 (Figures II:17 and II:18).

All Other.[4] The "All Other" category, which is composed of a number of specialities, has fluctuated markedly. It decreased from 100 majors, or a rate of 7.4 per 1,000 undergraduates, to 42 majors, or a rate of 2.4 in 1964.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Between 1930 and 1941 the configuration of the enrollment curve of the College of Engineering is very similar to that of the total University undergraduate enrollment. In 1930 there were 965 undergraduate engineering students which corresponds to a rate of 147.4 per 1,000 undergraduates. In 1949, there were 1,357 majors, or a rate of 155.5.

By 1942 enrollment in Engineering had declined to 1,258, but the rate per 1,000 undergraduates had increased to 170.8. In 1944 the lowest enrollment for this college for the entire thirty-five-year study period was recorded; there were 321 students, or a rate of 58.6.

Engineering majors increased rapidly immediately after World War II. In 1946 there were 1,976, representing a rate of 143.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. Thereafter until 1950, a period of decline in growth was experienced, decreasing to 1,256 majors, or a rate of 108.9 in 1950.

The period between 1950 and 1958 is characterized by increasing enrollments in Engineering. By 1958 there were 2,373 students, or a rate of 184.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. Since 1958 there has been a slight decrease in undergraduate majors. In 1964 there were 2,125, or a rate of 119.1. In terms of size of enrollment, the College of Engineering is third largest in the University (Figures II:21, II:22, II:23, and II:24).

In discussing the various programs within the College of Engineering, it is necessary to consider changes that have occurred in terminology and classification procedures utilized during the 35 years under study.[5]

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[4] See preceding footnote for detailed explanation of this category.

[5] From 1930 to 1947, the enrollment figures for the School of Mines are included in the series for the College of Engineering. In 1947 the School of Mines was incorporated in the College of Engineering. Mechanical Engineering includes majors listed in Commercial Engineering. Mineral Engineering includes majors listed in Mines, Ceramic and Metallurgical Engineering.

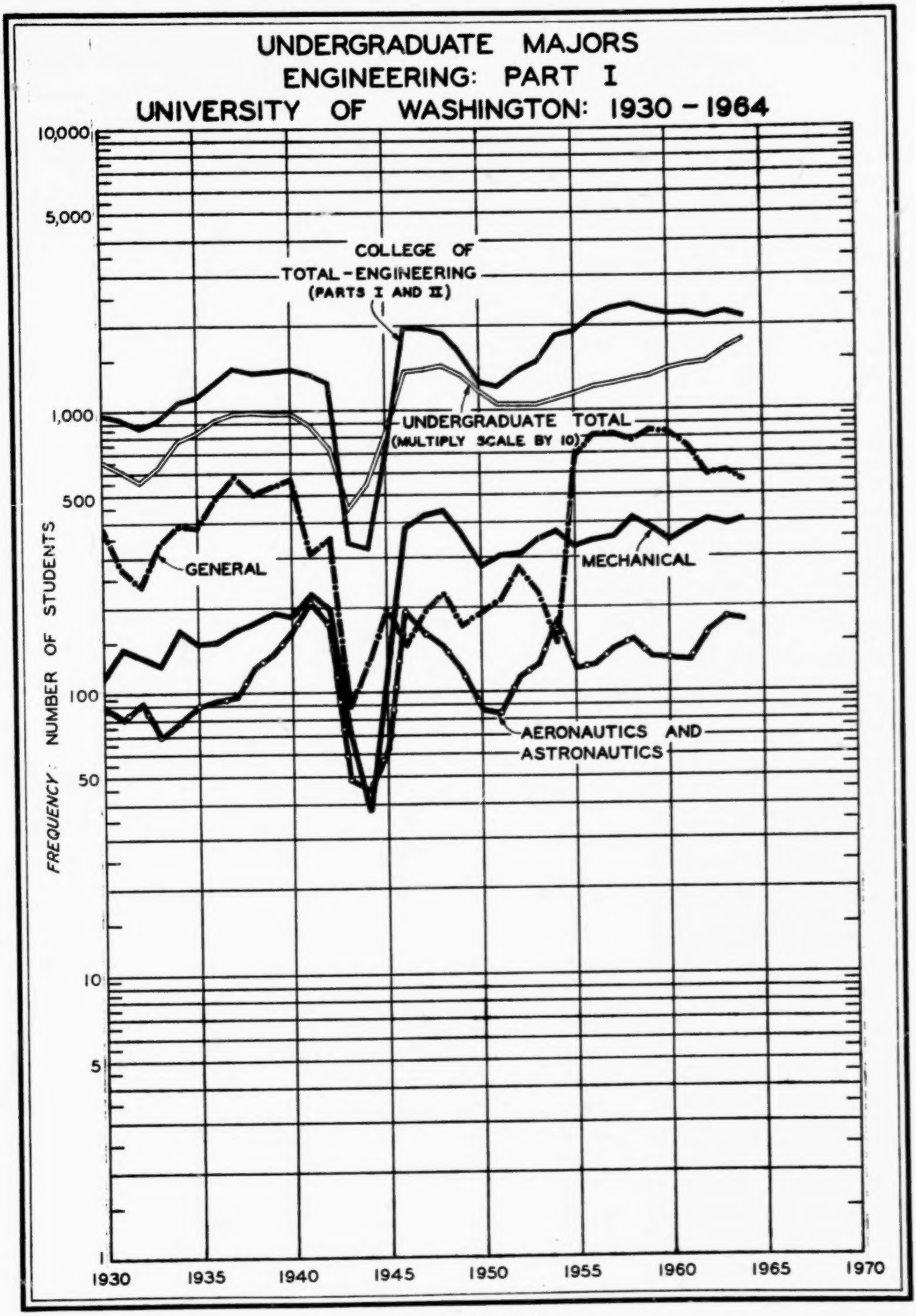
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
ENGINEERING: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
COLLEGE OF TOTAL-ENGINEERING (PARTS I AND II)
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
GENERAL
MECHANICAL
AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure II:21

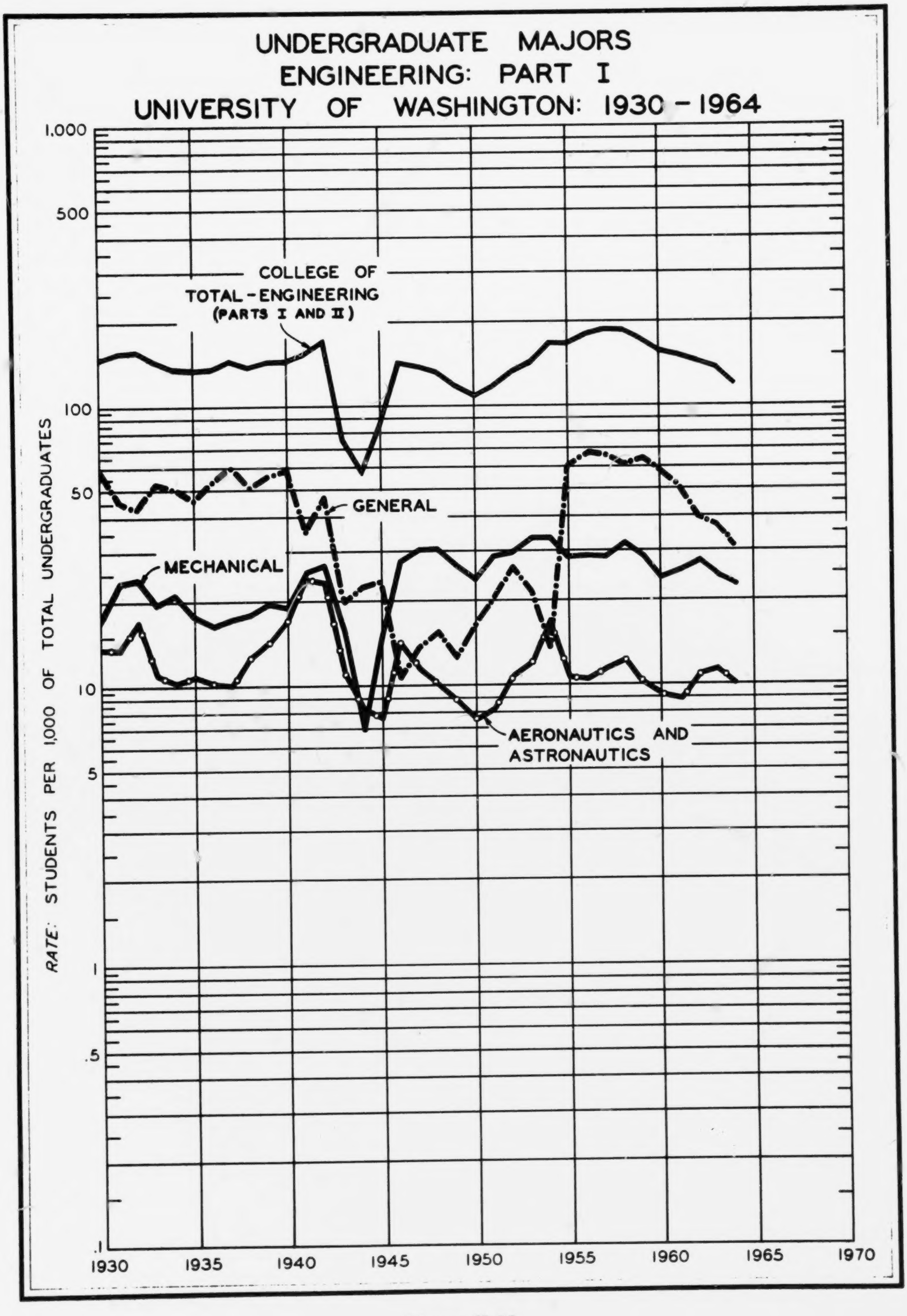
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
ENGINEERING: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF TOTAL-ENGINEERING (PARTS I AND II)
GENERAL
MECHANICAL
AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS

Figure II:22

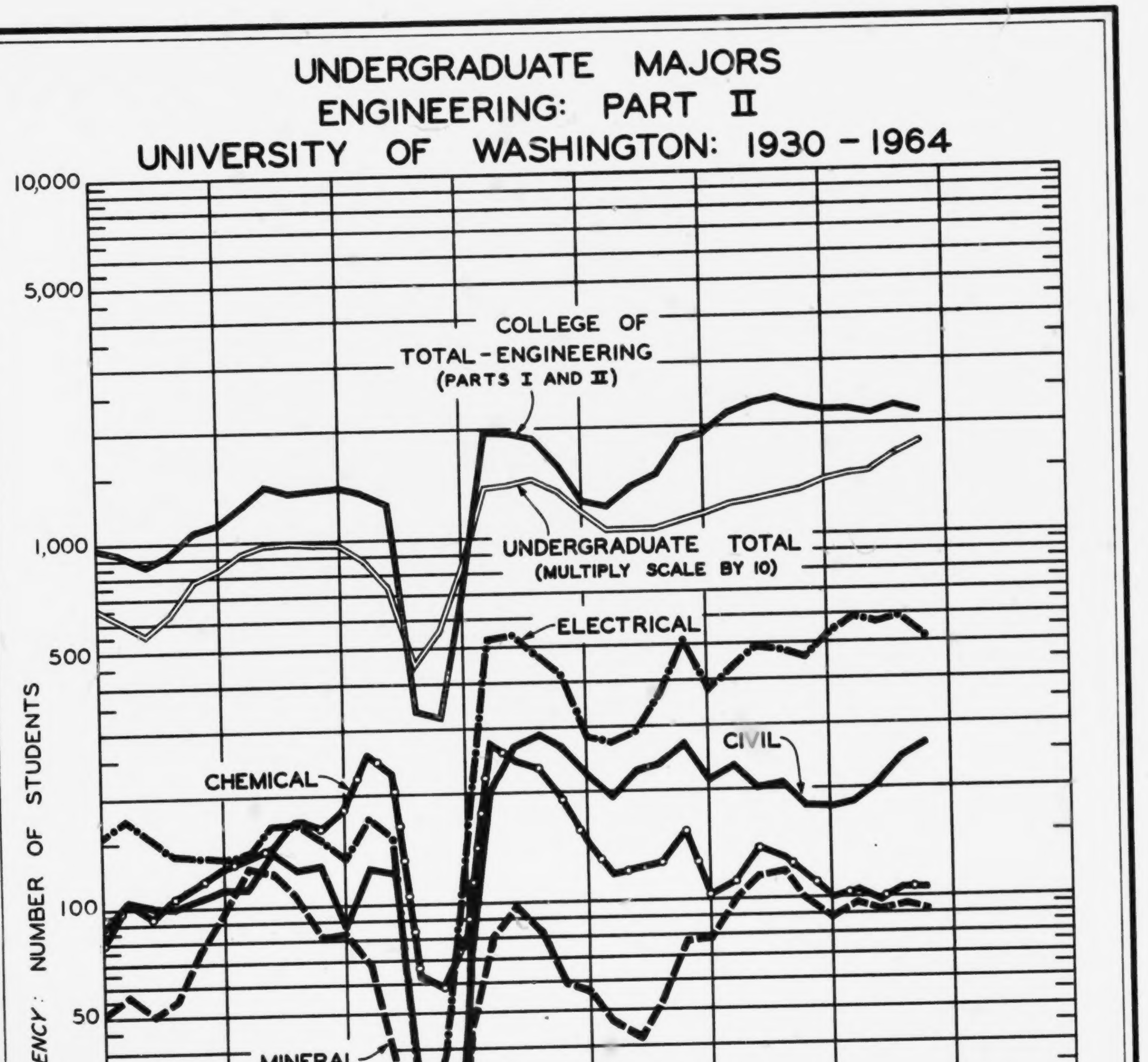
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
ENGINEERING: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
COLLEGE OF TOTAL-ENGINEERING (PARTS I AND II)
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
ELECTRICAL
CIVIL
CHEMICAL
MINERAL

Figure II:23

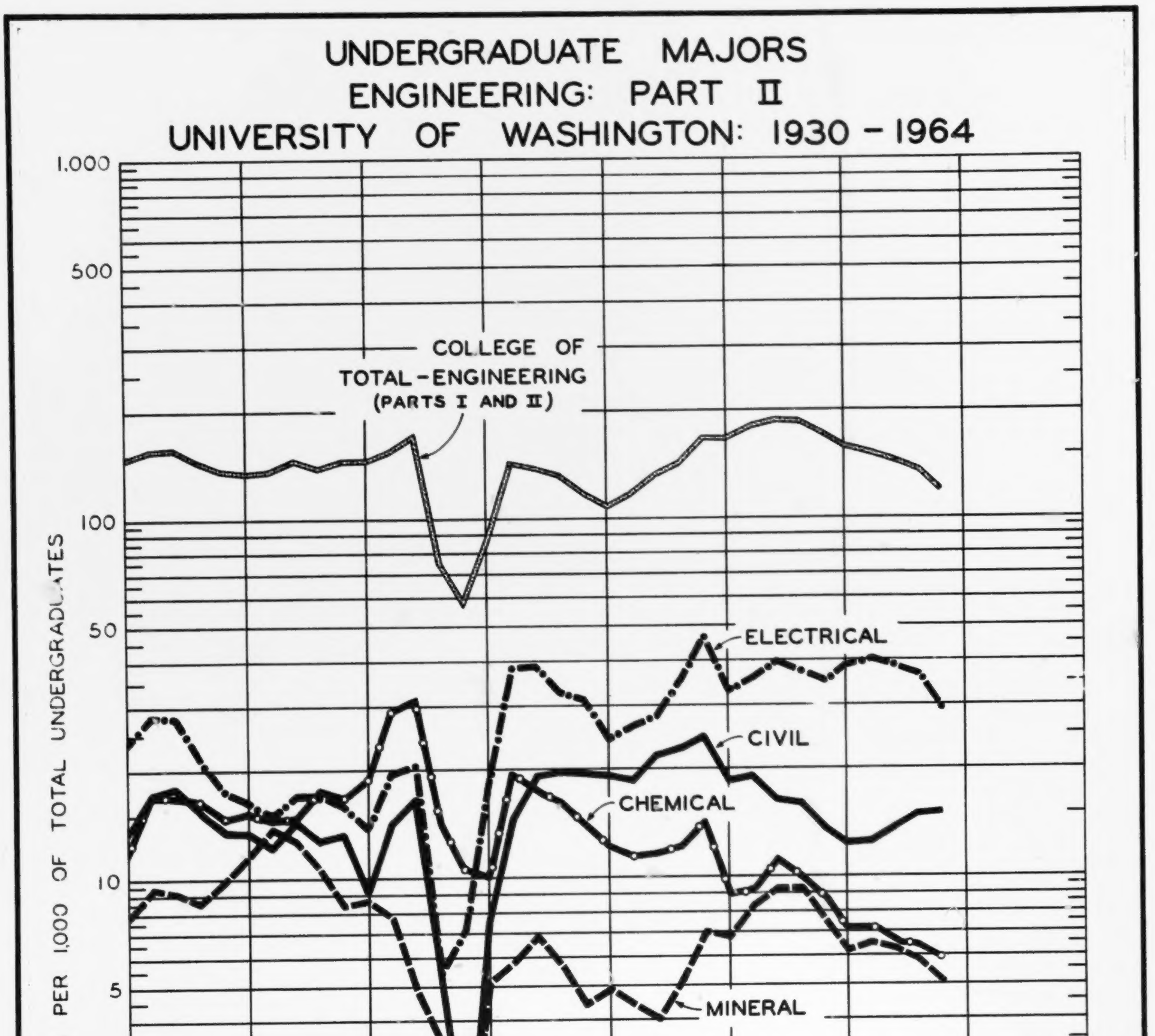
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
ENGINEERING: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
COLLEGE OF TOTAL-ENGINEERING (PARTS I AND II)
ELECTRICAL
CIVIL
CHEMICAL
MINERAL

Figure II:24

It is important to mention that the "All Other" Engineering is a residual category including those reported in Naval and Military Science (1930-1936), Pre-Engineering (1946, 1947, 1949-1954), Industrial (1947-1960), Nuclear (1957) and Navy Pre-Engineering (1957-1959, 1961, 1962). These major fields either had relatively few students or were inconsistently used at different times during the period under study. For example, Pre-Engineering was quite large in 1946 when there were 170 majors; whereas in 1947, there were seven, and in 1948, there were none. Extreme annual irregularities, particularly in the Pre-Engineering category, markedly affected the growth and decline in the number of majors reported for various other categories of Engineering.

Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering. Majors in this field increased from 89 in 1930 to 210 in 1941. A decrease occurred in the early 1930's, but enrollment increased thereafter. In 1930, the rate per 1,000 undergraduates was 13.6, as compared to 24.1 in 1941. In 1944, majors in Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering decreased to 45, or to a rate of 8.2, the lowest for the period under study. By 1946 undergraduate majors in this field had reached an enrollment of 194, representing a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1946 and 1950 there was a decline. In 1950 there were 86 majors or a rate of 7.5. From this date the number of majors increased in 1954 to 180, or to a rate of 16.5. By 1961 majors in Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering had decreased to 129, or to a rate of 8.8, however, by 1964, enrollment had increased to 179, or to a rate of 10.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Chemical Engineering. Majors in Chemical Engineering increased from 78, or a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1930, to 255, or to a rate of 29.2 in 1941 (Figures II:23 and II:24). In 1944, enrollment declined to 58 majors, or to a rate of 10.6. By 1946, there were 272 majors, or a rate of 19.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. The period between 1946 and 1962 is characterized by general decreases in number and in rate. The decrease in rate continued into 1963 and 1964, but enrollment increased to 105 for both years, or a rate of 6.4 and 5.9, respectively.

Civil Engineering. The number of majors in Civil Engineering varied between 87 and 139 during the period from 1930 to 1942, and the rates per 1,000 undergraduates ranged from 9.0 to 18.0 (Figures II:23 and II:24). In 1930, there were 88 majors, or a rate of 13.4, while in 1942, there were 122 majors, or a rate of 16.6. In 1944, this department decreased to its lowest point of the entire study period, when nine majors, or a rate of 1.6 per 1,000 undergraduates were reported. From this low enrollment, majors in Civil Engineering increased to their highest level in 1948. In that year, there were 284 majors, or a rate of 19.8.

Since 1948 marked fluctuations occurred, reaching its lowest level in 1960 when there were 174 majors, corresponding to a rate of 12.3. By 1964 enrollment had risen to 267 majors, or to a rate of 15.0 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Electrical Engineering. The number of majors in Electrical Engineering decreased between 1930 and 1940. In 1930 there were 156 majors, or a rate of 23.8 per 1,000 undergraduates, while in 1940 there were 132 majors, or a rate of 13.7. After slight increases in 1941 and 1942, the number of majors decreased sharply to 24, or to a rate of 5.4 in 1943. By 1947, returning veterans of World War II were a factor in increasing enrollment to 545 majors, or a rate of 39.0. Undergraduate majors then decreased to 280, or a rate of 24.3 per 1,000 undergraduates by 1950. An increasing growth rate was experienced thereafter until 1954, when there were 513 majors, or a rate of 46.9. After an enrollment decline in 1955, the relative growth rate of this department remained fairly stable, although numerically it continued to increase. In 1963 there were 596 majors, or a rate of 36.5 per 1,000 undergraduates (Figures II:23 and II:24). In 1964 these figures decreased to 522 and 29.2, respectively.

General Engineering. Majors in General Engineering increased from 387 in 1930 to 570 in 1940. However, the rates, 59.1 per 1,000 undergraduates for these two years, are identical (Figures II:21 and II:22).

Enrollment declined markedly until 1943, the lowest enrollment for the study-period, when there were 88 majors, or a rate of 19.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. Although enrollment increased between 1944 and 1946, the gain was not proportional to the over-all University growth. In 1946, there were 146 majors, or a rate of 10.6. Between 1946 and 1956, enrollment in General Engineering increased markedly with the exception of a decline in 1954. By 1956, there were 813 majors, or a rate of 67.6. Since 1956, rates per 1,000 undergraduate students have declined, although enrollment continued at a high level until 1960. In 1964, there were 552 majors, or a rate of 30.9.

Mechanical Engineering. Between 1930 and 1941, the number of majors in Mechanical Engineering grew from 112 to 221, or from a rate of 17.1 to 25.3 per 1,000 undergraduates. The lowest point occurred in 1944, when there were 38 students, or a rate of 6.9. From this minimum, the department grew to its record high in major enrollment in 1948, when there were 438 students, or a rate of 30.6. The period between 1949 and 1964 may be characterized as one of stable growth with rates varying between 33.6 and 22.9 per 1,000 undergraduates. However, the number of majors increased from 361 in 1949 to 409 in 1964 (Figures II:21 and II:22).

Mineral Engineering. Enrollment in Mineral Engineering increased from 51 majors in 1930, or a rate of 7.8 per 1,000 undergraduates, to 127 majors, or to a rate of 13.8 in 1936. From this point, enrollment decreased steadily to a World War II low of eight students, or a rate of 1.5 in 1944. Post-war enrollment growth increased in this department to 97 majors, or a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 undergraduates, by 1947. Enrollment decreased again to 1952 when there were 42 majors, or a rate of 4.0. From 1952 to 1958, majors in Mineral Engineering increased to 118, or to a rate of 9.2. A slight tapering off in enrollment growth followed and there were 91 majors, or a rate of 5.1 per 1,000 undergraduates, in 1964 (Figures II:23 and II:24).

SELECTED COLLEGES

College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Architecture was established as a Department in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1914, and in 1935 its status was changed to that of a School. In July, 1957, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was established. In spite of these administrative changes, it is possible to analyze trends in the number of undergraduate students majoring in Architecture from 1930 to the present time.

In 1930, Architecture majors numbered 111, or a rate of 17.0 per 1,000 undergraduates. Figures II:25 and II:26 show that the impact of World War II on the number of majors in Architecture was much greater than on undergraduate enrollment in general. The rate for majors in Architecture dropped from 14.4 in 1940 to a low of 6.5 in 1943, or to only 29 majors. However, by 1947, Architecture had risen to an all-time high for the thirty-five-year period with an enrollment of 413 majors. By 1950 enrollment had dropped only slightly, but the rate per 1,000 undergraduates had reached 30.8, the highest point for the period under study. Since this time there was a downward trend for several years, followed by an upward swing during the past few years. In 1964, Architecture had 514 majors, or a rate of 28.8.

Undergraduates in Urban Planning were first reported separately in 1963, when 10 majors were reported. By 1964, the number had increased to 20.

College of Education. In 1930 there were 180 students, representing a rate of 27.5 per 1,000 undergraduates, in the College of Education. Figures II:25 and II:26 show marked fluctuations in enrollment both in number and rate during the 1930's. World War II accounted for a drastic reduction in enrollment in the College of Education during the period from 1941 to 1943. The figures show that majors in Education rose sharply in number and in rate from the end of World War II until 1950, and continued to increase significantly from 1950 to the present

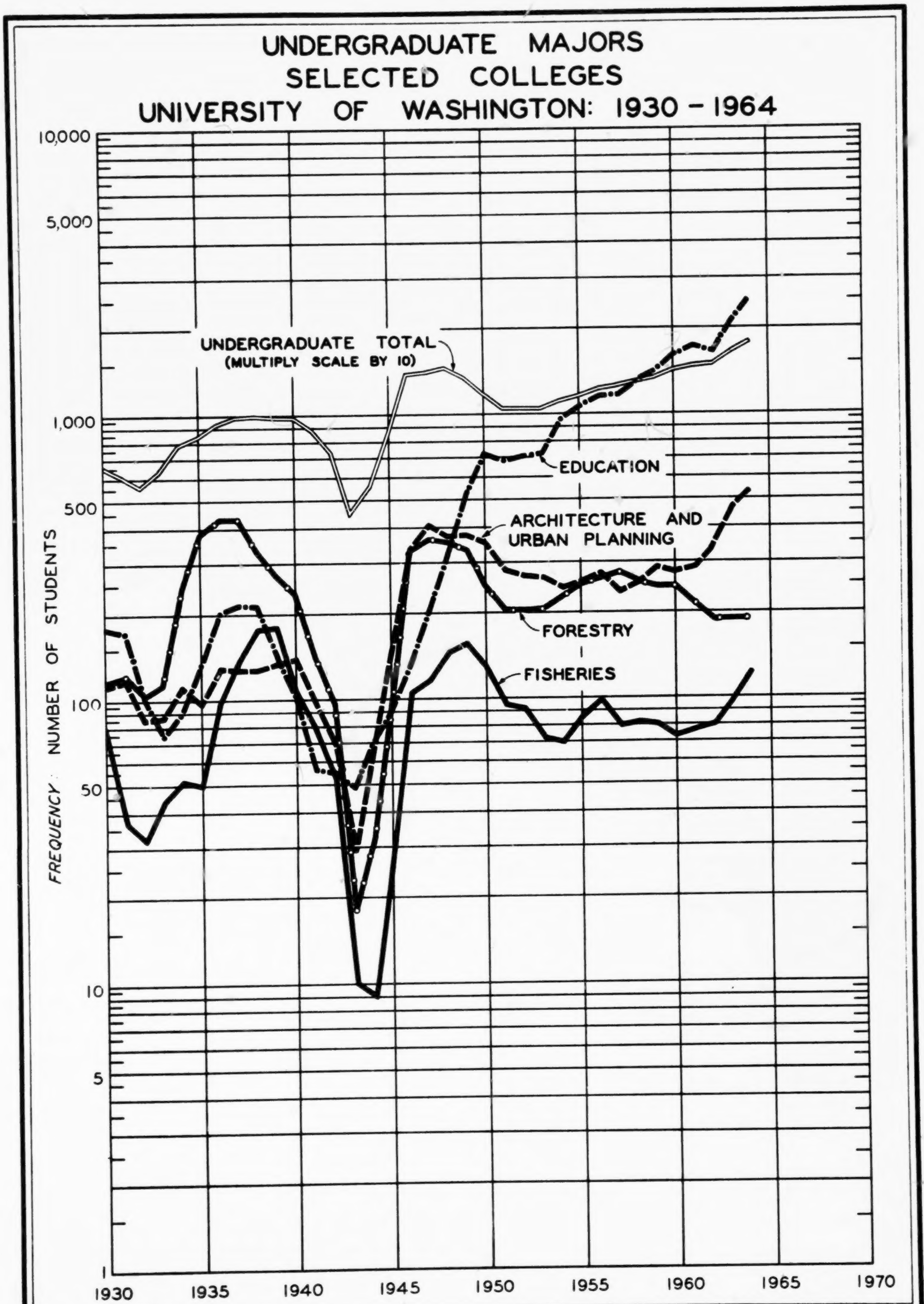
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY : NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING
FORESTRY
FISHERIES

Figure II:25

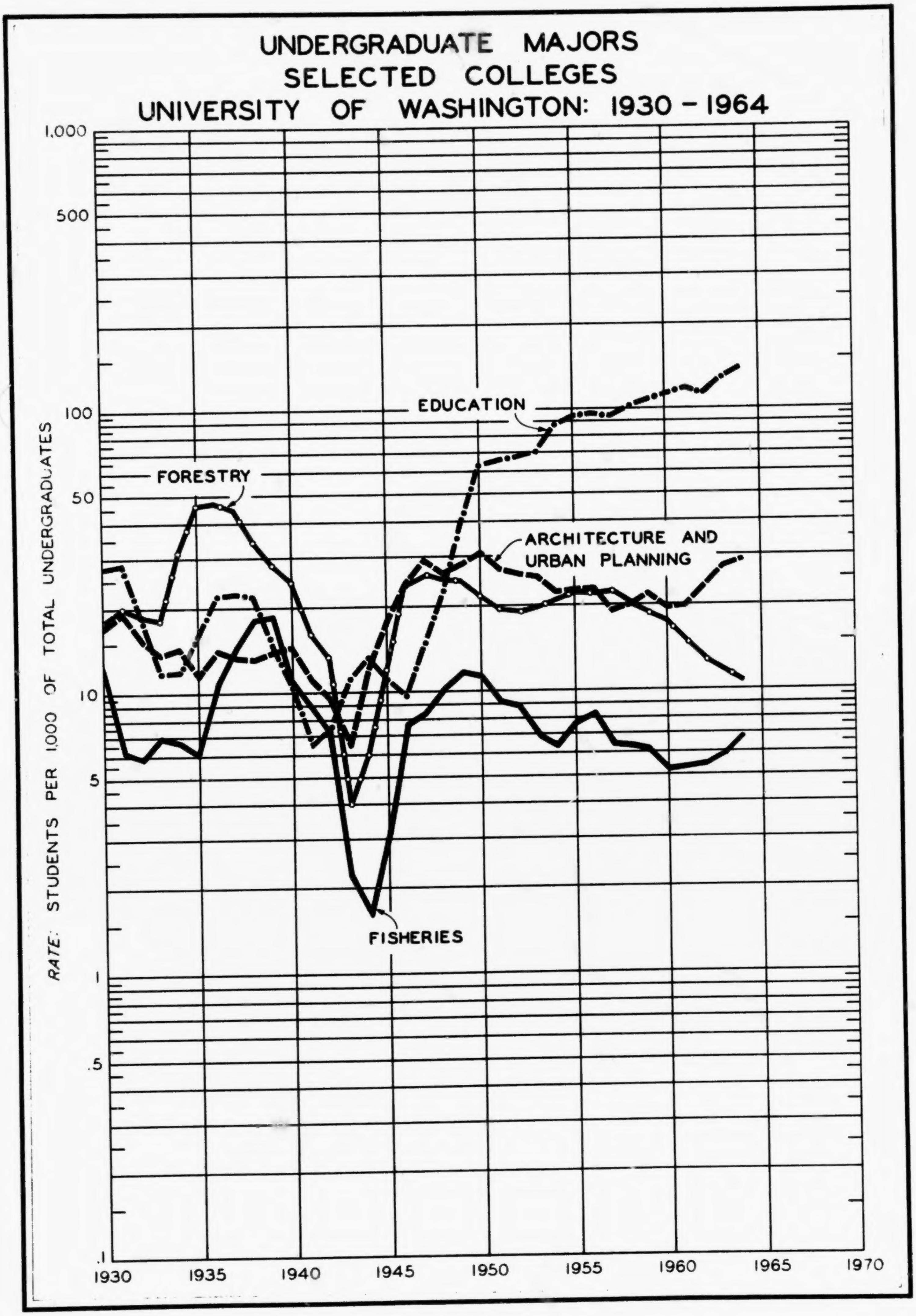
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
EDUCATION
FORESTRY
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING
FISHERIES

Figure II:26

time. By 1964, there were 2,490 Education majors, representing a rate of 139.5 per 1,000 undergraduates.

The College of Education has increased in number of majors at a faster rate than any other college in the University since World War II. Only during the period of the Korean Conflict did the increase in number of majors tend to level off. In terms of size of enrollment, the College of Education is now second largest in the University.

College of Fisheries. The 1964 undergraduate enrollment in the College of Fisheries was 122, in comparison to 78 in 1930. During this span of time, the rate per 1,000 undergraduates has dropped from 11.9 in 1930 to 6.8 in 1964. Figures II:25 and II:26 show that after a downward trend in the early 1930's, enrollment in the College of Fisheries increased both in number and in rate to a peak in 1939. In 1939 there were 180 students, or a rate of 18.7 per 1,000 undergraduates; these were the maximal number and rate during the thirty-five-year period under study.

Figures II:25 and II:26 also indicate that during World War II, particularly in 1944, the number of Fisheries majors showed a very pronounced drop. In 1944, there were nine majors, representing a rate of less than 2.0. With the post-war influx of veterans, majors in Fisheries increased very rapidly. In 1949 a secondary peak occurred with 157 majors and a rate of 11.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. A decline took place during the Korean Conflict which was followed by a general increase.

College of Forestry. Figures II:25 and II:26 reveal that Forestry majors rose rapidly in number and rate in the first half of the 1930's. By 1936 Forestry had reached a peak of 434 majors, with a rate of 47.2 per 1,000 undergraduates. At this time Forestry was the fourth largest college in the University in terms of majors, exceeded only by the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Business Administration, and the College of Engineering. The 1936 and 1937 peaks have not been reached again during the thirty-five-year period under study.

As Figures II:25 and II:26 indicate, the impact of World War II on enrollment in the College of Forestry was greater than for the University as a whole. In 1943, the College of Forestry had only 18 students, representing a rate of 4.0. However, there was a quick recovery after the War. By 1947, Forestry enrollment had risen to 365, representing 26.1 students per 1,000 undergraduates. With some fluctuations, the College of Forestry has declined slowly in number and in rate from 1947 to the present. In 1964 it had 190 students, representing a rate of 10.6.

HEALTH SCIENCES

School of Nursing. The "Department of Nursing Education" became the "School of Nursing" in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1934. In 1945 it became an autonomous professional school in the Division of Health Sciences. From 1946 to 1954, the data for this series include Pre-Nursing students in the College of Arts and Sciences. These students are incorporated in this series because of their comparability with present lower division nursing majors.

Figures II:27 and II:28 portray an increase in both number and rate per 1,000 undergraduates for the period 1930 through 1964. In 1930 there were 116 majors in Nursing, or a rate of 17.7 per 1,000 undergraduates. Both of these indices increased until 1944 when the number continued to rise, but the rate began to decline. It is interesting to note that while general undergraduate enrollment fell drastically during World War II, Nursing continued to rise in number of majors. By 1945 there were 611 undergraduate Nursing majors.

The importance of the School of Nursing during World War II is clearly illustrated by Figure II:28 which shows a peak rate of 120.1 majors per 1,000 undergraduates in 1943. While most majors were rapidly increasing in number immediately after World War II, Nursing began to fall. This particular war and post-war pattern was influenced, of course, by the sex composition of the students and the particular significance of Nursing during the War.

The post-World War II drop ended in 1949 when the number and rate rose. Between 1950 and 1962 the number of majors fluctuated between 500 and 600. Considerable growth occurred in 1963 and 1964 when enrollment reached 665 and 819, respectively. The rate per 1,000 undergraduates reached a post-war high of 54.4 in 1951, far below the 120.1 rate recorded in 1943. Since the Korean Conflict, the rate has decreased slightly. In 1964 the 819 undergraduate majors represented a rate of 45.9 per 1,000 undergraduates.

College of Pharmacy. In terms of majors, the thirty-five-year trend for the College of Pharmacy closely parallels the growth trend of total undergraduate enrollment. This is shown in Figure II:28 in which the rate curve deviates little from 20 majors per 1,000 undergraduates. The relatively minor exceptions to this general trend are the decreases experienced during World War II and during recent years.

Pharmacy began the thirty-five-year period with 122 undergraduate majors, or a rate of 18.6 per 1,000 undergraduates. The 258 majors in 1964 represent a sizable increase in number, although the rate of 14.5 per 1,000 undergraduates reflects a decline in relative size since 1930. Figure II:27 shows the effects of

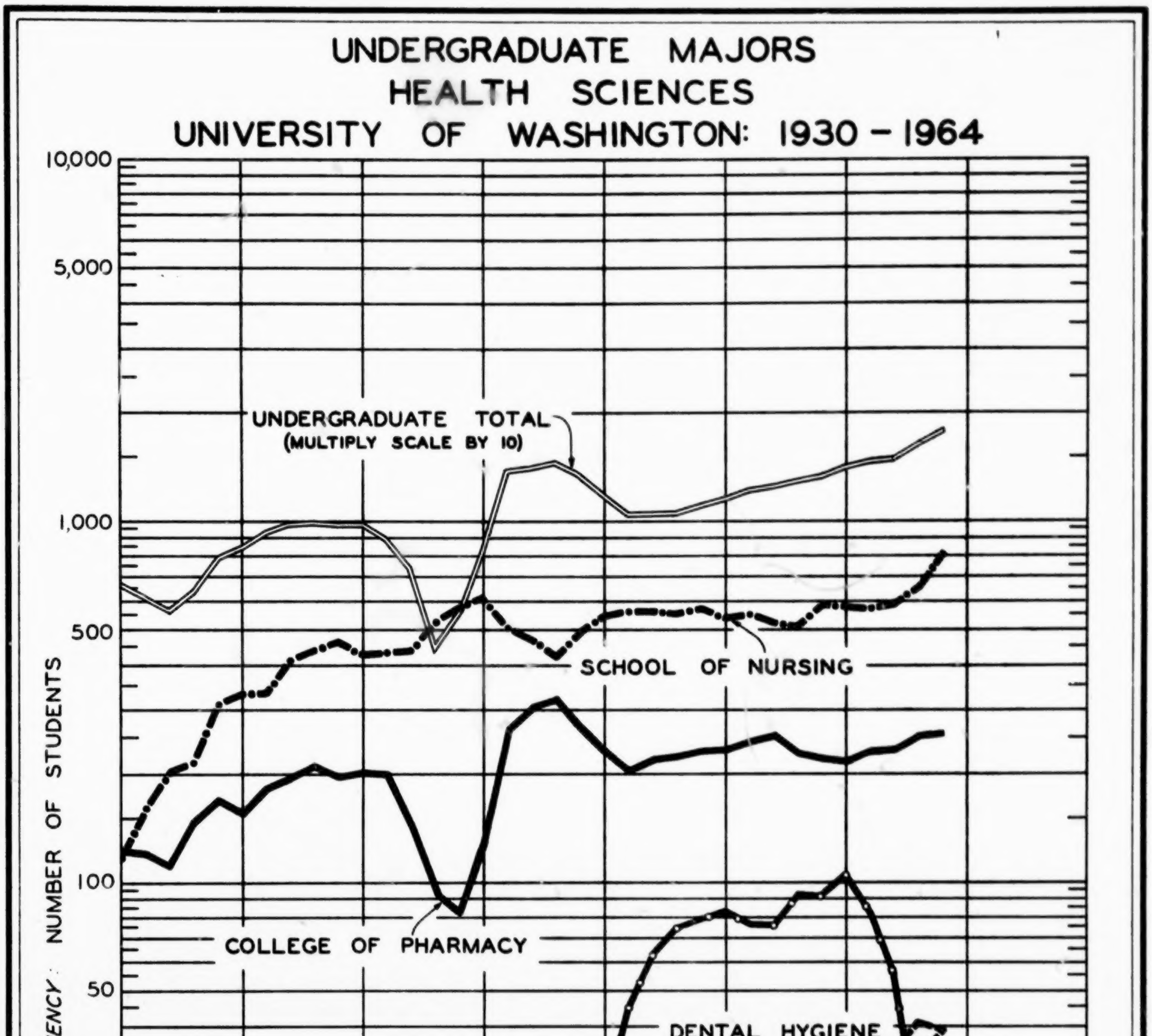
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
UNDERGRADUATE TOTAL (MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
SCHOOL OF NURSING
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
DENTAL HYGIENE
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
PHYSICAL THERAPY
PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Figure II:27

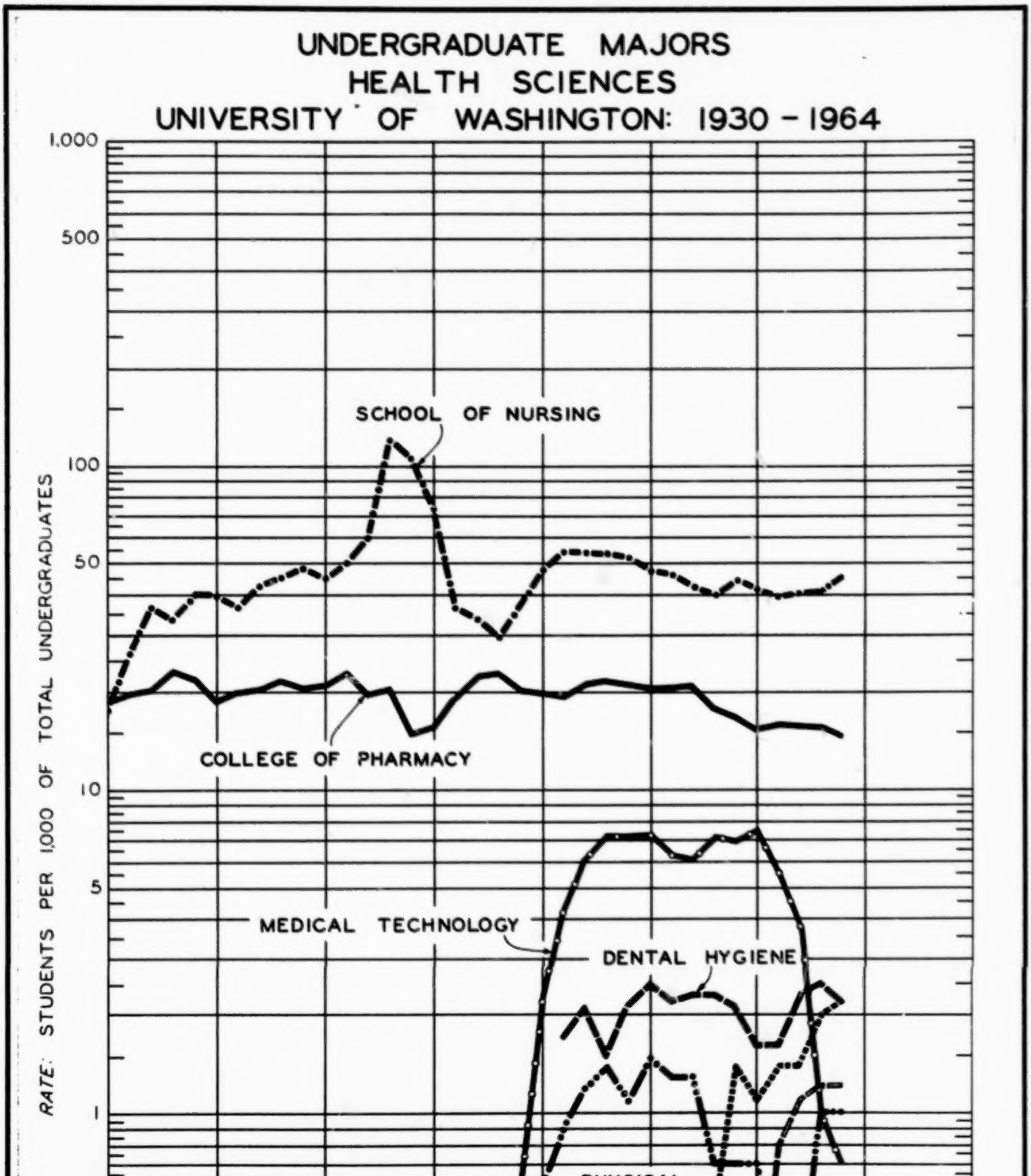
UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS
HEALTH SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
RATE: STUDENTS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL UNDERGRADUATES
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
.5
.1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
SCHOOL OF NURSING
COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY
DENTAL HYGIENE
PHYSICAL THERAPY
PUBLIC HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Figure II:28

World War II and the post-war recovery period. In 1944, Pharmacy followed the general undergraduate pattern of decline, recording 81 majors, a low for the period under study. Also corresponding to the general undergraduate trend, the number of Pharmacy majors increased rapidly during the post-war influx of veterans. By 1948 Pharmacy had reached a peak of 325 majors, its largest absolute size in the thirty-five-year period. Figures II:27 and II:28 show a general decline in number and in rate per 1,000 undergraduates since the high recorded in 1948.

Dental Hygiene. Figure II:27 shows that Dental Hygiene majors were first reported in 1951. In that year, there were 18. Although fluctuating from year to year, Dental Hygiene majors have increased in number during the fourteen-year period from 1951 to 1964. In 1964, 39 Dental Hygiene majors were reported. As indicated by Figure II:28, rates per 1,000 undergraduates also have varied from 1.5 to 2.5 during this fourteen-year period.

Medical Technology. The first three years of the Medical Technology program are taken in the College of Arts and Sciences. Upon successful completion of this program, two more years of study are taken in the Department of Pathology in the School of Medicine. Figures II:27 and II:28 indicate that this program expanded from eight majors in 1949, or a rate of 0.6 per 1,000 undergraduates, to 105 majors, or a rate of 7.5 in 1960. Since 1960, the number and rate of students specializing in this field have decreased sharply. In 1964, there were 12 majors, or a rate of 0.1 per 1,000 undergraduates.

Occupational Therapy and Physical Therapy. Majors in Occupational Therapy were first reported in 1959. Figures II:27 and II:28 indicate that in this initial year there was one major which represented a negligible rate per 1,000 undergraduates. Each year since 1959 the number of majors and rate per 1,000 undergraduates have increased slightly over the previous year. By 1964 there were 22 majors reported, representing a rate of 1.2.

Majors in Physical Therapy were first reported in 1958. Figure II:27 shows that the number of majors increased from seven in 1958 to eighteen in 1959. In 1960 the number decreased to 15, but by 1964 had risen to 39. Figure II:28 shows a rate of 2.2 per 1,000 undergraduates in 1964.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine. The Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, a division of the School of Medicine, offers professional courses in Public Health leading to the Bachelor of Science degree for students in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Two majors were reported in this program in 1948. As Figures II:27 and II:28 indicate, the number of majors increased until 1955 when 17 were reported, representing a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 undergraduates. Between 1955 and 1962, the number of majors and rate per 1,000 undergraduates decreased. In 1962 only four majors were reported, representing a rate of less than 1.0 per 1,000 undergraduates. By 1964, the number of undergraduate majors had increased to 18, or a rate of 1.0.

CHAPTER III

TRENDS IN GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT BY MAJOR FIELD[1]

The classification scheme of graduate and professional students according to major field used in this chapter is shown in Table III:I. In analyzing enrollment trends of graduate students according to major field, both frequencies and rates per 1,000 total graduate students have been utilized. However, because of the instability of some of the rates, resulting mainly from the small number of cases, especially between 1930 and 1945, only frequencies are portrayed by the semi-logarithmic charts. Detailed tabulations of basic data pertaining to both frequencies and rates for graduate and professional students will be found in the Appendix.

From 1930 to 1940 graduate enrollment increased from 521 to 859. By 1943, mainly as a consequence of World War II, enrollment had fallen to 335 students, the lowest point during the period under study. Between 1943 and 1950 graduate enrollment increased to 2,208, representing 15.1 per cent of all University students. Between 1950 and 1955, graduate enrollment declined to 1,859, or 13.1 per cent of the total University student body. Since 1955 graduate enrollment has grown at an increasing rate. In 1964 there were 4,156 graduate students, or 18.1 per cent of the total University enrollment. Approximately one out of every five University students was a graduate student. This represents the largest graduate enrollment recorded in the history of the University.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Languages

Classics. In 1938, 1940, 1942, and 1946 no graduate majors were reported in Classics. Except for those years, the number of graduate majors in Classics varied between one and nine during the period 1930 to 1959 (Figure III:1). Since

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[1] For definitions of "graduate" and "professional" students as well as a discussion of other problems relating to methodology and presentation, see Chapter I, pp. 1 - 7.

Table III:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields
University of Washington Graduate and Professional Students

I. College of Arts and Sciences

  A. Languages (Figure III:1)

    1. Classics
    2. English, including General and Comparative Literature
    3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
    4. Germanic Languages and Literature
    5. Linguistics
    6. Romance Languages and Literature
    7. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
    8. Speech

  B. Semi-Professional Schools (Figures III:2 and III:3)

    1. Art
    2. Communications
    3. Drama
    4. Home Economics
    5. Music
    6. Physical and Health Education

  C. Biological and Natural Sciences (Figures III:4 and III:5)

    1. Atmospheric Sciences
    2. Botany
    3. Chemistry
    4. Genetics
    5. Geology
    6. Mathematics
    7. Oceanography
    8. Physics
    9. Zoology

  D. Social Sciences (Figures III:6 and III:7)

    1. Anthropology
    2. Economics
    3. Geography
    4. History
    5. Philosophy
    6. Political Science
    7. Psychology
    8. Sociology

II. College of Engineering (Figure III:8)

III. College of Architecture and Urban Planning (Figure III:9)

IV. College of Business Administration (Figure III:9)

V. College of Education (Figure III:9)

Table III:I

Classification Scheme of Major Fields

University of Washington Graduate and Professional Students (Continued)

VI. College of Fisheries (Figure III:9)

VII. College of Forestry (Figure III:9)

VIII. School of Librarianship (Figure III:9)

IX. School of Public Affairs (Figure III:9)

X. School of Social Work (Figure III:9)

XI. Health Sciences (Figure III:10)

1. School of Dentistry
2. School of Nursing
3. College of Pharmacy
4. Anatomy
5. Biochemistry
6. Microbiology
7. Pathology
8. Pharmacology
9. Physiology and Biophysics
10. Public Health and Preventive Medicine
11. Radiological Sciences
12. Surgery

XII. All Others*

XIII. Professional (Figure III:11)

1. School of Law
2. School of Dentistry
3. School of Medicine

---

*This category includes graduate students reported by the Registrar's Office as "unassigned," those reported as graduates in the "pre-major" category, a few students reported as majors in Architecture before the graduate program in Architecture was actually established in 1961, and a few students admitted as "graduate transients" beginning in 1964. The numbers in this category are of relatively little significance except for the year 1940, when 80 students were reported as graduate students in "pre-major."

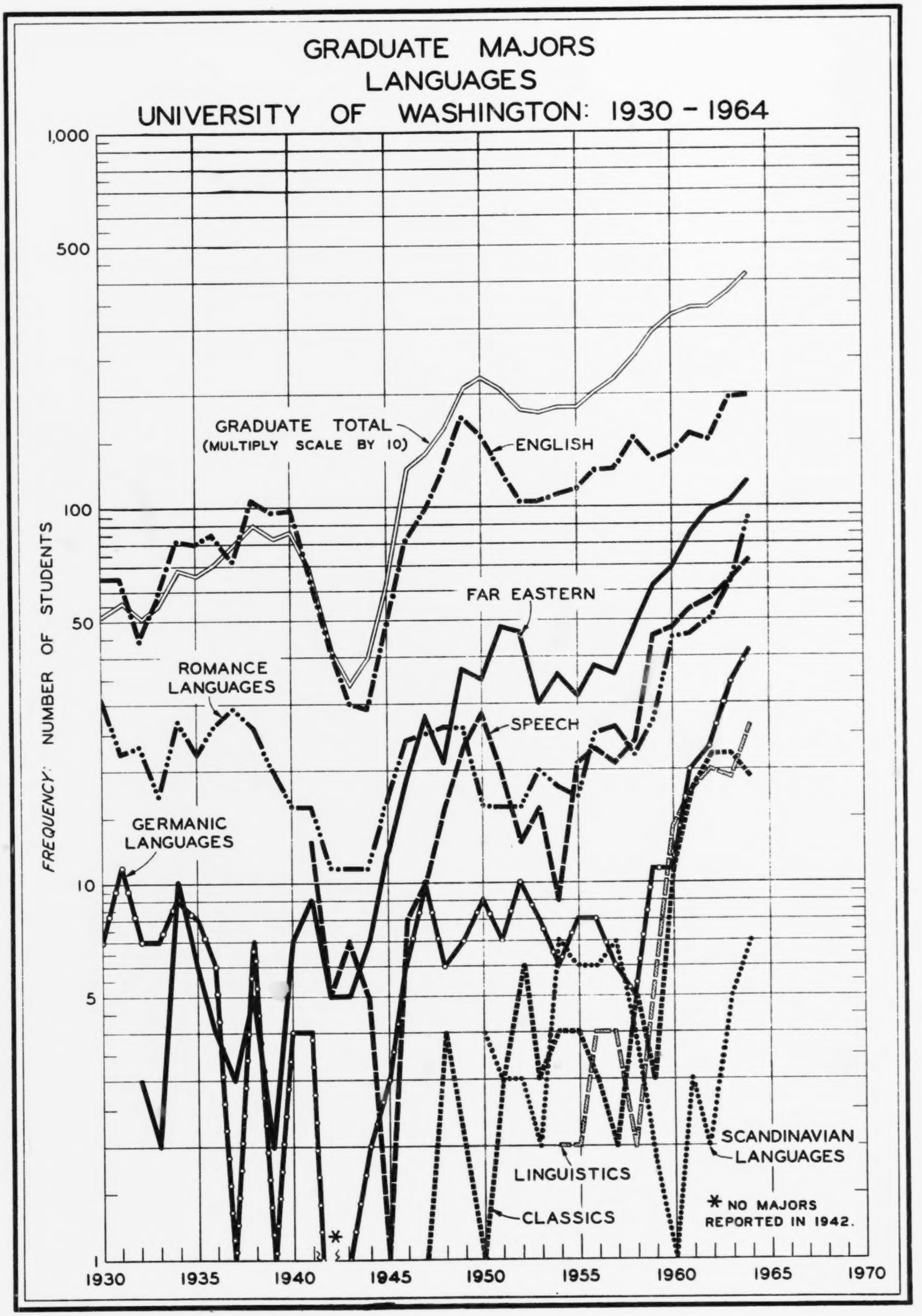

GRADUATE MAJORS
LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
ENGLISH
FAR EASTERN
ROMANCE LANGUAGES
SPEECH
GERMANIC LANGUAGES
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES
LINGUISTICS
CLASSICS
* NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1942.

Figure III: 1

1959 the number of graduate majors has increased. In 1964 there were 19 majors, a rate 4.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

English. Figure III:1 shows that the configuration of the curve for graduate students in English conforms closely to that of all graduate students. In 1930 there were 65 graduate majors in English. Between 1930 and 1940 the number of graduate majors increased to 98. Following a decline during World War II, enrollment rose by 1949 to its highest point during the entire period under study (172 majors, or a rate of 82.5 per 1,000 graduate students). Thereafter, enrollment decreased to 103, or a rate of 57.3 per 1,000 graduate students in 1953. Since 1953 the number of graduate majors in English has increased. By 1964 there were 197 majors, representing a rate of 47.4 per 1,000 graduate students. The Department of English has the distinction of being the largest department in terms of graduate majors within the College of Arts and Sciences. Although the number of graduate majors has been increasing in this department, the rate per 1,000 graduate students has been decreasing in recent years.

Far Eastern. Between 1930 and 1944 graduate students in the Department of Far Eastern Studies varied between two and ten, except in 1931 when there were none. From 1944 to 1951, enrollment grew rapidly. By 1951, there were 48 graduate majors, representing a rate of 23.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment decreased to 30 majors in 1953, or a rate of 16.7 per 1,000 graduate students (Figure III:1). From this point enrollment increased at a moderate rate until 1957, and then increased rapidly to 1964. In 1964 there were 116 graduate majors, a rate of 27.9 per 1,000 graduate students. In terms of graduate majors, this department is one of the fastest growing departments within the College of Arts and Sciences.

Germanic Languages. Between 1930 and 1960, graduate enrollment in the German Department fluctuated between one and eleven students, except in 1942 when no graduate majors were reported. Since 1960, the number of graduate majors in German has increased rapidly. By 1964, there were 41 majors in this department, representing a rate of 9.9 per 1,000 graduate students.

Linguistics. Graduate students in Linguistics were first reported in 1954. Figure III:1 shows that between 1954 and 1959 the number of graduate majors in Linguistics varied between two and five, a rate of 2.0 or less per 1,000 graduate students. Since 1959 the number of graduate majors has increased, and by 1964, there were 26, representing a rate of 6.3 per 1,000 graduate students.

Romance Languages. The number of graduate majors in Romance Languages fluctuated between 17 and 31 during the 1930 to 1939 period. During the next decade enrollment decreased slightly, varying between 11 and 26 graduate majors. After 1950 enrollment continued to fluctuate but showed a general increase. In 1964, the highest enrollment for the period under study was recorded, 93 graduate majors, or a rate of 22.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Scandinavian Languages. There were no graduate majors reported in Scandinavian Languages in 1930, 1931, 1933-1935, 1939-1941, 1943, 1944, 1946, 1948, and 1949. During the remainder of the thirty-five-year study period the number of graduate majors in this department varied between one and seven. In 1964 there were seven graduate majors in Scandinavian Languages, a rate of 1.7 per 1,000 graduate students.

Speech. The Department of Speech was established in 1941. Prior to that time, several courses in Speech were taught in the English Department. The number of graduate majors in Speech decreased from thirteen in 1941 to one in 1945. After 1945 Speech Department enrollments increased. There were 28 graduate majors in 1950, or a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1954 enrollment decreased to nine majors, a rate of 4.9 per 1,000 graduate students. Since 1954, the enrollment of graduate majors has increased rapidly. By 1964, there were 72 graduate majors, or a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 graduate students (Figure III:1).

Semi-Professional Schools

Art. Between 1930 and 1944 the number of graduate majors in Art varied between two and fourteen. By 1947 enrollment had risen to 27 majors, or a rate of 19.6 per 1,000 graduate students. After 1947, graduate enrollment in this department varied between 15 and 28, representing rates per 1,000 graduates of 6.8 and 13.6. Figure III:2 indicates that in 1964 there were 34 graduate majors in Art, or a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 graduate students.

School of Communications. Up to 1957 graduate majors in Journalism, now a part of the School of Communications, were reported separately. Since 1958, all graduate majors in the School of Communications have been reported as a group.

In 1943 and 1954 no graduate majors were reported. Between 1930 and 1964, the number of graduate majors in this specialty ranged between one and twenty-eight. In 1964 there were 28 graduate majors in the School of Communications, or a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 graduate students.

Drama. Graduate majors in the Drama Department increased from two in 1930 to nineteen in 1941 (Figures III:3). After declining to seven majors in 1942, the graduate enrollment in Drama increased to 25 in 1950, or a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1955 enrollment had decreased to nine graduate

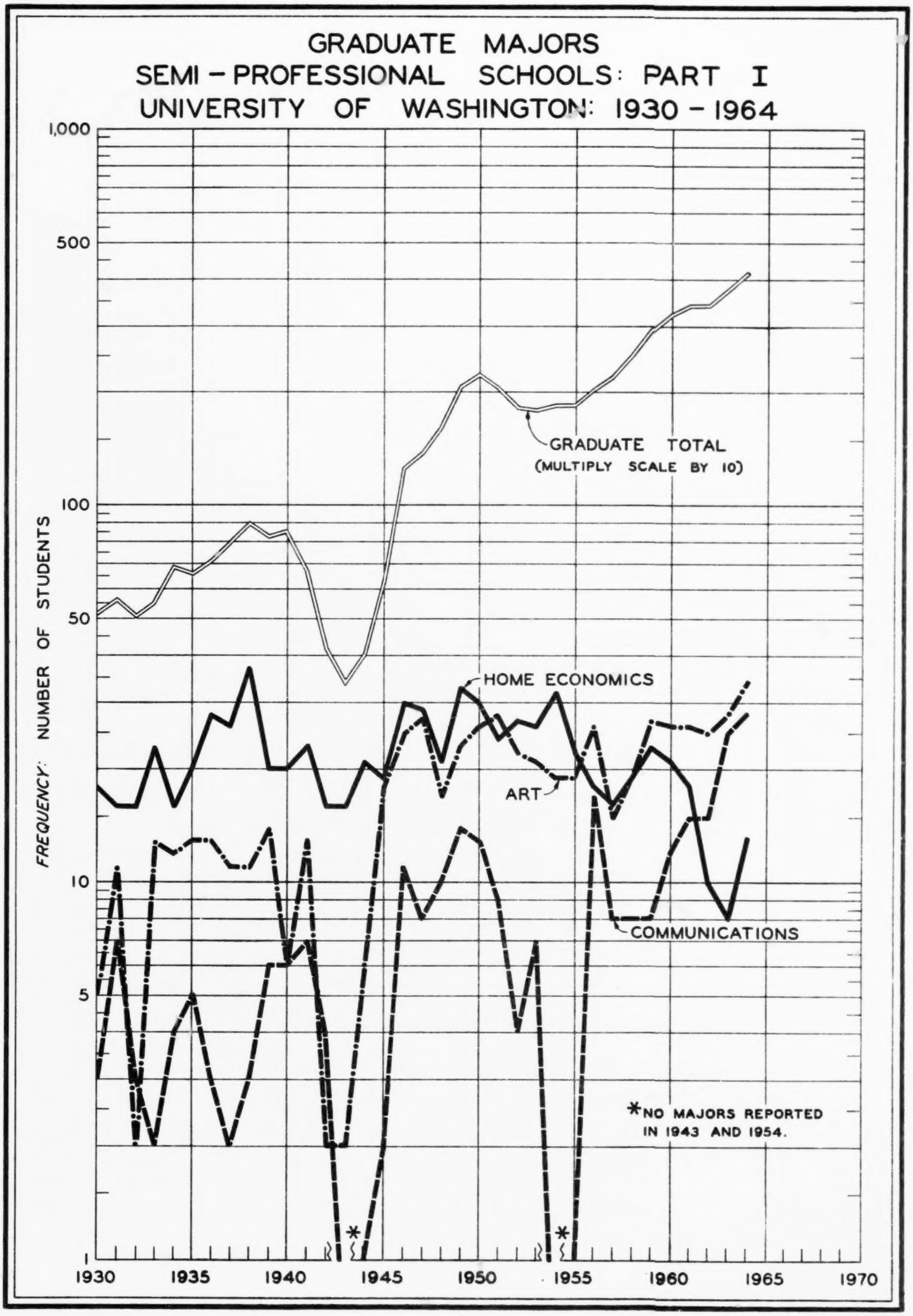

GRADUATE MAJORS
SEMI - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
HOME ECONOMICS
ART
COMMUNICATIONS
*
*
*NO MAJORS REPORTED
IN 1943 AND 1954.

Figure III:2

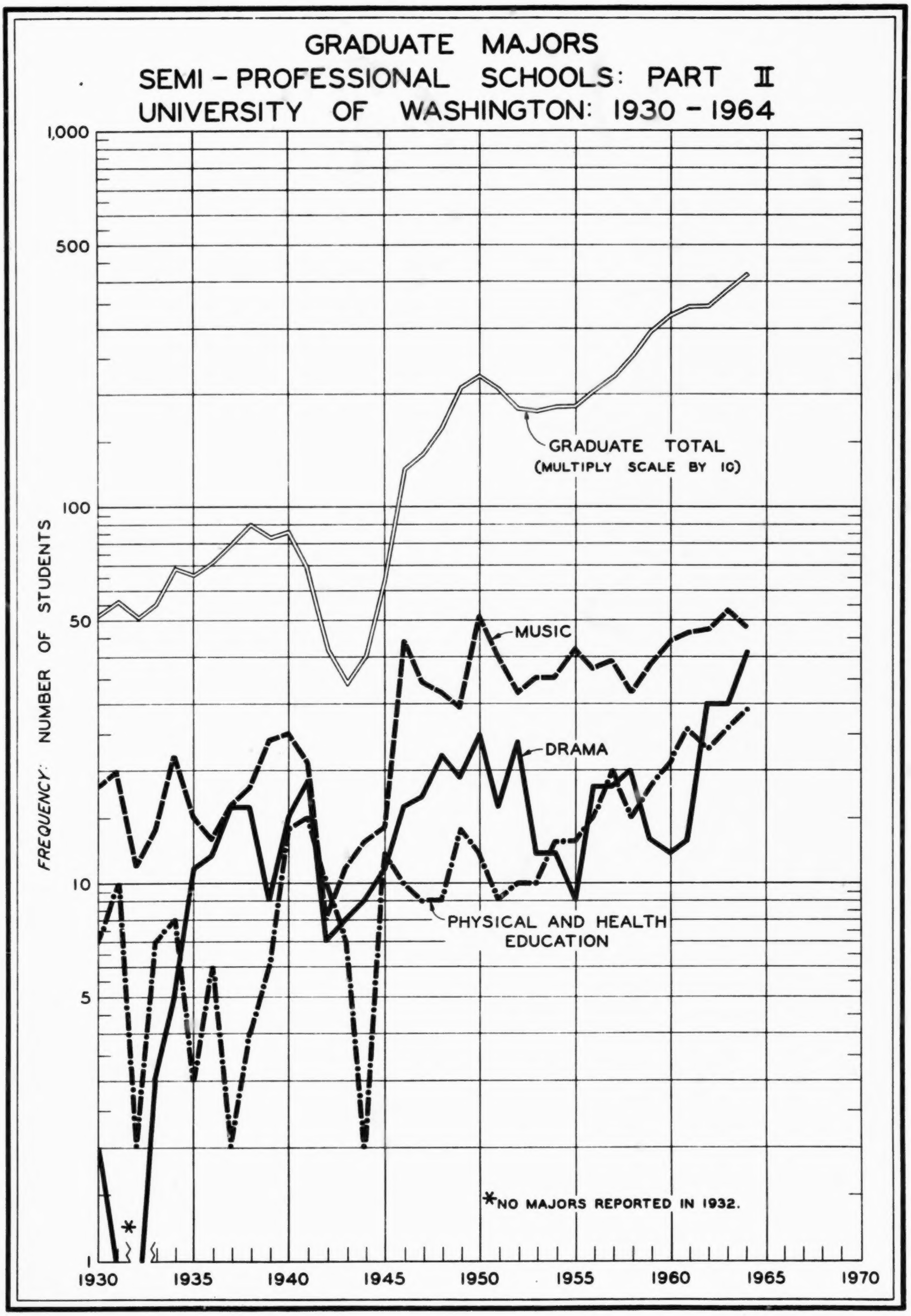

GRADUATE MAJORS
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
MUSIC
DRAMA
PHYSICAL AND HEALTH
EDUCATION
*
*NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1932.

Figure III:3

majors or, a rate of 4.8 per 1,000 graduate students. Although enrollment increased thereafter, it again dropped to a low of 12 graduate majors in 1960. In 1964 there were 41 graduate majors in this department, or a rate of 9.9 per 1,000 graduate students. The largest single increment occurred between 1961 and 1962 when enrollment increased by 17 graduate students.

Home Economics. Graduate enrollment in Home Economics increased from 18 graduate majors in 1930 to 37 in 1938, which represented the largest enrollment for the thirty-five-year period under study. Thereafter, enrollment decreased to 16 graduate majors in 1943. Between 1944 and 1959 the number of graduate majors in Home Economics fluctuated markedly, ranging between 16 and 33 during this fifteen-year period. After 1959 enrollment declined rapidly, and in 1964 there were 13 graduate majors in Home Economics, representing a rate of 3.1 per 1,000 graduate students.

Music. In 1930 there were 18 graduate majors in Music. Figure III:3 shows that by 1940 the number had increased to 25. The lowest enrollment during the thirty-five-year period under study was reported in 1943 when there were 11 graduate majors. By 1950 enrollment had increased to 52 graduate majors, or a rate of 23.6 per 1,000 graduate students. During the decade of the 1950's, enrollment varied between 32 and 42 graduate majors, or between rates of 12.7 and 22.6 per 1,000 graduate students. In 1964 there were 48 graduate majors, or a rate of 11.5 per 1,000 graduate students.

Physical and Health Education. In 1930, seven graduate majors were reported in Physical and Health Education. By 1941 the number of graduate students in Physical Education had increased to 15. During the previous decade enrollment fluctuated between two and ten graduate majors. After 1941 enrollment decreased steadily until 1944 when two graduate majors were reported. Enrollment increased to 12 in 1945 and thereafter fluctuated between nine and fifteen graduate majors until 1957. In 1957, 20 majors were reported, representing a rate of 9.1 per 1,000 graduate students. The largest enrollment for the period occurred in 1964 when there were 29 graduate majors in Physical and Health Education, or a rate of 7.0 per 1,000 graduate students.

Since 1930, the number of men graduate students in Physical Education has increased relative to the number of women. In 1930, seven women students and no men were recorded; in 1940, the distribution was eight women and six men; in 1950 there were four women and eight men; and by 1960, women numbered only four, but men had increased to seventeen. In 1964, the distribution shows ten women and nineteen men.

Biological and Natural Sciences

Atmospheric Sciences. Graduate majors were first reported in this department in 1948, at which time there were four students, or a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment increased to 36 majors in 1951, or a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 graduates, but decreased to 16 majors, or a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 graduate students by 1955. Thereafter, enrollment increased to its highest point in 1961 when 37 majors were reported, representing a rate of 10.9 per 1,000 graduates. In 1964, enrollment decreased slightly to 35 majors, or a rate of 8.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Botany. Figure III:4 indicates that the number of graduate majors in Botany decreased from sixteen in 1930 to one in 1943. In 1945 no graduate majors were reported, but by 1949 graduate enrollment in this department had reached 18, or a rate of 8.6 per 1,000 graduate students. A decline followed until 1951 when nine majors were reported. From 1951 to 1958, graduate enrollment increased slightly, then rapidly thereafter. In 1964, Botany recorded its largest graduate enrollment with 37 majors, or a rate of 8.9 per 1,000 graduate students.

Chemistry. Figure III:5 shows that between 1930 and 1940 the number of graduate majors in Chemistry increased from 41 to 78. Thereafter, enrollment declined to 14 graduate majors in 1944. In the post-World War II period, the number of graduate majors in this department increased rapidly, reaching 140 in 1953, a rate of 78.0 per 1,000 graduate students. After a decline in 1954, graduate enrollment again increased, but gradually. The 1953 level was again reached by 1962 with 141 graduate majors reported, but a rate of 41.3 per 1,000 graduate students. The largest enrollment for the period occurred in 1963 and 1964 when there were 153 graduate majors, or a rate of 40.6 and 36.8 per 1,000 graduate students, respectively.

Genetics. Graduate majors in Genetics were first reported in 1960 by the Registrar's Office. The number of graduate majors in this department during the past five years varied as follows: 1960, three students; 1961, eleven; 1962, ten; 1963, eleven; and 1964, twenty-two.

Geology. Between 1930 and 1931, the number of graduate majors in the Geology Department increased from seven to thirteen, and thereafter decreased to five majors in 1937 (Figure III:4). After a slight rise in 1938 and 1939, enrollment dropped to one major in 1942. After this World War II low, the number of graduate majors increased to 36 in 1951, or to a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 graduate students. A marked decline occurred in 1952, followed by an increase in enrollment until 1958, when 56 graduate majors were reported, representing a rate of

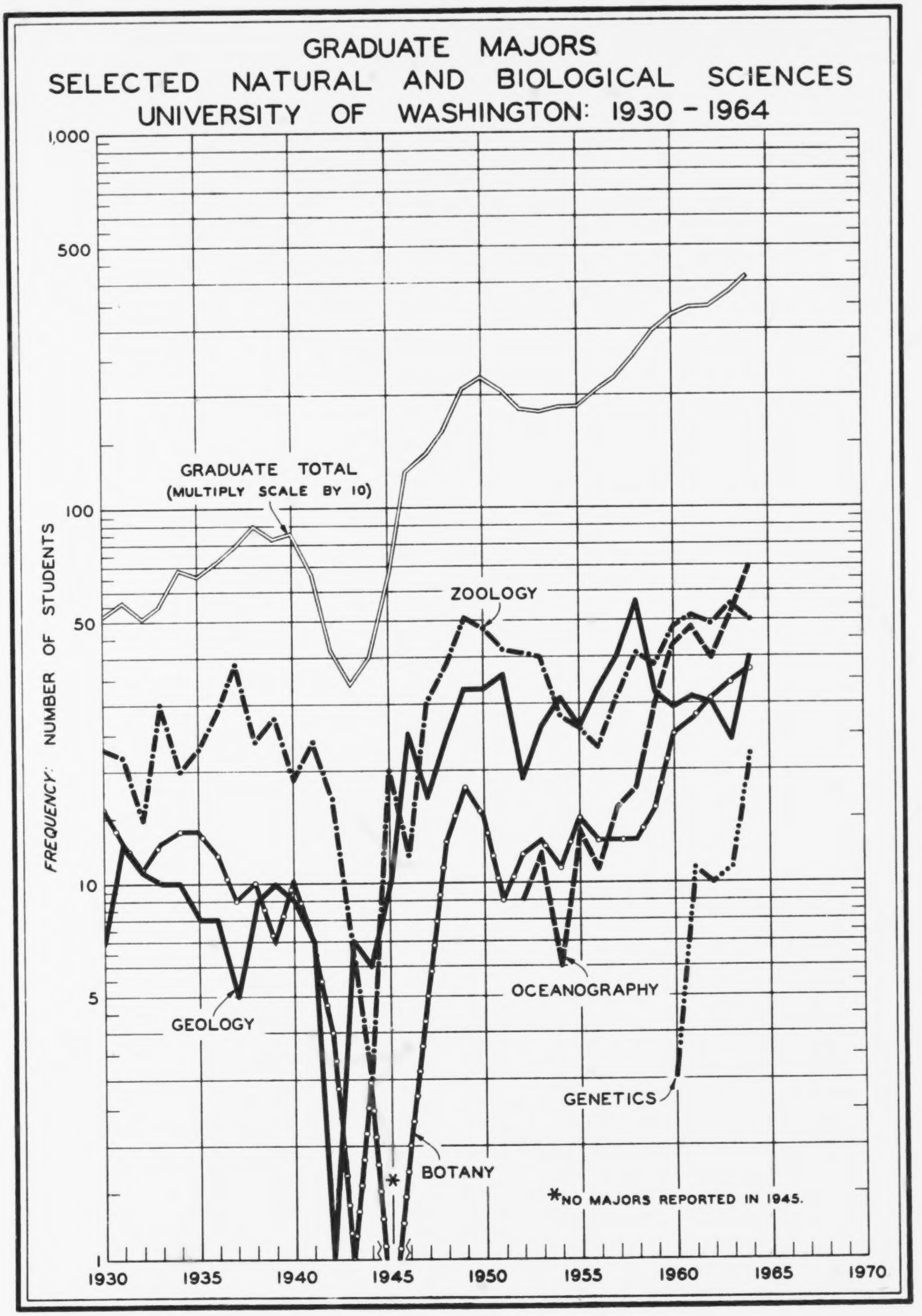

GRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED NATURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
ZOOLOGY
GEOLOGY
OCEANOGRAPHY
GENETICS
BOTANY
*
*NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1945.
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure III:4

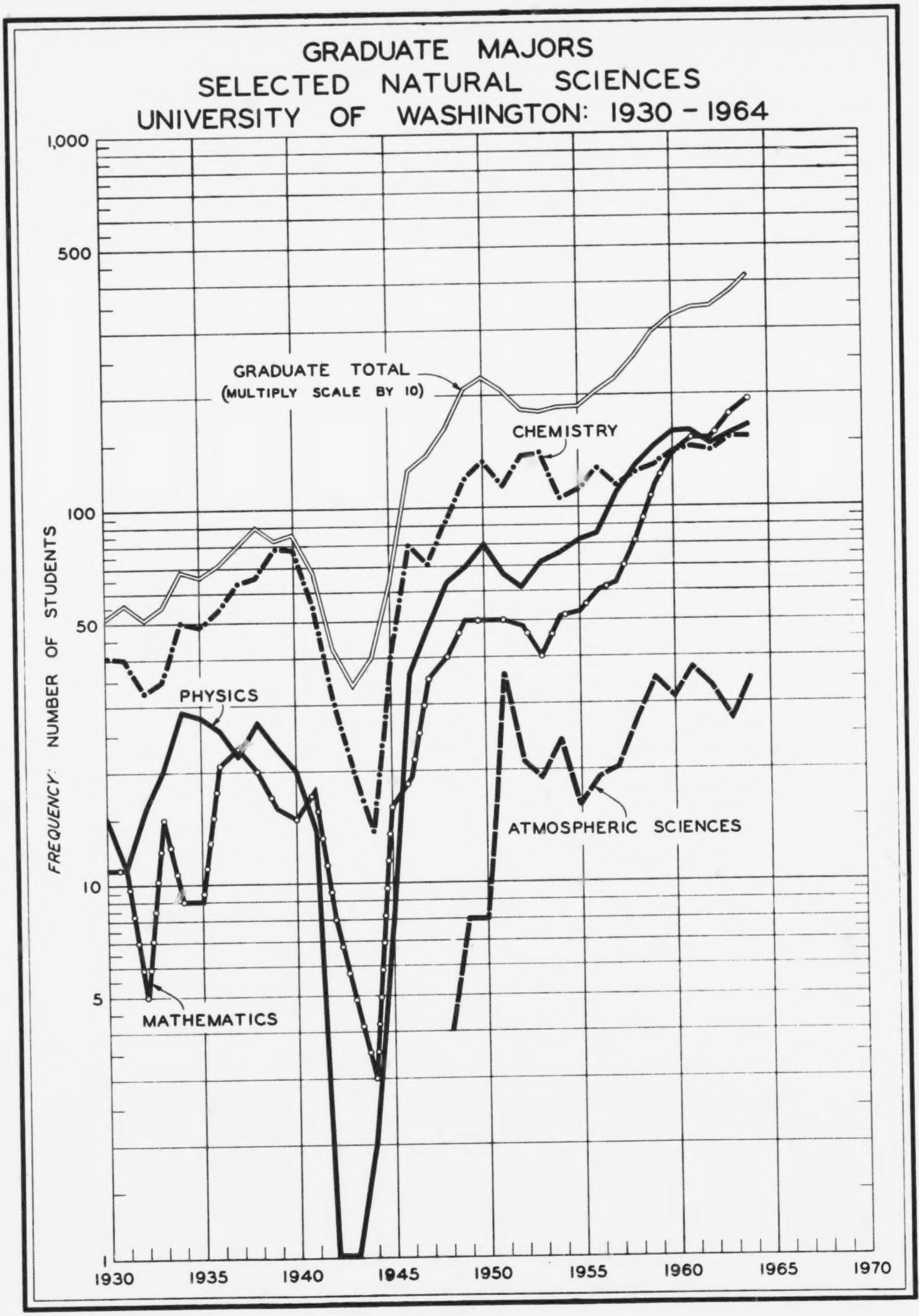

GRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED NATURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
CHEMISTRY
PHYSICS
MATHEMATICS
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

Figure III:5

22.2 per 1,000 graduate students. Contrary to general trends in graduate enrollment in other Natural Sciences, Geology has decreased in number of graduate majors since 1958. In 1964 there were 40 graduate Geology majors, or a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

Mathematics. In 1930, 11 graduate majors were reported in Mathematics. Between 1930 and 1946, the number of graduate students majoring in Mathematics varied between three and twenty-three (Figure III:5). After World War II, graduate enrollment grew rapidly to 50 students in 1951, or a rate of 24.4 per 1,000 graduate students. A slight decline in enrollment occurred in 1952 and 1953. However, as Figure III:5 reveals, the graduate program in Mathematics increased rapidly thereafter. In 1964 there were 193 graduate majors, or a rate of 46.4 per 1,000 graduate students. At present, the Department of Mathematics has the second largest number of graduate majors in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Oceanography. It will be observed from Figure III:4 that graduate majors in Oceanography were first reported in 1952. Beginning with nine majors, or a rate of 5.0 per 1,000 graduate students, enrollment increased fairly steadily to 48 majors in 1961, or to a rate of 14.1 per 1,000 graduate students. A slight decrease occurred in 1962 when 40 graduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 11.7 per 1,000 graduate students. However, the trend for the last two years shows an increase to 69 majors in 1964, or to a rate of 16.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

Physics. The number of graduate majors in Physics increased from 15 in 1930 to 29 in 1934. From this date, graduate enrollment decreased to one major in 1942 and 1943, respectively. By 1950, however, enrollment had increased markedly to 80 majors, or a rate of 36.2 per 1,000 graduate students. A slight decline occurred in 1951 and 1952, followed by rapid increases from 1953 to 1961. In 1961 there were 157 graduate majors in this department, a rate of 46.1 per 1,000 graduate students. In 1964, 164 majors in Physics were reported, representing a rate of 39.5 per 1,000 graduate students. The Physics Department is presently the third largest department within the College of Arts and Sciences in terms of number of graduate majors.

Zoology. Although graduate enrollment in this department fluctuated markedly between 1930 and 1937, there was an upward trend during this period from 23 to 39 students (Figure III:4). After 1937 enrollment declined rapidly to three graduate majors in 1944. Following this low point, the number of graduate majors soon increased to 51 in 1949, or a rate of 24.5 per 1,000 graduate students. Subsequently, enrollment decreased to 23 majors, or a rate of 11.3 per 1,000 graduate students by 1956. In 1963 graduate enrollment in this department had increased to its highest point in the thirty-five-year study period -- 55 graduate majors, a rate of 14.6 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment decreased slightly in 1964 to 50 majors, or a rate of 12.0 per 1,000 graduate students.

Social Sciences

Anthropology. Between 1930 and 1946 there were never more than nine graduate majors in Anthropology in any year, and in 1932, 1937, 1938, and 1942 no graduate majors were reported. After 1946 the number increased, reaching 35 in 1951, or a rate of 17.1 per 1,000 graduate students. During the next ten years graduate enrollment in this department varied between 23 and 34 majors. The largest enrollment for the period occurred in 1964 when 58 graduate majors were reported -- a rate of 14.0 per 1,000 graduate students (Figure III:6).

Economics. During the three-year period, 1931-1933, and also in 1943, no graduate majors were reported in the Department of Economics. One graduate major was reported in 1930 and in 1934. However, the number of graduate majors increased to 19 by 1940. Following a marked drop during the war-period, the number of majors increased, reaching 64 in 1949, or a rate of 30.7 per 1,000 graduate students. Between 1949 and 1954, graduate enrollment decreased to 21, or to a rate of 11.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Following 1954, graduate enrollment in the Department of Economics increased to 71 majors in 1964, representing a rate of 17.1.

Geography. Graduate majors in Geography were first reported separately in 1935. Prior to that time, the Geography curriculum was part of the Geology Department. Between 1935 and 1944 enrollment varied between one and ten graduate majors. By 1948, enrollment had increased to 28 majors, corresponding to a rate of 17.3 per 1,000 graduate students. Between 1949 and 1964, the number of graduate majors increased from 23 to 57. The 57 graduate Geography majors in 1964 represented a rate of 13.7 per 1,000 graduate students. Figure III:7 reveals that Geography currently has its highest graduate enrollment for the thrity-five-year study-period.

History. Graduate enrollment in the Department of History between 1930 and 1941 varied between 29 and 41 students. During 1942 and 1943 the lowest enrollments were recorded for the time-period under study -- 16 graduate majors in each year. After 1943 enrollment rose rapidly, reaching 76 graduate majors, or a rate of 36.5 per 1,000 graduate students in 1949. Between 1949 and 1954 the number of graduate majors decreased to 48, or to a rate of 26.0. Since 1954, a steady growth occurred, reaching 136 majors in 1960 -- the largest graduate

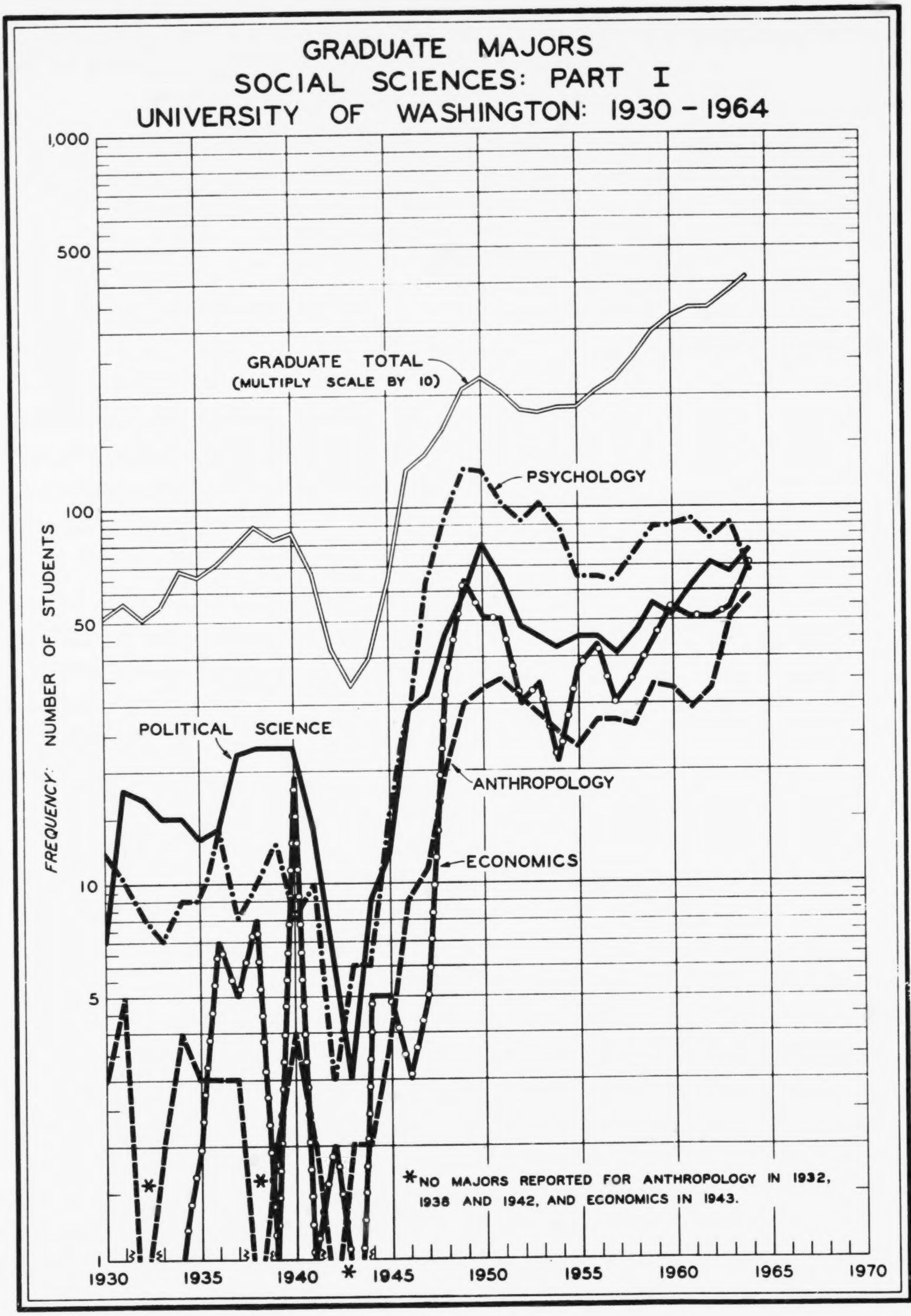

GRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
PSYCHOLOGY
POLITICAL SCIENCE
ANTHROPOLOGY
ECONOMICS
*NO MAJORS REPORTED FOR ANTHROPOLOGY IN 1932, 1938 AND 1942, AND ECONOMICS IN 1943.
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure III:6

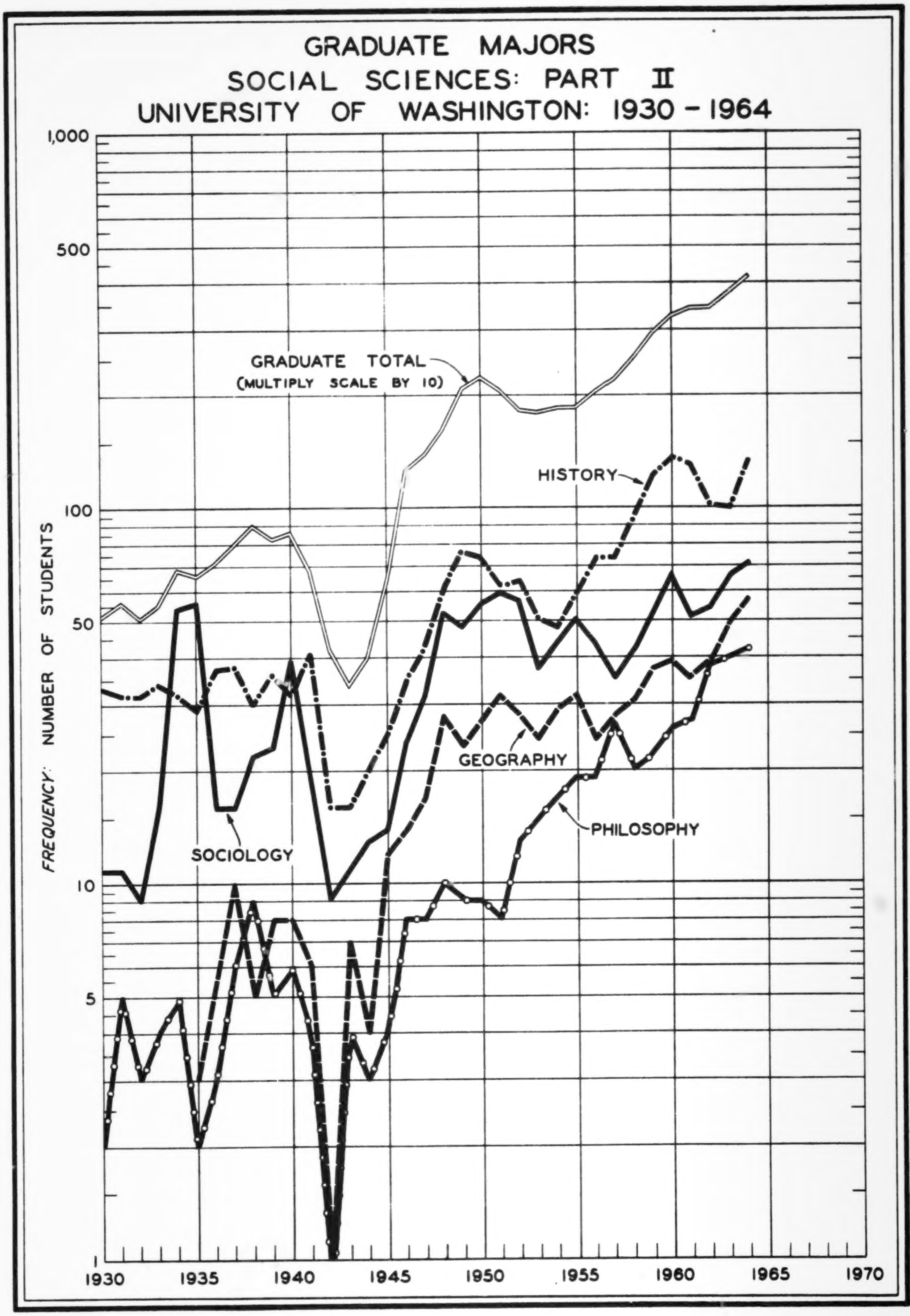

GRADUATE MAJORS
SOCIAL SCIENCES: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
GRADUATE TOTAL
(MULTIPLY SCALE BY 10)
HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY
PHILOSOPHY

Figure III:7

enrollment during the thirty-five-year study-period, representing a rate of 42.1 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment in the Department of History had decreased in 1963 to 100 graduate majors, or to a rate of 26.5 per 1,000 graduate students. In 1964, 133 graduate majors, or a rate of 32.0 were reported. In terms of numbers of graduate majors, the Department of History ranks fifth in the College of Arts and Sciences. Among the Social Sciences, History ranks first.

Philosophy. From 1930 to 1951, the number of graduate majors in the Department of Philosophy never exceeded ten. In 1951 there were eight graduate majors, or a rate of 3.9 per 1,000 graduate students. From 1951 to 1957, the number of graduate majors increased to 27, or a rate of 12.3. Enrollment declined temporarily to 20 majors in 1958, but increased thereafter, reaching the highest level in the history of the Department of Philosophy in 1964 when 42 graduate majors, or a rate of 10.1 per 1,000 graduate students, were reported.

Political Science. From seven majors in 1930, the Political Science Department grew to 23 graduate majors in 1940. A drop in enrollment followed, the number of graduate majors decreasing to three in 1943. However, by 1950, rapid growth had taken place and the number of graduate majors had increased to 80, or a rate of 36.2 per 1,000 graduate students. A period of general decline followed, and by 1957, graduate enrollment had decreased to 41, corresponding to a rate of 18.7. Enrollment increased thereafter at a rapid rate. In 1964, 77 graduate majors were reported, a rate of 18.5 per 1,000 graduate students.

Psychology. Between 1930 and 1941 graduate enrollment in the Department of Psychology varied between seven and fourteen majors. In 1942, the lowest point in number of graduate majors was reached, when only three students were reported. After World War II, this department grew rapidly. By 1949 there were 127 graduate majors, representing a rate of 60.9 per 1,000 graduate students. The enrollment level of 1949 has not been attained since. By 1957, enrollment had decreased to 63 majors, or a rate of 28.7 per 1,000 graduate students. A trend of increasing enrollment occurred between 1957 and 1961. In 1961 there were 93 graduate majors, or a rate of 27.3. Corresponding figures for 1964 were 68 and 16.4.

Sociology. In 1930 the Sociology Department reported 11 graduate majors, and by 1935 enrollment had increased to 56. Figure III:7 shows that in 1936 and 1937, when the social work curriculum was separated from the Sociology Department and established under a new School of Social Work, a decline occurred, after which the number of graduate majors increased to 39 in 1940. In 1942, the smallest number of graduate majors for the period under study was reported.

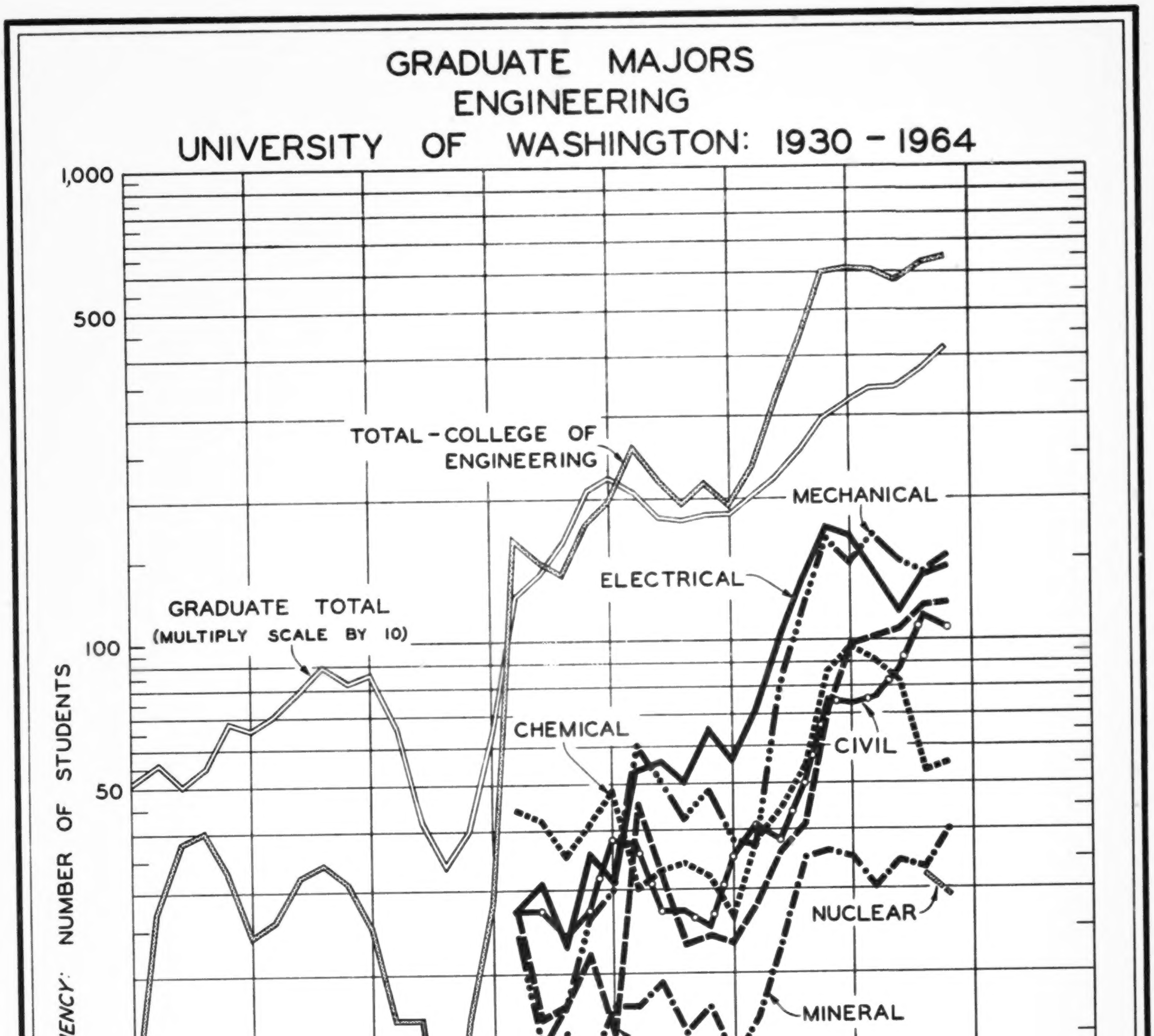
Nine students were reported in that year. Between 1942 and 1951, enrollment increased to 59 majors, or to a rate of 28.8 per 1,000 graduate students. Between 1951 and 1957 the number of graduate majors decreased to 35, corresponding to a rate of 15.9. From this point, enrollment increased to 71 graduate students, representing a rate of 17.1 in 1964. The year 1964 marked the largest enrollment in terms of numbers for the 35 years under study.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Figure III:8 indicates that graduate enrollment in the College of Engineering increased from 11 in 1930 to 40 in 1933. Thereafter, enrollment decreased to 24 in 1935 and increased again to 34 by 1938. In 1943, seven graduate majors, the smallest number of majors in the thirty-five-year period, were reported. Since this low point, the graduate program in Engineering has grown rapidly. In 1946, 162 graduate majors were reported, or a rate of 128.5 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1951, graduate enrollment was reported as 253, a rate of 123.3. In 1964, the largest number of graduate students was reported -- 643 graduate majors in Engineering, or a rate of 154.7. Presently, the College of Engineering is second only to the College of Arts and Sciences in terms of the number of graduate students enrolled.

Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering. Graduate majors in Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering numbered between one and three in the period 1930 to 1945 with the exception of 1930, 1931, and 1941-43 when no graduate majors were reported. In 1946, 27 graduate majors were enrolled, or a rate of 21.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Thereafter, enrollment decreased to 15 graduate majors by 1950, corresponding to a rate of 6.8. In 1951 the number of majors increased to 46, or a rate of 22.4. A decreasing trend followed until 1955, after which enrollment grew at an increasing rate. By 1964 the largest enrollment during the period under study was reported -- 119 majors, or a rate of 28.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

Chemical Engineering. In 1930, two graduate majors were reported in Chemical Engineering; this number increased to 13 by 1939. Thereafter, enrollment declined to only two graduate majors in 1945. Post-World War II enrollment increased to 48 majors in 1950 which corresponds to a rate of 21.7 per 1,000 graduate students. From 1950 to 1955, the number of graduate majors declined to 26, or to a rate of 14.0. A rapid growth period followed through the year 1960 when 97 majors, or a rate of 30.0, were reported. In 1964, enrollment declined to 55 majors, or a rate of 13.2 per 1,000 graduate students.



GRADUATE MAJORS
ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 – 1964

NOTE: PRIOR TO 1946, DEPARTMENTAL ENROLLMENTS FLUCTUATED MARKEDLY. IN ONLY SIX INSTANCES DID THE REGISTRATION FOR ANY OF THE SEVEN DEPARTMENTS EXCEED TEN GRADUATE STUDENTS. BECAUSE OF THE PRONOUNCED FLUCTUATIONS AND BROKEN SERIES, THE PORTIONS OF THE CURVES PRIOR TO 1946 HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

Figure III: 8

Civil Engineering. During the period 1930 to 1945, the number of graduate majors in Civil Engineering varied between one and eleven, except in 1941 when no majors were reported. By 1950, enrollment had risen to 38 graduate majors, or a rate of 17.2 per 1,000 graduate students. Between 1950 and 1954, enrollment declined but thereafter increased rapidly. In 1964 there were 106 graduate majors in Civil Engineering, which corresponds to a rate of 25.5 per 1,000 graduate students.

Electrical Engineering. The number of graduate majors in Electrical Engineering increased from three in 1930 to fourteen in 1932 and then decreased to one by 1940. No graduate majors were reported in Electrical Engineering in 1941, 1943, and 1945, and only three were reported in 1942, and two in 1944. Since 1945, enrollment has grown at a moderate pace, reaching the highest point in 1959 when 171 graduate majors were reported, a rate of 57.9 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment has since declined; in 1964, 143 graduate majors were reported, or a rate of 34.4. At present, Electrical Engineering is the second largest department within the College of Engineering.

Mechanical Engineering. Before 1946, there were never more than nine graduate majors in Mechanical Engineering. In 1946, the number rose to 24 graduate majors, or a rate of 19.0 per 1,000 graduate students. By 1951, the corresponding figures had risen to 60 and 29.2. In 1961, after a period of decreasing enrollments in the early 1950's, this department grew to its highest point for the thirty-five-year study-period -- 167 graduate Mechanical Engineering majors, or a rate of 49.0. The 1964 enrollment was 151 majors, or a rate of 36.3 per 1,000 graduate students. Mechanical Engineering is the largest specialty in the College of Engineering, in terms of number of graduate majors.

Mineral Engineering.[2] The number of graduate students in Mineral Engineering flucuated between three and eight from 1930 to 1947, except in 1943 and 1944 when no majors were reported. By 1952, enrollment had increased to 19 graduate majors, or a rate of 10.5 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment declined to 13 majors, or to a rate of 7.0 in 1955. In 1964, the number of graduate students reported in this specialty had reached its highest point for the period under study, i.e. 40 graduate majors, or a rate of 9.6.

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[2] The College of Mines existed as an autonomous College until 1947 when it became the School of Mineral Engineering within the College of Engineering. This report treats Mineral Engineering as if it had always been a part of the College of Engineering.

Nuclear Engineering. Graduate students in Nuclear Engineering were first reported in 1963 when there were 32 majors, or a rate of 8.5 per 1,000 graduate students. The enrollment decreased in 1964 to 29, a rate of 7.0. Nuclear Engineering is presently the smallest graduate specialty within the College of Engineering (Figure III:8).

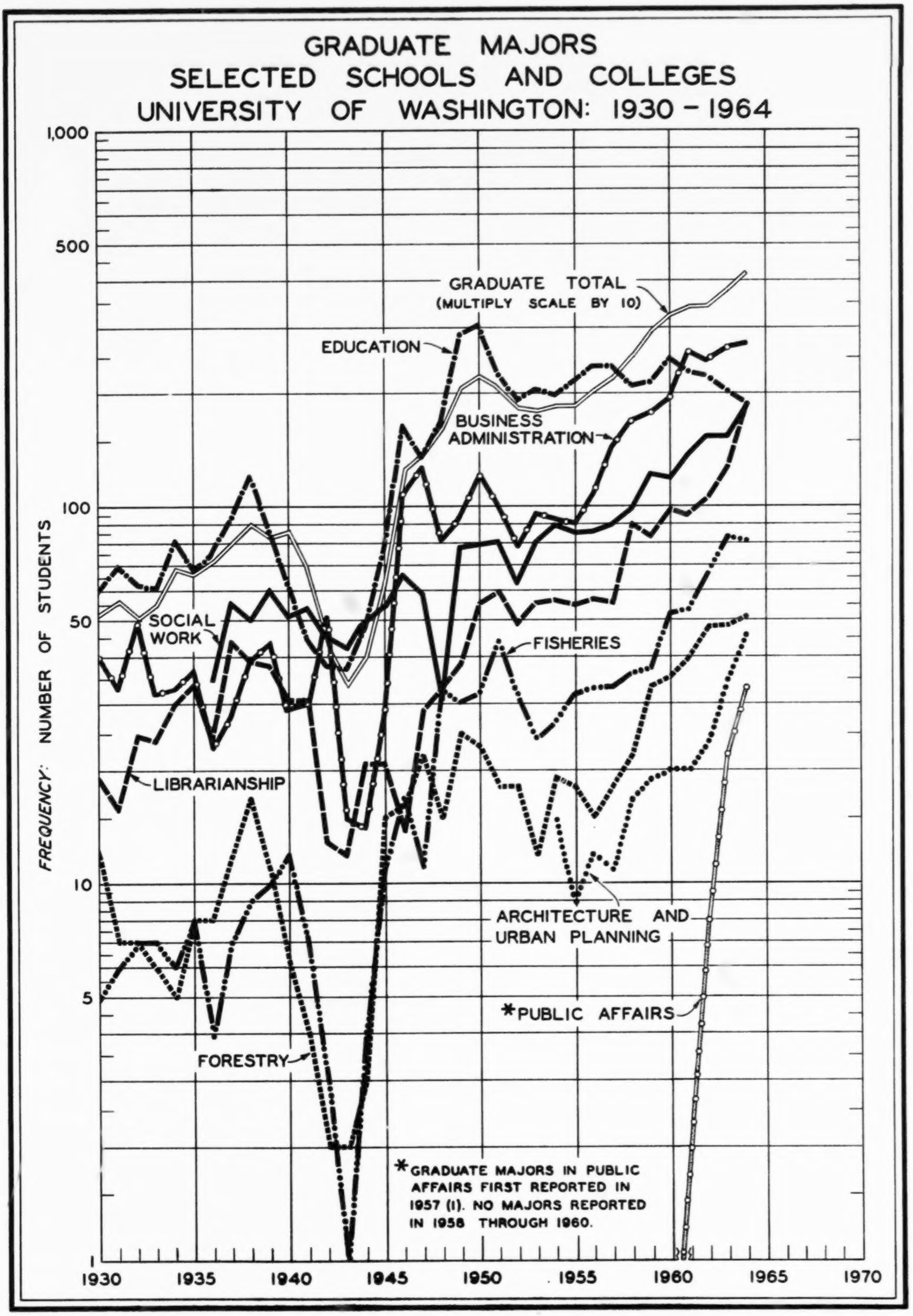
SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

College of Architecture and Urban Planning. The Department of Architecture was established in 1914. In 1935 its status was changed to that of School of Architecture in the College of Arts and Sciences. However, in July 1957, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was recognized as an autonomous unit of the University. Currently in this college, graduate work is being offered in both Architecture and Urban Planning.

The graduate degree program in Architecture has existed only since 1961. The number of graduate majors reported in Architecture for 1961 and 1962 was three and four, respectively. Five graduate majors were reported in 1963 and 1964. A graduate degree program in Urban Planning has existed since 1941. This program was first administered through the College of Engineering and later by a special committee. Since 1957, administration of the Urban Planning program has been centered in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning.

The Registrar's Office first reported graduate majors in Urban Planning as a separate group in 1954, although this major has existed since 1941. In 1954, 15 graduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 8.1 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment decreased to nine in 1955, but increased to 41 by 1964, representing a rate of 9.9 per 1,000 graduate students.

College of Business Administration. Graduate enrollment in the College of Business Administration varied considerably between 1930 and 1942. Figure III:9 indicates that in 1930, 40 graduate majors in Business Administration were reported; in 1936, 23, the lowest pre-World War II enrollment; and in 1942, 51 graduate majors were reported. During World War II, enrollment declined to its lowest point in the thirty-five-year period under study; 14 graduate majors were reported in 1944. Enrollment increased to 127 majors in 1947, or a rate of 92.0 per 1,000 graduate students. From 1948 to 1955 the number of graduate majors declined to 90, or to a rate of 48.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Since 1955 enrollment has increased rapidly, reaching the highest point in the period under study in 1964 with 272 majors, or a rate of 65.4 per 1,000 graduate students.



GRADUATE MAJORS
SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964

*GRADUATE MAJORS IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS FIRST REPORTED IN 1957 (1). NO MAJORS REPORTED IN 1958 THROUGH 1960.

Figure III:9

College of Education. From 60 graduate majors in 1930, the College of Education increased to 122 in 1938. Enrollment declined from that year until 1943 when 37 graduate majors were reported. Graduate enrollment in this college increased rapidly during the post-World War II period. By 1950, there were 308 graduate Education majors, representing a rate of 139.5 per 1,000 graduate students. In 1951 enrollment decreased, and since then, has fluctuated between 188 and 247, or between rates of 45.2 and 115.1 per 1,000 graduate students. In 1964, 188 graduate majors were reported, representing a rate of 45.2.

College of Fisheries. During the 1930's graduate enrollment in the College of Fisheries varied between four and ten students. In 1943, only one graduate major was reported. From this low point, graduate enrollment increased to 44 in 1951, or to a rate of 21.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment decreased between 1951 and 1953 to 24 majors, or to a rate of 13.4 per 1,000 graduate students. Since that time the number of graduate majors has gradually increased. In 1964 there were 81 graduate majors, or a rate of 19.5 per 1,000 graduate students (Figure III:9).

College of Forestry. During the decade of the 1930's, graduate enrollment in the College of Forestry fluctuated between five and seventeen students. During World War II, enrollment dropped to two graduate majors. From this low point in 1943, graduate enrollment increased to 25 majors in 1949, or to a rate of 12.0 per 1,000 graduate students. From 1949 to 1953 enrollment decreased to 12 majors, or to a rate of 6.7 per 1,000 graduate students. Since 1953, the number of graduate students has increased each year, with the exception of two years (1955 and 1956). By 1964, the College of Forestry reported 51 graduate majors, or a rate of 12.3 per 1,000 graduate students.

School of Librarianship. In 1930, 19 graduate majors were reported in the School of Librarianship. By 1937 this number had increased to 44 majors, but decreased thereafter to 12 majors in 1943. From this low point during World War II, enrollment has increased steadily. In 1964, 183 graduate majors were reported, or a rate of 44.0 per 1,000 graduate students.

School of Public Affairs. The Registrar's Office first reported graduate majors in Public Affairs in 1957, when one graduate student was enrolled, or a rate of 0.5 per 1,000 graduate students. Graduate majors increased to a high of 33 in 1964, or to a rate of 7.9 (Figure III:9). Prior to December 1, 1962 the Graduate School of Public Affairs was called the School of Public Administration.

School of Social Work. Instruction in Social Work was first offered at the University in 1919 under the Department of Sociology. The Graduate Division of Social Work was established in 1934, and in 1939 became the Graduate School of

Social Work under the Graduate School. The School of Social Work was recognized as an independent professional school in 1958.

Graduate majors, numbering 35, were first reported in Social Work in 1936. By 1946, graduate enrollment had increased to 67 majors, or a rate of 53.1 per 1,000 graduate students. Enrollment declined sharply until 1948 when there were 31 majors, or a rate of 19.2 per 1,000 graduate students. Since 1949 the number of graduate majors in Social Work has increased rapidly. In 1964 there were 187 graduate majors, or a rate of 45.0 per 1,000 graduate students (Figure III:9).

HEALTH SCIENCES

School of Dentistry. The School of Dentistry offers, through the Graduate School, course work leading to a Master of Science in Dentistry. These students are not to be confused with students seeking a professional degree. All of these students have received a professional degree and are working for a "graduate" degree.

Graduate majors in Dentistry were first reported in 1949. Figure III:10 shows that the number of majors almost doubled from 1949 to 1950, increasing from 11 to 20. After a slight drop to 18 majors in 1951 and 1952, the number of graduate majors in Dentistry increased steadily to a figure of 46 in 1964. The rate per 1,000 graduate students has increased from an initial 5.3 in 1949 to 11.1 in 1964.

School of Nursing. The University of Washington School of Nursing is an independent professional school within the Division of Health Sciences. At present, the graduate program in the School of Nursing offers a Master of Arts degree in Nursing, a Master of Nursing degree, and a non-degree post-Master's program. Care should be taken in the interpretation of the curve since the definitions and reporting of graduate Nursing majors have changed over the years.

Figure III:10 portrays graphically the number of graduate Nursing majors for the 35 years under study. In 1930, two graduate Nursing majors were reported. The peak year in the number of graduate Nursing majors prior to the beginning of World War II was reached in 1940 when there were 26 majors. During World War II, the number of graduate majors dropped to 13 in 1943. Since 1943, the number of majors has risen steadily with the exception of 1949 through 1951. During the fifteen-year period since 1949, the number of graduate Nursing majors has increased from 24 to 138. The rate per 1,000 graduate students increased during this period from 12.5 in 1949 to 33.2 in 1964.

College of Pharmacy. The College of Pharmacy

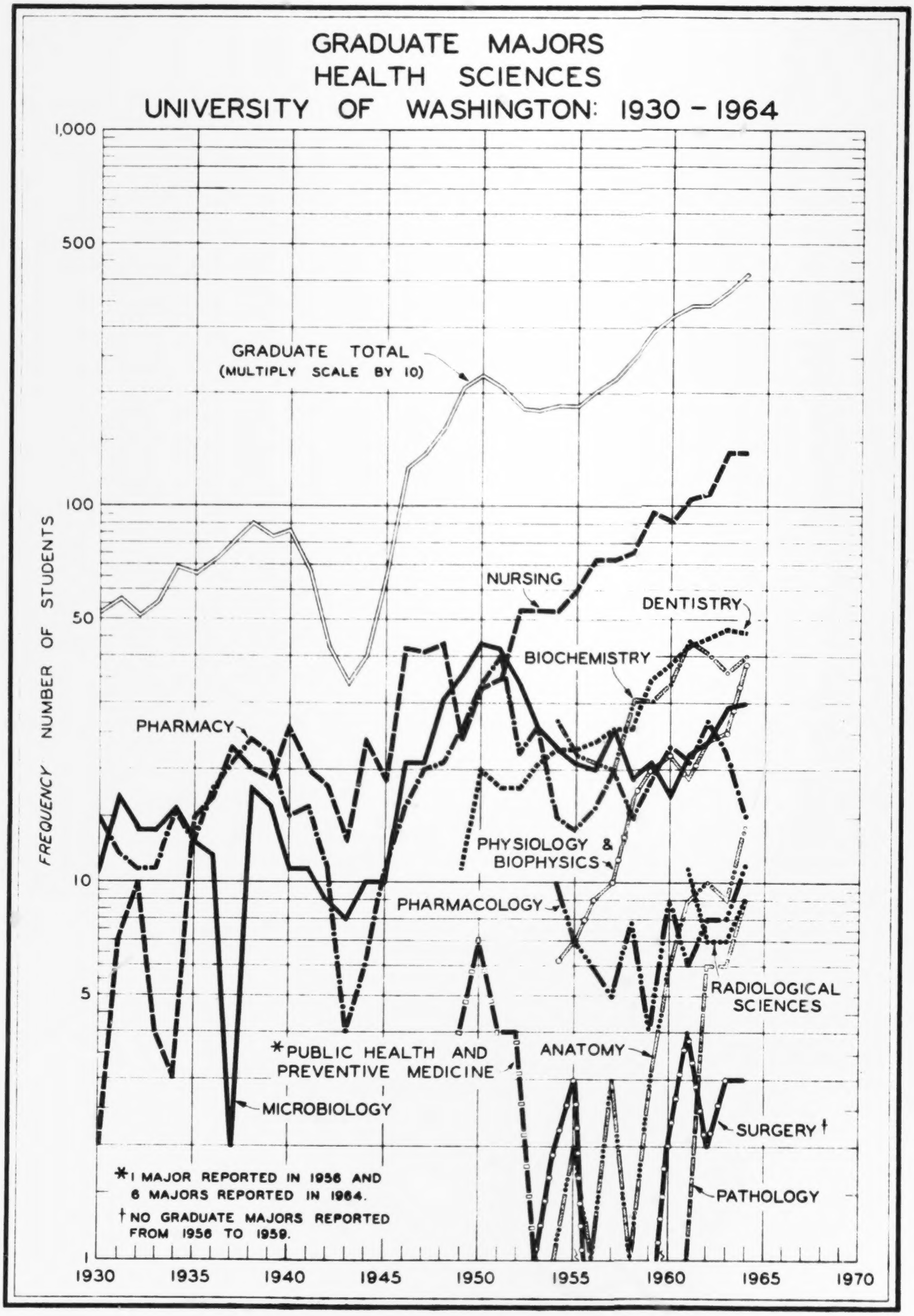


Figure III: 10

Figure III:10 indicates that during the thirty-five-year period under study, the number of graduate majors in Pharmacy has fluctuated between a low of four in 1943 and a high of forty in 1951. Pharmacy began the period with 15 graduate majors in 1930. A pre-World War II high of 24 occurred in 1938. From 1938 until about 1950, the trend in the number of graduate Pharmacy majors closely resembles the general trend of graduate enrollment, i.e., the number of majors declined abruptly to a low point in 1943 and then rose sharply until about 1950.

In 1951 there were 40 graduate majors in Pharmacy representing a rate of 19.5 per 1,000 graduate students. In the period since 1951, the number of majors decreased to 14 in 1955, and then increased between 1955 and 1962 to 27. Graduate majors have since decreased to 15, or a rate of 3.6 for 1964.

Anatomy.[3] Prior to the establishment of the Medical School in 1945, a graduate program in Anatomy was offered in the College of Arts and Sciences. Between 1930 and 1945, Figure III:10 shows a high of 14 graduate majors in Anatomy in 1937.

As a department in the Medical School, Anatomy first reported graduate majors in 1954. Figure III:10 indicates that the number of graduate majors in Anatomy fluctuated between one and three until 1960. After recording three graduate majors in 1959, the Anatomy Department has reported increases for each successive year. In 1964, 14 graduate Anatomy majors were reported, representing a rate of 3.4 per 1,000 graduate students. This corresponds to the high of 1937.

Biochemistry. Prior to 1950, Biochemistry was part of the Chemistry Department in the College of Arts and Sciences. In 1950 Biochemistry became a department in the School of Medicine. Evidence[4] suggests that there have been graduate majors in Biochemistry since the department became a part of the School of Medicine in 1950, but reliable data from the Registrar's Office first indicates graduate majors in 1954.

Figure III:10 indicates that there were 27 graduate majors in Biochemistry in 1954. This number decreased slightly until 1957 when 20 majors were reported. Since 1957, the general trend has been one of rapid increase. In 1964 there were 40

graduate majors in Biochemistry, which is twice the number recorded in 1957. In 1964, graduate majors in Biochemistry showed a rate of 9.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

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[3] Graduate work in Anatomy, Biochemistry, Microbiology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Physiology and Biophysics, Radiological Sciences and Surgery should not be confused with work being done in these departments by medical students working for their first professional degree (M.D.). Graduate students in these departments are working for advanced academic degrees, such as Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

[4] Final Report, The University of Washington Committee on Biology, January 20, 1961.

Microbiology. Graduate majors in Microbiology have been reported for each year covered by this study. Before 1947, however, Microbiology was designated "Bacteriology." Care should be taken in interpreting the temporal trends of this major since the Department of Microbiology was first a part of the College of Arts and Sciences and then, after the establishment of the School of Medicine in 1945, became a department in the School of Medicine.

Figure III:10 indicates that the Department of Microbiology reported 11 graduate majors in 1930, and 30 in 1964. However, in terms of rate per 1,000 graduate students, the over-all trend for the thirty-five-year period under study shows a drop from 21.1 to 7.2 graduate majors per 1,000 graduate students.

Between 1930 and 1964, the number of graduate majors in Microbiology fluctuated considerably. Figure III:10 shows that the number dropped to two in 1937. By the following year, 1938, the number of majors had risen to 18. From this point until 1943, the number of graduate majors decreased as did the total University enrollment, both graduate and undergraduate. Only eight graduate majors were reported in 1943. However, the number of graduate majors increased rapidly from 1943 to 1950. In 1950 there were 43 majors in the Department of Microbiology, representing a rate of 19.5 graduate majors per 1,000 graduate students. This period of growth closely parallels the growth experienced by the Graduate School in general which is portrayed in Figures I:1 and I:2. From 1950 to 1956, a general decline in number of graduate majors was experienced. The 1956 enrollment of 20 represented less than half of the 43 majors recorded in 1950. Since 1957, the number has fluctuated between 17 and 30.

Pathology. The Registrar's Office has recorded graduate majors in the Department of Pathology of the School of Medicine only for the years 1961 through 1964. The number of graduate majors in this department increased from one in 1961 to nine in 1964 (Figure III:10). The rate per 1,000 graduate students was 2.2 in 1964.

Pharmacology. Reports from the Registrar's Office have provided data concerning graduate majors since 1954 in the Department of Pharmacology in the School of Medicine. Figure III:10 indicates that in 1954 there were 10 graduate majors in the Department of Pharmacology. Four graduate majors, the smallest number since 1954, were recorded in 1959. In 1964 there were 11 graduate Pharmacology majors, representing a rate of 2.6 per 1,000 graduate students.

Physiology and Biophysics. Data on graduate majors in the Department of Physiology and Biophysics, a department in the School of Medicine, were first compiled by the Registrar's Office in 1954.

Figure III:10 indicates six graduate majors in 1954. With the exception of 1961, every successive year has shown an increase in number. By 1964, there were 38 graduate majors in Physiology and Biophysics. Since 1954, the rate per 1,000 graduate students has increased from 3.3 in 1954 to 9.1 in 1964.

Public Health and Preventive Medicine. Graduate students in Public Health and Preventive Medicine were first reported in 1949. The number of graduate students has varied between zero and seven during the past fifteen years. There were six majors reported in 1964, which represent a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 graduate students.

Radiological Sciences. Radiological Sciences is an interdisciplinary program leading to the degree of Master of Science. Data concerning graduate majors in Radiological Sciences have been reported by the Registrar's Office only for the years 1961 through 1964. Figure III:10 indicates that there were 11 graduate majors in this program in 1961 and nine majors in 1964. The 1964 rate per 1,000 graduate students was 2.2.

Surgery. The Department of Surgery in the School of Medicine offers courses leading to the degree of Master of Science. In addition to standard Graduate School requirements, departmental requirements for candidacy include a "first professional" degree in medicine. The Registrar's Office first reported graduate majors in Surgery in 1951. Figure III:10 indicates that since 1951, the number of graduate majors in Surgery has fluctuated between zero and four. The high of four was recorded in 1961, and in 1964, three graduate majors were reported.

PROFESSIONAL

This section deals with Law, Dental, and Medical students. These students are differentiated from undergraduate and graduate students primarily on the basis of the nature of the degree program. Undergraduate and graduate students are working for "academic" degrees. The Law, Dental, and Medical students discussed in this section are working for "first professional" degrees.

School of Law. Figure III:11 portrays trends in Law School enrollment for the 35 years under study. In this period the number of Law students has increased from 301 in 1930 to 367 in 1964. Although the 1964 total is not much larger than the 1930 total, there have been marked fluctuations in Law School enrollment during this period.

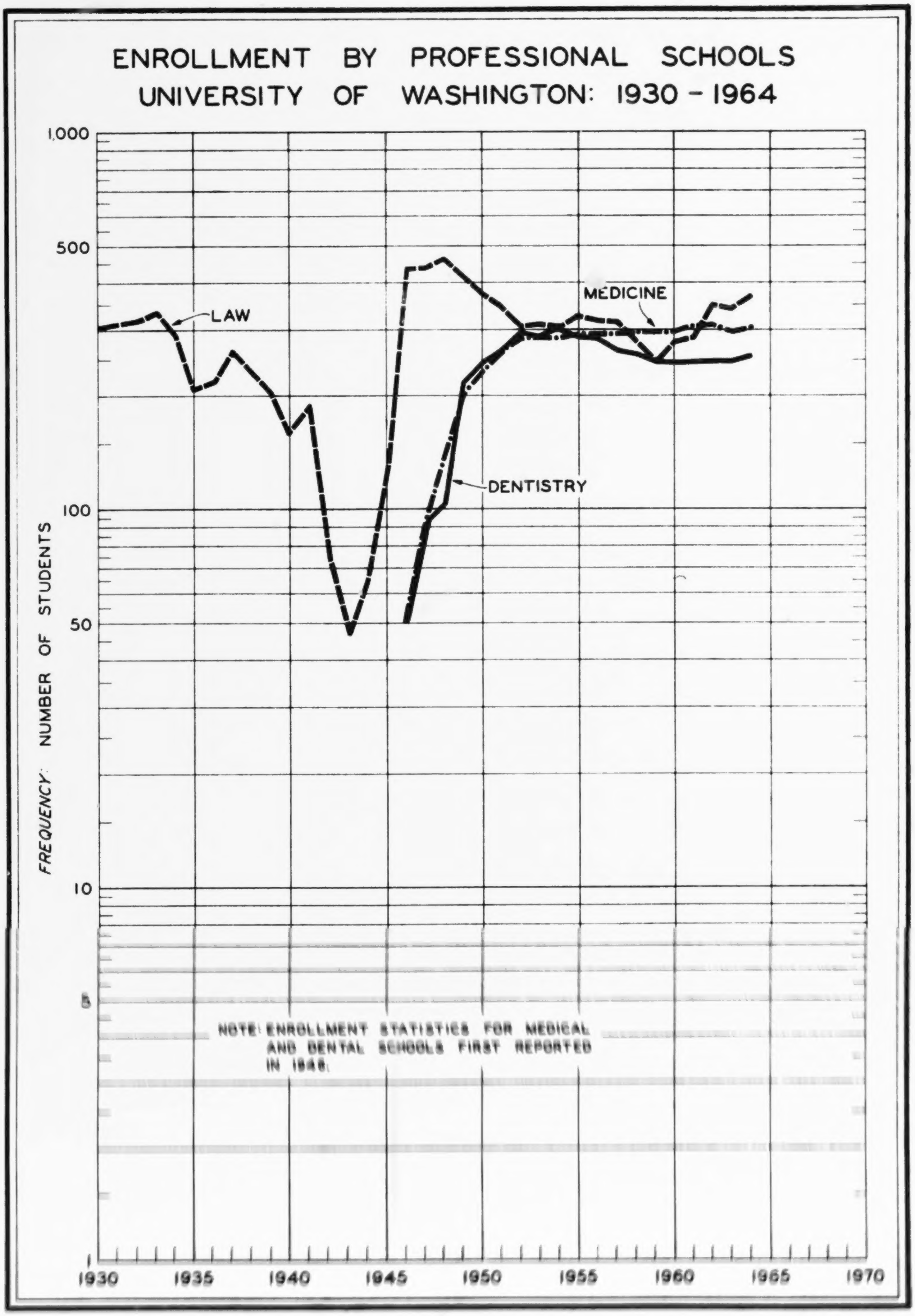

Figure III:11

After reaching an enrollment of 334 in 1933, the number of Law students generally decreased until 1943, when 47 were reported. This low year for Law School enrollment corresponds with the low experienced in total University enrollment for the same year. During the latter years of World War II and during the heavy influx of World War II veterans, Law School enrollment increased rapidly. The largest yearly increase occurred between 1945 and 1946 when enrollment changed from 127 to 432 students. In 1947 there were 436 Law students, representing a peak for the thirty-five-year period under study. Between 1947 and 1952, enrollment decreased by 133 students. The period 1952 through 1961 is characterized by enrollments fluctuating about the 300 mark, with the exception of 1959, when the number of students decreased to 247. Enrollment has steadily increased since 1961. In 1964, 367 students were reported for a rate of 16.0. The comparable rate for 1930 was 40.9 per 1,000 University students.

School of Dentistry.[5] The School of Dentistry was established in 1945 by authorization of the Legislature. In 1946, 50 Dental students were reported. Figure III:11 shows that by 1949 the number was 216, that is, more than four times the number in 1946. Between 1949 and 1952, annual enrollment continued to rise significantly, but not as rapidly as previously. By 1952 there were 292 Dental students. Between 1952 and 1959 the number of Dental students decreased slightly each year with the exception of 1954, dropping to 247 in 1959. From 1959 to 1964, the School of Dentistry enrollments remained almost constant. In 1964, 256 students were reported. This means that in 1964, 11.2 students out of every 1,000 University students were Dental students.

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[5] In interpreting the temporal changes in enrollment for the School of Dentistry, mention should be made of the quota system. The trend in enrollment shown in Figure III:11 is partially accounted for by the following: From 1946 to 1948, the quota for new Dental students was 50. By 1949, those originally enrolled in 1946 had reached their fourth year and reported enrollment for the School of Dentistry included students in each of the four years of study. In 1949, the quota for entering students was raised to 75. The full effect of this increase was felt by 1952, i.e., four years later. This quota has not been raised in subsequent years.

School of Medicine.[6] The School of Medicine was established in 1945 by authorization of the Legislature.

In the fall term of 1946, 50 Medical students were reported. Figure III:11 shows that by 1949 there were 202 students, which is more than four times the number in 1946. Between 1949 and 1952, annual enrollment continued to rise significantly, but not as rapidly as previously. By 1952 there were 283 Medical students. The 1952 to 1964 period was a very stable growth period. In 1964, School of Medicine enrollment was reported at 303 -- an increase of 20 over the 1952 figure.

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[6] In interpreting trends in enrollment for the School of Medicine, mention also should be made of the quota system. Enrollment trends shown in Figure III:11 are influenced by the following: From 1946 to 1948, the quota for new students was 50. By 1949, those originally enrolled in 1946 had reached their fourth year and the School of Medicine included students in each of the four years of study. In 1949, the quota on new students was raised to 75. Like the School of Dentistry, the full effect of this increase was felt four years later in 1952. This quota has not been raised.

CHAPTER IV

TRENDS IN COURSE ENROLLMENT AND CREDIT HOURS

In analyzing the problems of student course enrollment and credit hours, a number of adjustments and revisions had to be made in the basic data in order to establish comparability, especially from one year to another. The following summary represents the most important changes that were required:

1. Since the period under study covers a twelve-year span beginning in 1953, all of the data were categorized in terms of the pattern established in that year. Because of inadequate information, it was not possible to adjust the data in accordance with 1964 categories. Also, an effort was made to effect comparability between the series compiled by the Registrar's Office and those derived by the Budget Office.
2. In the case of interdepartmental courses, assignment was made to the department which provided the instructor.
3. Similarly, joint-credit courses have been assigned to the department which provided the instructor. However, if a given course was taught by an interdisciplinary team, course enrollments and credit hours have been divided proportionally among the departments involved according to the amount of time each departmental representative devoted to the course.
4. In instances where administrative officers taught courses during the study period, credit for these courses was assigned to the department in which the courses were taught.
5. Medical and Dental School data are not available for the entire twelve-year period under consideration. These data are very difficult to compile because of the nature of academic work and registration procedures in these schools. However, for 1962 and 1964 certain information pertaining to these schools was included.

6. Data on student course enrollments[1] and student credit hours[2] include all undergraduate and graduate courses taught in the regular, daily University program during the Fall Quarter of each year from 1953 to 1964.
7. Statistics utilized in this study do not always correspond to the total University figures reported in the Budget Office reports. The principal reason for these discrepancies is our method in assigning courses taught by administrative officers, as well as that used in assigning courses in Nursing.

The data for this chapter are summarized in tabular and graphic form. Table IV:I presents data in terms of size of enrollments and credit hours for all departments, schools and colleges of the University from 1953 to 1964. Figures IV:1 to IV:6 portray in semi-logarithmic form enrollment trends for the study period. Figures IV:7 to IV:13 depict class enrollments in 1962 compared with a credit-hour index[3] in multiple-bar chart form. In general, the data presented in this chapter conform to the classification scheme in Chapters II and III.

TOTAL STUDENT COURSE ENROLLMENTS[4]

Since 1953, the number of students registered in all academic courses has risen gradually but steadily. (See Figure IV:1 and Table IV:I). In 1953, course enrollments totaled 49,321 students representing 168,650 academic credit hours. In 1964 the corresponding figures were 88,828 students and 311,581 credit hours. The latter figure represents a total University average of 3.5 credit hours per student course enrollment.

The increase in the number of students enrolled in specific courses, and in the number of credit hours, occurred as the undergraduate student body grew from 10,374 in 1953 to 17,848 in 1964. During the same period of time, graduate enrollment increased from 1,796 to 4,156 students. As the student body continues to increase, so will the number of course enrollments and credit hours. The relationship

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[1] The number of students registered for all courses offered in any given department or taught by a departmental member.

[2] The number of official credit hours represented by student course registrations.

[3] Student-equivalent index represents the total number of credit hours in a given field divided by a constant (15).

[4] Exclusive of Medical and Dental Schools.

Table IV:I

Course Enrollment and Credit-Hours by Department, School, or College

University of Washington: 1953 to 1964

Department, School, or College	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours
Total	49,321	168,650	51,977	179,382	52,823	185,999	55,678	195,014	56,696	195,633
College of Arts and Sciences	33,345	116,045	34,098	119,329	34,810	124,047	36,091	128,540	36,081	126,795
Languages	6,813	26,064	7,083	27,191	7,732	29,387	7,895	30,004	7,315	28,420
Classics	128	429	148	484	245	648	251	737	229	663
English	3,991	13,853	4,308	15,248	4,780	16,947	4,790	17,025	4,140	15,026
Far Eastern	587	3,125	482	2,506	504	2,654	550	2,790	564	2,885
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	374	1,821	412	1,832	409	1,879	462	2,177	491	2,259
Linguistics										
Romance Lang. and Lit.	819	3,214	800	3,382	874	3,687	888	3,564	898	3,588
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	164	390	137	337	125	291	166	390	168	401
Speech	750	3,232	796	3,404	795	3,281	788	3,321	825	3,598
Semi-Professional Schools	11,077	22,781	10,801	21,742	9,607	20,811	9,670	21,146	9,622	20,032
Art	1,560	5,197	1,399	4,408	1,508	4,697	1,544	4,691	1,592	4,668
Communications	803	2,604	714	2,425	825	2,796	917	3,109	716	2,201
Drama	576	1,507	597	1,536	545	1,420	579	1,553	376	1,096
Home Economics	912	2,990	857	2,866	807	2,730	791	2,648	827	2,609
Music	1,429	3,150	1,465	3,189	1,418	3,177	1,461	3,201	1,514	3,150
Physical & Health Ed.-Men	3,470	4,442	3,546	4,594	2,839	3,793	2,694	3,755	2,968	4,162
Physical & Health Ed.-Women	2,327	2,891	2,223	2,724	1,665	2,198	1,684	2,189	1,629	2,146
Biological & Natural Sciences	7,608	30,328	8,206	33,432	9,408	37,150	10,278	40,028	10,998	40,750
Astronomy	5	60	30	139	33	161	23	113	35	154
Atmospheric Sciences	190	865	139	576	151	704	143	666	224	991
Botany	271	1,185	328	1,403	363	1,543	284	1,184	276	1,075
Chemistry	2,313	7,485	2,354	8,646	2,603	9,658	2,792	10,327	2,752	9,297
Genetics										
Geology	510	2,520	536	2,619	526	2,558	523	2,542	543	2,546
Mathematics	2,287	9,739	2,553	10,554	2,722	11,839	3,092	13,503	3,645	14,788
Oceanography	119	425	182	733	224	977	181	819	147	670
Physics	1,208	5,299	1,294	5,605	1,890	6,129	2,329	7,207	2,558	7,609
Zoology	705	2,750	790	3,157	896	3,581	911	3,667	818	3,620
Social Sciences	7,847	36,672	8,008	36,964	8,063	36,699	8,248	37,362	8,146	37,593
Anthropology	737	2,841	758	2,853	876	3,140	983	3,234	958	3,383
Economics	1,219	5,704	1,274	5,763	1,408	6,633	1,509	7,087	1,475	6,852
General Studies	82	371	94	439	89	432	81	387	89	435
Geography	756	3,739	589	2,641	676	2,587	674	2,892	561	2,571
History	758	3,787	859	4,304	964	4,832	996	4,996	1,086	5,406
Philosophy	332	1,624	490	2,153	419	1,905	500	2,256	538	2,557
Political Science	725	3,430	764	3,658	658	3,116	713	3,404	624	2,992
Psychology	1,529	7,006	1,322	6,016	1,178	5,206	1,077	4,662	1,232	5,568
Sociology	1,709	8,370	1,858	9,137	1,795	8,848	1,715	8,444	1,583	7,829
College of Arch. & Urban Planning	892	2,555	998	3,231	900	3,086	969	3,304	871	2,918
College of Business Administration	4,214	18,301	4,386	19,239	4,642	20,283	5,116	22,380	5,135	22,624
Accounting, Finance & Statistics	1,530	6,265	1,578	6,607	1,637	6,792	1,915	7,905	1,950	8,141
General Business	676	3,214	737	3,514	788	3,760	778	3,693	767	3,653
Marketing, Transp. & Int. Bus.	1,331	5,747	1,396	6,095	1,471	6,330	1,625	7,162	1,551	6,818
Production, Policy & Pers. Rel.	677	3,075	675	3,023	746	3,401	798	3,620	867	4,012
College of Education	1,115	4,564	1,561	5,945	1,686	6,580	1,706	6,427	1,869	7,048
College of Engineering	5,228	13,224	6,496	17,506	6,502	18,159	7,337	20,544	8,119	22,214
Aeronautics and Astronautics	156	372	200	465	255	620	273	695	330	855
Chemical	284	615	377	770	268	591	356	847	377	941
Civil	900	2,656	930	2,717	1,062	3,149	1,106	3,496	1,020	3,405
Electrical	476	2,147	648	2,806	738	3,276	860	3,792	1,194	4,235
General	1,461	2,827	2,001	5,041	1,712	4,316	1,974	4,952	2,216	5,502
Humanistic Social Studies	613	1,408	785	1,833	701	1,824	785	1,922	869	2,130
Mechanical	1,181	2,864	1,349	3,376	1,550	3,867	1,661	4,137	1,678	4,218
Mineral	157	335	206	498	216	516	322	703	435	928
College of Fisheries	151	508	162	509	195	579	186	595	188	578
College of Forestry	422	1,515	452	1,570	463	1,652	485	1,713	579	2,036
School of Librarianship	304	871	290	807	260	746	316	887	275	773
School of Public Affairs										
Basic Health Sciences										
Anatomy										
Biochemistry										
Microbiology										
Pathology										
Pharmacology										
Physiology & Biophysics										
Public Health-Preventive Med.										
Radiological Science										
School of Dentistry										
School of Nursing	891	3,310	868	3,348	845	3,406	814	2,976	819	3,048
College of Pharmacy	685	2,478	736	2,499	618	2,075	643	2,109	570	1,999
School of Social Work	322	794	391	956	399	974	411	992	395	979
Professional										
School of Law	1,752	4,485	1,539	4,443	1,503	4,412	1,604	4,547	1,795	4,621

Table IV:1

Course Enrollment and Credit-Hours by Department, School, or College University of Washington: 1953 to 1964 (Continued)

Department, School, or College	1958		1959		1960		1961		1962	
	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours
Total	59,690	205,531	61,339	209,735	65,855	225,326	68,836	235,687	69,824	239,958
College of Arts and Sciences	38,402	134,190	40,773	142,152	45,099	158,504	48,077	171,387	49,260	176,071
Languages	8,312	32,602	10,085	37,242	11,390	43,597	11,973	45,891	12,372	48,347
Classics	294	798	417	1,056	496	1,255	599	1,488	559	1,498
English	4,516	16,460	5,226	18,866	6,165	22,541	6,179	22,708	5,907	22,171
Far Eastern	687	3,776	1,211	4,360	1,067	5,453	1,274	6,358	1,278	6,577
Germanic Lang. & Lit.	564	2,563	718	3,258	821	3,323	925	3,555	1,112	4,032
Linguistics							95	279	191	614
Romance Lang. & Lit.	1,136	4,497	1,320	4,900	1,554	5,858	1,536	6,244	1,976	8,284
Scandinavian Lang. & Lit.	151	345	185	426	187	435	235	506	259	575
Speech	964	4,163	1,008	4,346	1,100	4,732	1,130	4,753	1,090	4,596
Semi-Professional Schools	9,847	20,682	10,167	21,265	11,424	23,235	11,808	24,684	12,139	25,480
Art	1,642	4,796	1,824	5,560	1,935	5,828	2,188	6,567	2,151	6,532
Communications	711	2,071	674	1,946	763	2,202	775	2,213	754	2,205
Drama	528	1,438	468	1,220	415	1,108	498	1,309	597	1,635
Home Economics	940	3,160	944	3,077	825	2,793	720	2,723	643	2,410
Music	1,422	3,050	1,295	2,840	1,554	3,294	1,802	3,920	1,991	4,473
Physical & Health Ed.-Men	3,044	4,152	3,080	4,176	3,549	4,767	3,358	4,590	3,432	4,735
Physical & Health Ed.-Women	1,560	2,015	1,882	2,446	2,383	3,243	2,467	3,362	2,571	3,490
Biological & Natural Sciences	11,864	42,744	11,632	42,719	11,999	44,439	12,929	48,486	12,968	48,595
Astronomy	47	206	58	273	52	252	56	280	50	250
Atmospheric Sciences	235	1,040	236	1,081	223	971	262	1,216	185	864
Botany	420	1,819	322	1,371	356	1,483	389	1,637	375	1,642
Chemistry	3,364	9,355	2,865	8,932	2,984	9,266	3,103	9,942	2,952	9,463
Genetics			109	292	123	342	145	392	142	379
Geology	526	2,586	447	2,168	438	2,134	516	2,549	524	2,547
Mathematics	3,971	16,096	3,876	15,469	4,020	16,232	4,267	17,216	4,647	18,449
Oceanography	250	1,105	330	1,370	438	1,790	505	2,114	494	2,060
Physics	2,311	7,534	2,493	8,036	2,385	7,891	2,630	8,568	2,475	8,013
Zoology	740	3,003	896	3,727	980	4,078	1,056	4,572	1,124	4,928
Social Sciences	8,379	38,162	8,889	40,926	10,286	47,233	11,367	52,326	11,781	53,649
Anthropology	1,053	3,577	880	2,886	1,189	3,867	1,496	5,129	1,450	5,093
Economics	1,401	6,514	1,393	6,461	1,472	6,987	1,516	7,045	1,295	5,910
General Studies	97	468	96	475	105	523	140	693	153	765
Geography	605	2,767	653	2,950	791	3,388	682	3,370	716	3,136
History	1,179	5,832	1,575	7,580	1,738	8,397	1,873	9,118	2,125	10,228
Philosophy	505	2,270	560	2,675	609	2,890	963	4,387	1,074	4,851
Political Science	688	3,217	846	3,920	1,069	5,111	1,162	5,575	1,268	5,950
Psychology	1,283	5,800	1,275	6,021	1,555	7,451	1,707	8,013	2,039	9,621
Sociology	1,568	7,717	1,611	7,958	1,758	8,619	1,828	8,996	1,661	8,095
College of Arch. & Urban Plan.	863	2,964	829	2,701	1,024	3,242	933	3,073	1,079	3,456
College of Business Administration	5,372	23,478	4,901	21,230	4,877	21,021	4,580	16,765	4,460	15,798
Accounting, Finance & Statistics	1,999	8,354	1,818	7,536	1,904	7,843	1,883	6,304	1,819	6,123
General Business	843	3,989	1,520	6,514	1,523	6,499	1,186	4,519	1,200	4,297
Marketing, Transp. & Int. Bus.	1,665	7,194	763	3,598	629	3,069	713	3,254	677	2,845
Production, Policy & Pers. Rel.	865	3,941	800	3,582	821	3,610	798	2,688	764	2,533
College of Education	1,949	7,382	1,691	6,362	1,950	5,883	2,287	7,221	2,157	7,107
College of Engineering	8,581	23,396	8,598	23,108	8,292	22,837	8,040	22,292	7,534	21,130
Aeronautics and Astronautics	353	905	352	1,010	443	1,168	505	1,353	460	1,288
Chemical	394	1,066	518	1,284	497	1,347	428	1,258	359	1,083
Civil	1,143	3,692	1,195	3,693	977	3,205	866	2,763	896	2,883
Electrical	1,417	4,469	1,435	4,494	1,543	4,772	1,517	4,713	1,301	4,123
General	2,061	5,094	1,721	4,155	1,714	4,045	1,677	3,874	1,675	3,924
Humanistic Social Studies	912	2,290	884	2,218	958	2,534	992	2,744	997	2,788
Mechanical	1,876	4,867	2,004	5,317	1,728	4,613	1,586	4,168	1,434	3,827
Mineral	425	1,013	489	937	432	1,153	469	1,419	412	1,214
College of Fisheries	174	593	161	592	153	550	197	769	236	929
College of Forestry	597	2,105	592	2,019	530	1,867	529	1,881	488	1,739
School of Librarianship	432	1,243	394	1,089	486	1,323	590	1,552	512	1,341
School of Public Affairs									65	248
Basic Health Sciences			1,554	6,830	1,614	7,359	1,626	7,603	1,539	7,289
Anatomy			473	2,140	480	2,159	490	2,246	440	2,197
Biochemistry			203	878	208	903	237	993	220	987
Microbiology			225	1,027	207	1,097	226	1,211	255	1,318
Pathology			93	478	102	650	94	624	111	682
Pharmacology			78	390	102	467	91	415	95	428
Physiology & Biophysics			132	499	165	656	140	580	121	627
Public Health-Preventive Med.			350	1,418	350	1,427	348	1,534	297	1,050
Radiological Science									2	6
School of Dentistry			2,680	4,786	2,526	5,435	2,616	6,286	2,576	6,056
School of Nursing	1,020	3,392	1,212	3,720	1,118	3,516	1,182	3,720	1,227	3,866
College of Pharmacy	448	1,667	400	1,575	317	1,137	397	1,378	451	1,550
School of Social Work	450	1,089	541	1,445	523	1,391	649	1,590	697	1,749
Professional										
School of Law	1,402	4,032	1,247	3,742	1,486	4,055	1,375	4,059	1,656	4,968

Table IV.I

Course Enrollment and Credit-Hours by Department, School, or College

University of Washington: 1963 to 1964 (Continued)

Department, School, or College	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours	Class Enrollment	Credit Hours
Total	79,293	278,992	88,828	311,581						
College of Arts and Sciences	52,966	196,193	59,419	218,954						
Languages	14,720	59,817	17,514	69,866						
Classics	871	2,348	1,080	2,949						
English	6,219	23,417	6,781	25,511						
Far Eastern	1,572	8,050	1,793	9,249						
Germanic Lang. & Lit.	1,425	6,065	1,790	7,704						
Linguistics	192	690	193	653						
Romance Lang. & Lit.	2,829	13,135	3,940	17,276						
Scandinavian Lang. & Lit.	362	800	585	1,293						
Speech	1,250	5,312	1,352	5,231						
Semi-Professional Schools	11,205	24,343	12,311	26,468						
Art	2,383	7,414	2,568	8,123						
Communications	818	2,428	770	2,292						
Drama	618	1,655	738	1,861						
Home Economics	664	2,543	636	2,427						
Music	1,934	4,606	2,471	5,606						
Physical & Health Ed.-Men	2,720	3,209	2,835	3,364						
Physical & Health Ed.-Women	2,068	2,488	2,293	2,795						
Biological & Natural Sciences	14,677	55,806	15,963	59,915						
Astronomy	56	278	58	282						
Atmospheric Sciences	239	1,190	250	1,209						
Botany	445	1,910	457	2,126						
Chemistry	3,168	10,409	3,652	11,436						
Genetics	180	592	241	708						
Geology	600	2,959	650	3,193						
Mathematics	5,559	22,092	5,870	23,604						
Oceanography	586	2,488	699	2,597						
Physics	2,565	8,371	2,690	8,714						
Zoology	1,279	5,607	1,396	6,046						
Social Sciences	12,364	56,227	13,631	62,705						
Anthropology	1,935	6,377	2,025	6,900						
Economics	1,493	6,881	1,658	7,559						
General Studies	146	725	227	1,131						
Geography	644	2,788	825	3,625						
History	2,249	10,968	2,458	12,021						
Philosophy	1,124	5,154	1,234	5,989						
Political Science	1,585	7,651	1,711	8,295						
Psychology	1,432	7,106	1,562	7,731						
Sociology	1,756	8,577	1,931	9,454						
College of Arch. & Urban Planning	1,393	5,315	1,652	6,231						
College of Business Administration	4,486	15,963	5,385	18,569						
Accounting, Finance & Statistics	1,890	6,282	2,205	7,457						
General Business	1,069	4,012	1,327	4,379						
Marketing, Transp. & Int. Bus.	714	2,940	841	3,308						
Production, Policy & Pers. Rel.	813	2,729	1,012	3,425						
College of Education	2,420	8,149	2,395	7,535						
College of Engineering	7,909	22,262	8,281	23,600						
Aeronautics and Astronautics	560	1,544	588	1,605						
Chemical	362	1,042	385	1,052						
Civil	1,037	3,244	1,219	3,790						
Electrical	1,337	4,181	1,451	4,731						
General	1,690	3,957	1,687	3,868						
Humanistic Social Studies	1,004	2,817	990	2,813						
Mechanical	1,366	3,793	1,486	4,221						
Mineral	553	1,684	475	1,520						
College of Fisheries	240	972	276	1,290						
College of Forestry	465	1,625	504	1,875						
School of Librarianship	711	1,816	972	2,535						
School of Public Affairs	47	114	114	300						
Basic Health Sciences	1,876	8,104	2,151	8,806						
Anatomy	503	2,211	599	2,368						
Biochemistry	246	1,010	265	1,056						
Microbiology	334	1,715	351	1,830						
Pathology	154	762	228	952						
Pharmacology	94	462	96	443						
Physiology & Biophysics	180	668	218	838						
Public Health-Preventive Med.	365	1,276	394	1,319						
Radiological Science	5	8	2	4						
School of Dentistry	2,630	6,165	2,581	6,444						
School of Nursing	1,326	4,204	1,891	6,237						
College of Pharmacy	470	1,571	471	1,664						
School of Social Work	702	1,750	882	2,178						
Professional										
School of Law	1,647	4,781	1,852	5,359						

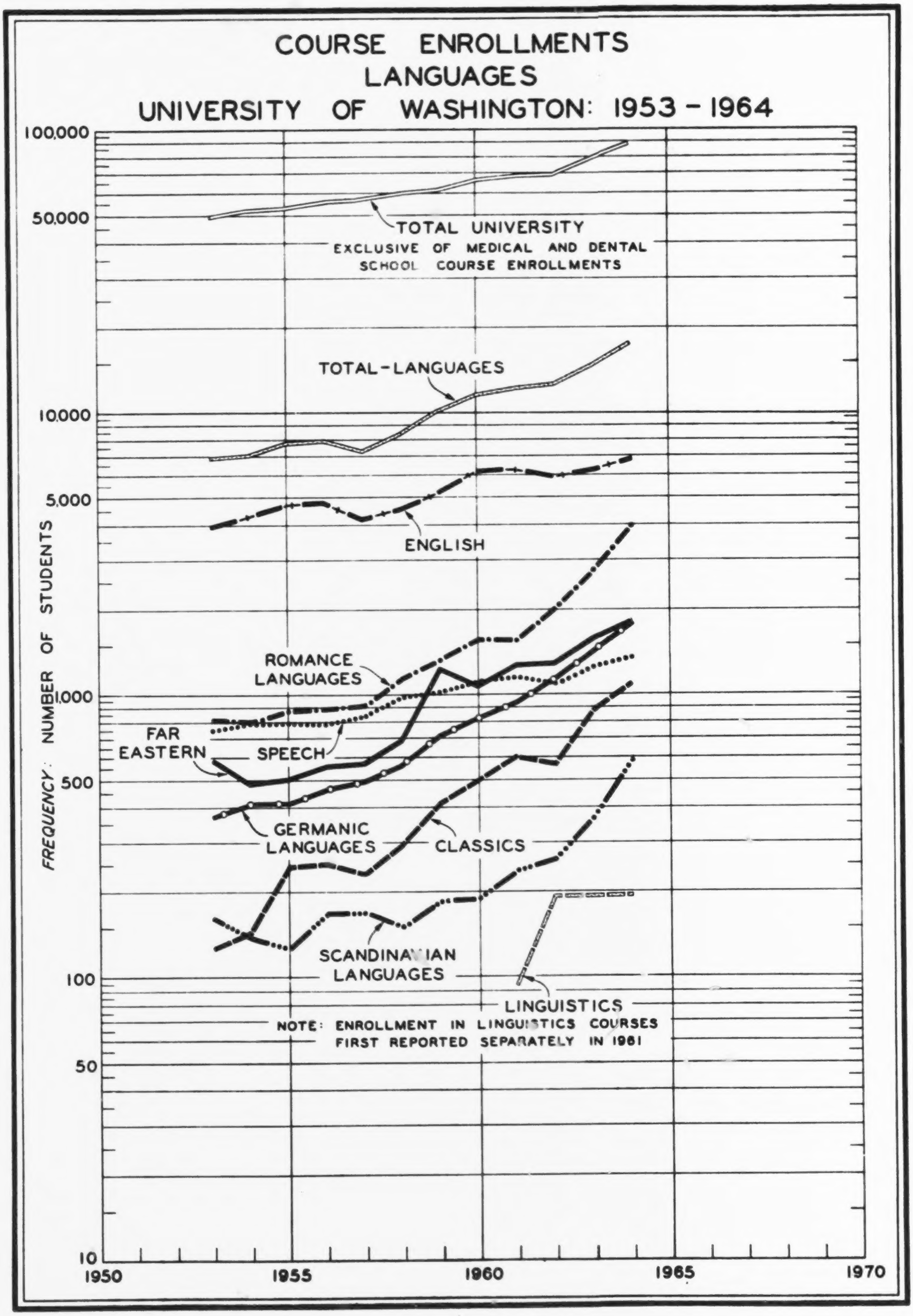

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL - LANGUAGES
ENGLISH
ROMANCE LANGUAGES
FAR EASTERN
SPEECH
GERMANIC LANGUAGES
CLASSICS
SCANDINAVIAN LANGUAGES
LINGUISTICS
NOTE: ENROLLMENT IN LINGUISTICS COURSES FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1961

Figure IV:1

between these two measures, however, is not a simple one; it involves comparative weighting of undergraduate and graduate enrollments as well as the nature of particular departmental programs. Departmental changes in enrollment must be considered in the light of such factors as the nature of the curriculum, available staff and finances, laboratory and other facilities, and scope and objectives of various programs.

The following pages will be devoted to a detailed discussion of trends in course enrollments and in credit hours by departments, schools, and colleges.

College of Arts and Sciences

Languages. Enrollment in courses offered by the various language departments in the College of Arts and Sciences, as indicated in Figure IV:1, remained fairly stable from 1953 to 1957, but from 1958 to 1964 course registrations increased rapidly from 8,312 to 17,514. This growth has been at a faster rate than that of the University as a whole.

When the various language departments are examined separately, interesting patterns are discernible. Enrollment in Speech, English, and Scandinavian Language courses show a moderate growth curve similar to that of the entire University. The departments of Romance Languages, Far Eastern, Germanics, and Classics have shown more marked increases. Course enrollments in Romance Languages grew from 819 in 1953 to 3,940 in 1964; for Far Eastern the growth was from 587 to 1,793; in Germanics, course enrollments more than quadrupled, increasing from 374 to 1,790; Classics showed the highest rate of increase, from 128 in 1953 to 1,080 in 1964. In other words, enrollment in Classics courses increased more than 8 times in 12 years. Data on enrollments for Linguistics cover only a four-year period and therefore cannot be discussed in terms of trend analysis.

Semi-Professional Schools. Figure IV:2 indicates that course enrollments within departments categorized as Semi-Professional generally declined from 1953 to 1957. Thereafter, and with the exception of 1963, enrollments increased steadily to 1964. In 1953 there were 11,077 students enrolled in various courses offered by these departments; in 1957, 9,622; and in 1964, 12,311.

Combined enrollments in the departments of Physical Education for Men and Physical Education for Women, generally follow the same curve as the over-all Semi-Professional category. In 1953 there were 5,797 course registrations and in 1964 there were 5,128. These departments do not evidence increases comparable to that for over-all University course registrations. However, it should be noted that beginning in Autumn Quarter, 1954, students were held for only three quarters of Physical Education activity, rather than the previously required six. When course enrollments

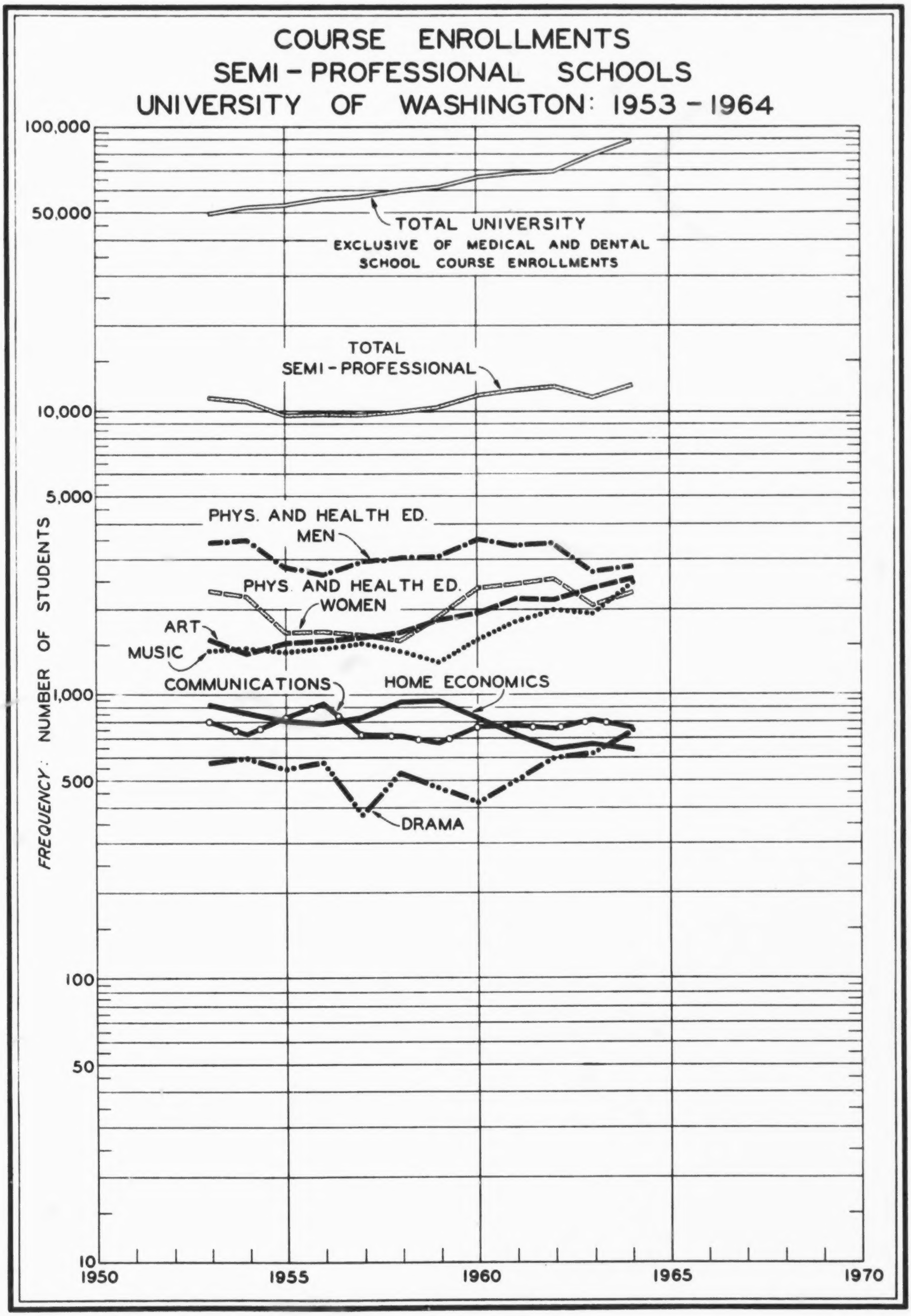

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
SEMI - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL
SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL
SEMI - PROFESSIONAL
PHYS. AND HEALTH ED.
MEN
PHYS. AND HEALTH ED.
WOMEN
ART
MUSIC
COMMUNICATIONS
HOME ECONOMICS
DRAMA

Figure IV:2

are examined separately for the Men's and Women's programs the pattern changes. The course enrollment pattern for men is almost identical to that of the combined category. In 1953 there were 3,470 course registrations in Physical Education for Men and in 1964, 2,835. Registrations for courses in Physical Education for Women fell markedly from 2,327 in 1953 to 1,560 in 1958. Between 1959 and 1962 Physical Education course enrollments for women increased rapidly, reaching a total of 2,571 in 1962. However, by 1964 course enrollments for women had dropped to 2,293.

Course registrations in Art have generally increased at a moderate rate throughout the study period. In 1953 enrollments totaled 1,560 students as compared to 2,568 in 1964.

Enrollments in the Department of Music remained virtually stationary from 1953 to 1957, changing from 1,429 to 1,514. Thereafter, registrations decreased to 1,295 in 1959, and increased to 2,471 in 1964.

Registrations in Communications courses have fluctuated considerably throughout the study period, but in general, have showed a slight downward trend. In 1953, 803 students were enrolled in Communications courses while in 1964 the corresponding figure was 770.

Between 1953 and 1959 course enrollments in Home Economics varied between 791 and 944. After 1959 enrollments decreased rapidly to 636 in 1964. Thus, over-all enrollment for Home Economics has declined more than any other Semi-Professional field during the twelve-year period under study.

Course enrollments have fluctuated widely in the Drama Department. From 576 students in 1953, enrollment dropped to 376 in 1957, went up again to 528 in 1958, then fell to 415 in 1960. By 1964 course registrations had increased to 738.

Natural and Biological Sciences. Over-all enrollments in the Natural and Biological Sciences have increased steadily from 7,608 in 1953 to 15,963 in 1964. The configuration of this curve closely approximates that of the total University course enrollment, but the upward tendency is noticeably sharper.

Figure IV:3 shows that within this category marked variations can be observed. Enrollment in courses in the Departments of Geology and in Atmospheric Sciences, although they have fluctuated throughout the period, actually have not experienced any appreciable growth. Course enrollments in Geology have grown from 510 in 1953 to 650 in 1964; similarly, courses in Atmospherical Sciences indicate a registration of 190 in 1953 and of 250 in 1964. The Departments of Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry revealed marked increases until the late 1950's, decreased slightly at that time, but increased thereafter. In 1964 they all had their highest course enrollments in the twelve-year period. In 1964 Physics had 2,690 students enrolled in its courses; Mathematics had 5,870; and Chemistry had 3,652.

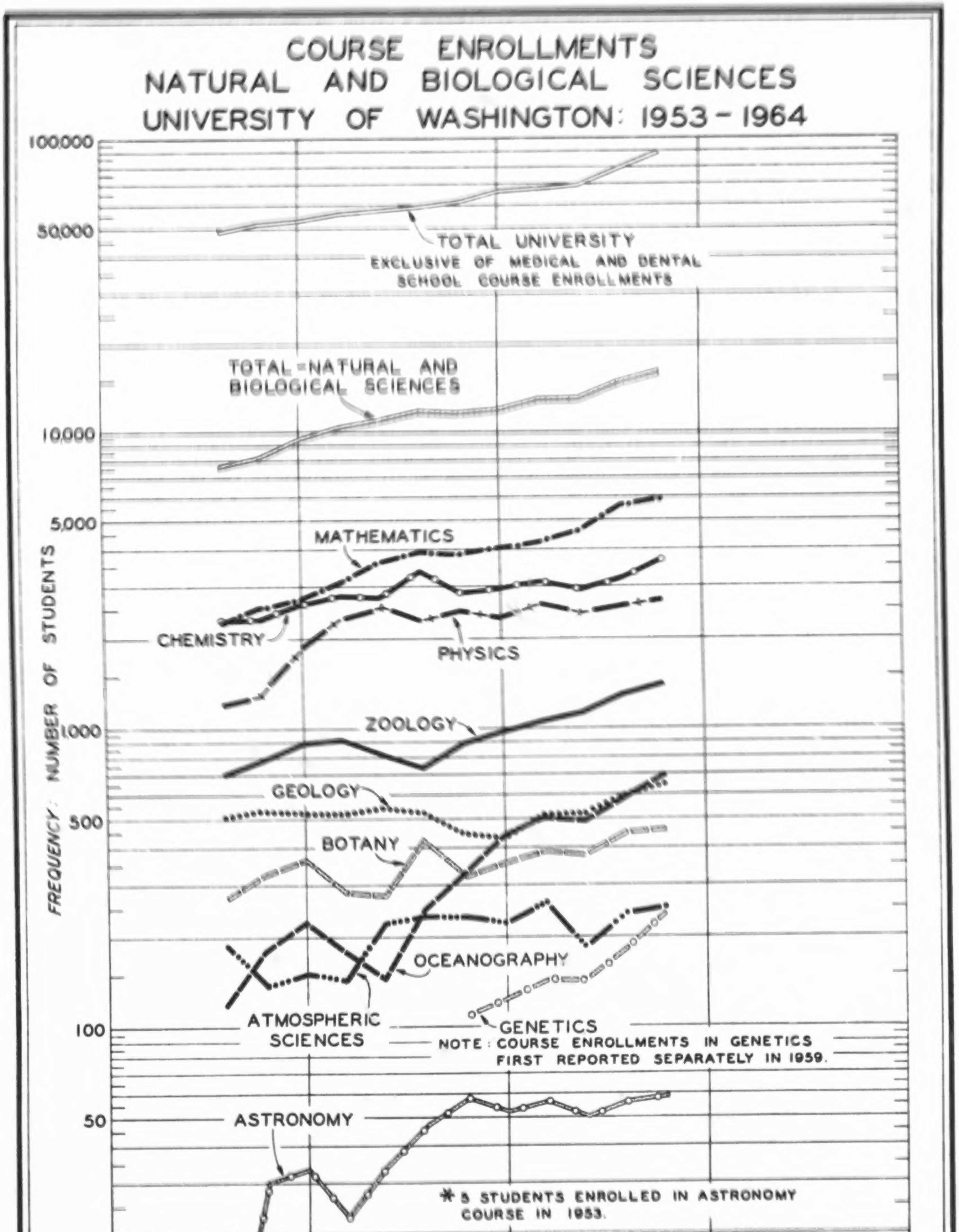

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
NATURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL-NATURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
MATHEMATICS
CHEMISTRY
PHYSICS
ZOOLOGY
GEOLOGY
BOTANY
OCEANOGRAPHY
ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES
GENETICS
NOTE: COURSE ENROLLMENTS IN GENETICS FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1959.
ASTRONOMY
*
* 5 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ASTRONOMY COURSE IN 1953.

Figure IV:3

Zoology showed little growth until 1958. Since then this department has increased from 740 students to 1,396 in 1964. Oceanography shows a considerably larger growth, from 119 in 1953 to 699 in 1964. This is more than a fivefold increase. Astronomy and Botany course enrollments, although relatively small and fluctuating markedly, have increased since 1953, the former from 5 to 58 students, the latter from 271 to 457. Genetics enrollment has fluctuated little as revealed in the six years for which the program has been in operation. In 1964 there was a total of 241 students registered in Genetics courses.

Social Sciences. Enrollment in the category of Social Sciences increased only slightly from 1953 to 1959, but showed a more rapid rate of growth since the latter date. In 1953, 7,847 students were enrolled in Social Science courses; in 1959, 8,889; and in 1964, 13,631.

As shown in Figure IV:4, certain departments have shown only slight change during the 12 years under study. Total course enrollment in Geography was 756 in 1953 as compared to 825 in 1964; corresponding figures for Economics are 1,219 and 1,658; for Sociology, 1,709 and 1,931. Pyschology course enrollments have fluctuated considerable in the twelve-year period. A low of 1,077 was reported in 1956, and a high of 2,039 in 1962. In 1964, 1,562 students were reported in Psychology courses. Enrollments for courses in General Studies also fluctuated, but registered an upward trend from 82 in 1953 to 227 in 1964.

Enrollments in the remaining Social Science departments increased at rates faster than the all-University average. History course enrollments more than trebled from 758 in 1953 to 2,458 in 1964. Anthropology rose from 737 to 2,025, and Political Science increased from 725 students, enrolled in 1953, to 1,711 in 1964. Philosophy enrollments showed a higher rate of increase than any other Social Science, more than trebling in size from 332 in 1953 to 1,234 in 1964.

College of Engineering

Figure IV:5 indicates that enrollments in Engineering courses showed marked increases from 1953 to 1959, noticeable declines during the ensuing three-year period, and moderate increases in 1963 and 1964. In actual numbers there were 5,228 students enrolled in 1953; 8,598 in 1959; 7,534 in 1962; and 8,281 in 1964.

The special fields of Mechanical, Mineral, General, and Civil Engineering reveal a trend similar to that of total enrollment in the College of Engineering. Course enrollments fluctuated as follows for each of these specialties:

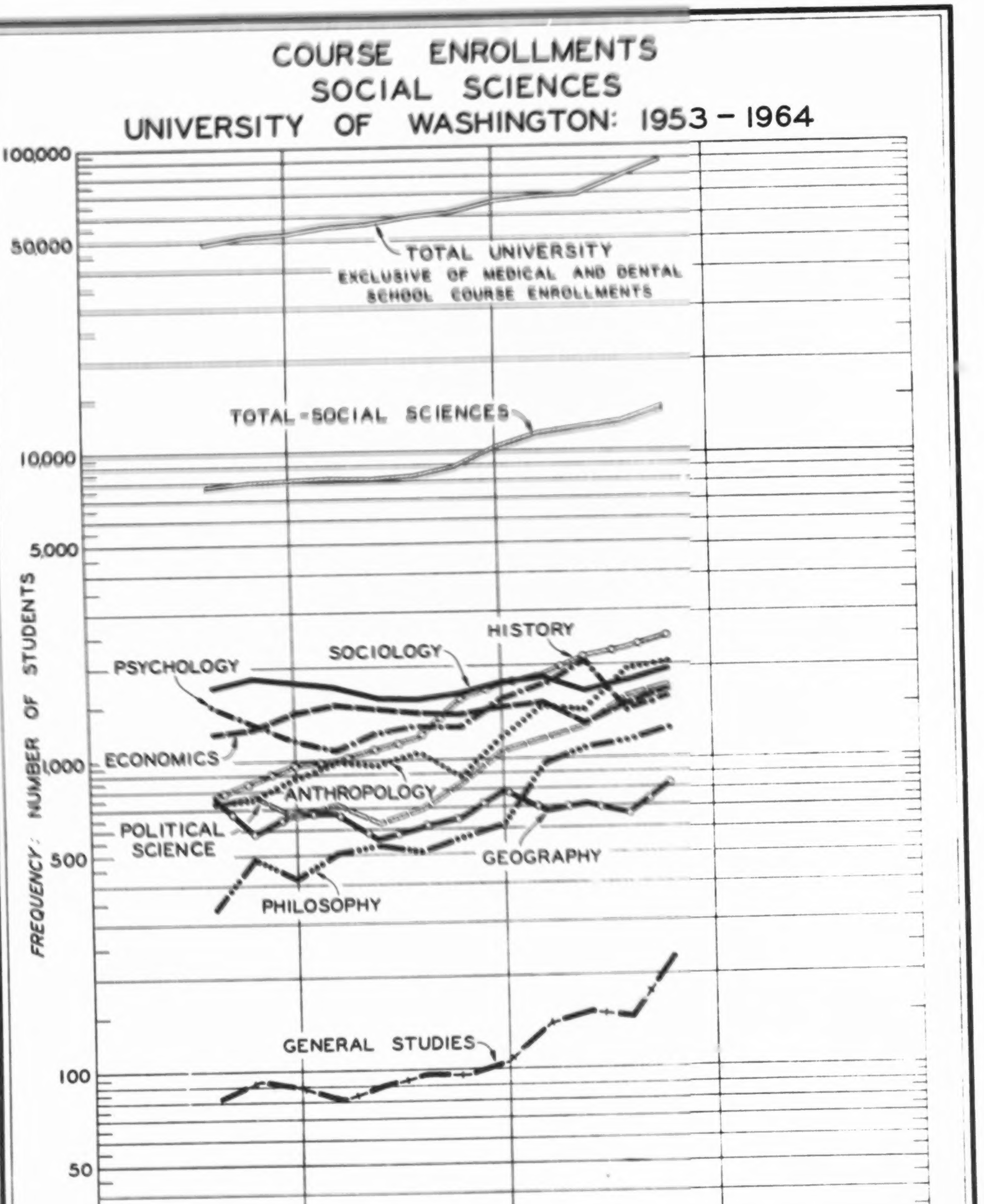

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL-SOCIAL SCIENCES
HISTORY
SOCIOLOGY
PSYCHOLOGY
ECONOMICS
ANTHROPOLOGY
POLITICAL SCIENCE
GEOGRAPHY
PHILOSOPHY
GENERAL STUDIES

Figure IV:4

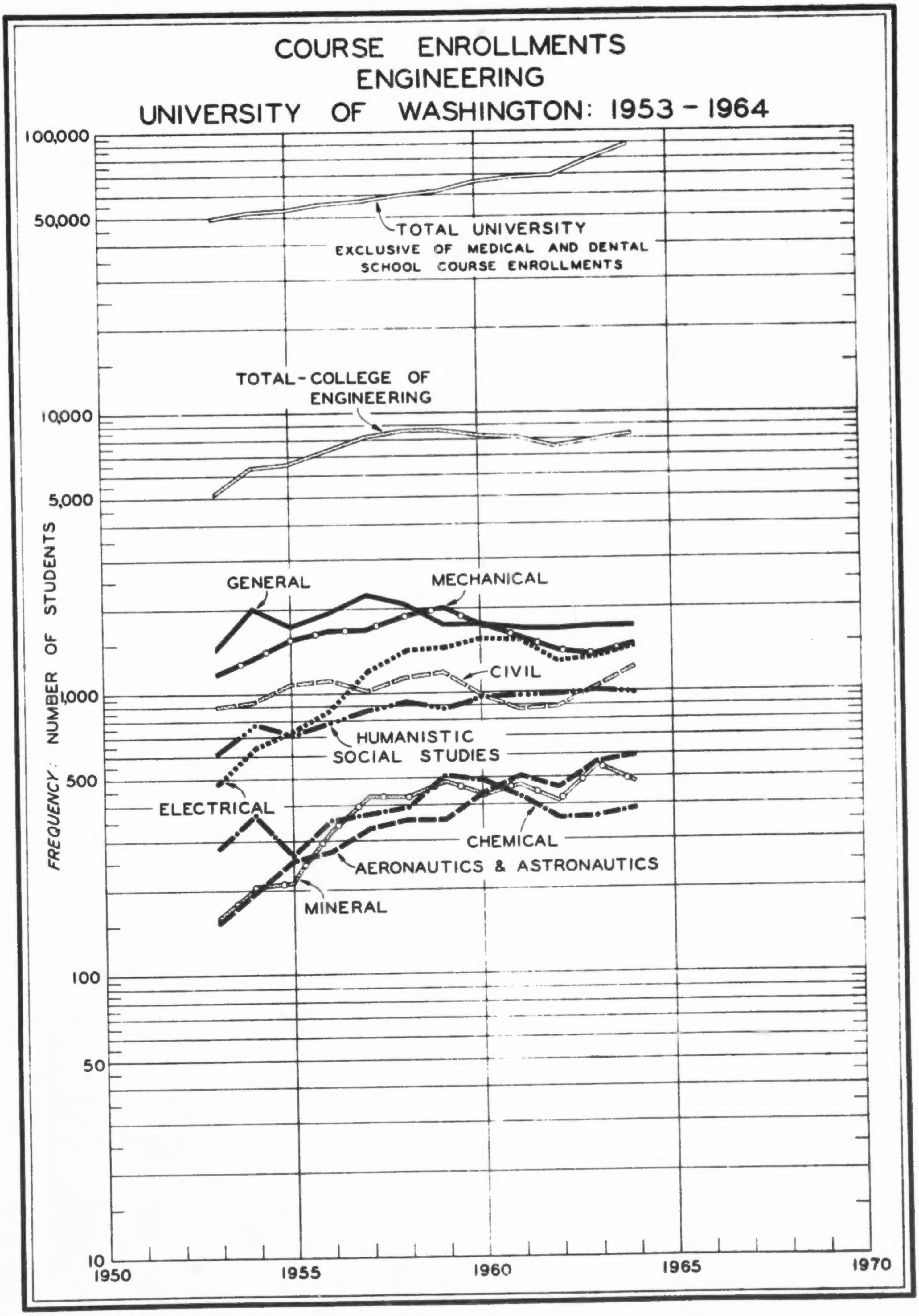

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL - COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
GENERAL
MECHANICAL
CIVIL
HUMANISTIC SOCIAL STUDIES
ELECTRICAL
CHEMICAL
AERONAUTICS & ASTRONAUTICS
MINERAL

Figure IV:5

Selected Specialties: College of Engineering

Department	1953	1959	1964
Mechanical	1,181	2,004	1,486
Mineral.	157	489	475
Civil	900	1,195	1,219
General.	1,461	1,721	1,687

Enrollment in Chemical Engineering courses varied markedly from year to year, but the difference between 284 in 1953 and 385 in 1964 was comparatively small.

Enrollments in Humanistic Social Studies were stable after initial increases. Course enrollments totaled 613 in 1953; 912 in 1958; and 990 in 1964.

The two most dynamic fields in terms of course enrollments are Electrical Engineering and Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering. Course enrollments in Electrical Engineering increased almost steadily from 476 in 1953 to 1,543 in 1960, dropped to 1,301 in 1962, but rose to 1,451 in 1964. A similar pattern was exhibited in Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering courses, growing from 156 students in 1953 to 505 in 1961, decreasing to 460 in 1962, and rising to 588 in 1964.

College of Business Administration

Data on course enrollments in various specialties within the College of Business Administration have not been shown graphically, since it was not possible to collate accurately enrollment data for each special field. In the compilation of course enrollment and credit hour statistics, the following groupings have been used by the Registrar and Budget Officer: (1) Accounting, Finance, and Statistics, (2) Marketing, Transportation, and International Business, (3) Production, Personnel, and Industrial Relations, and Policy and Administration, and (4) General Business.

The configuration of the over-all course-enrollment curve for Business Administration is similar to that of the College of Engineering. Moderate enrollment increases occurred from 1953 (4,214) to 1958 (5,372). Thereafter, enrollments declined markedly to 4,460 in 1962, but increased to 5,385 in 1964. It is very apparent that total course enrollment in the College of Business Administration is not keeping pace with that of total University enrollment.

In terms of broad subject-matter groupings, enrollments in Accounting, Finance, and Statistics have shown only moderate growth, increasing from 1,530 in 1953 to 2,205 in 1964. Marketing, Transportation, and International Business enrollments dropped from 1,665 in 1958 to 841 in 1964. General Business, after a period of relative stability, increased from 843 in 1958 to 1,523 in 1960, decreasing again to 1,069 in 1963, but rising to 1,327 in 1964. Production, Personnel, and Industrial Relations course enrollments have varied slightly throughout the period, ranging from 675 in 1954 to 1,012 in 1964.

Summary: Selected Colleges and Schools

Figure IV:6 reveals course-enrollment patterns in all of the colleges and schools of the University.

College of Arts and Sciences. Over-all course enrollments in the College of Arts and Sciences have increased gradually but steadily since 1953. In fact, the course-enrollment curve for this college is almost identical to that of the total University course-enrollment curve. In 1953 there were 33,345 course enrollments in the College of Arts and Sciences representing 116,045 credit hours. In 1964 the corresponding figures were 59,419 and 218,954.

College of Engineering. The College of Engineering is the second largest college in terms of course enrollment in the University. Its growth curve, as previously mentioned, showed marked increases until 1959, decreased rather sharply between 1960 and 1962, but has increased since then (see discussion of Figure IV:5).

College of Business Administration. The third largest course enrollments have been in the College of Business Administration. Between 1953 and 1958 enrollments increased moderately, but have since fluctuated in a pattern similar to that of the College of Engineering (see previous discussion of the College of Business Administration for particulars).

College of Education. Enrollments in Education courses increased every year since 1953 with the exception of three years (1959, 1962, and 1964). In 1953, 1,115 students were enrolled, while there were 2,395 in 1964. The growth curve for enrollment in courses in the College of Education is similar to that of the total University.

School of Law. Enrollments in Law courses have fluctuated markedly, decreasing between 1953 and 1955, then increasing to 1957, followed by another decrease until 1959, and finally increasing again in the 1960's. In 1953, 1,752 students were enrolled in courses in the School of Law, while in 1964 there were 1,852. The School of Law, with its limited enrollment capacity, has not shown the marked increase found in many other fields.

School of Nursing. Enrollments in Nursing courses remained fairly stable between 1953 and 1957, but increased rapidly thereafter. In 1953 there were 891 students enrolled, while in 1964 there were 1,891.

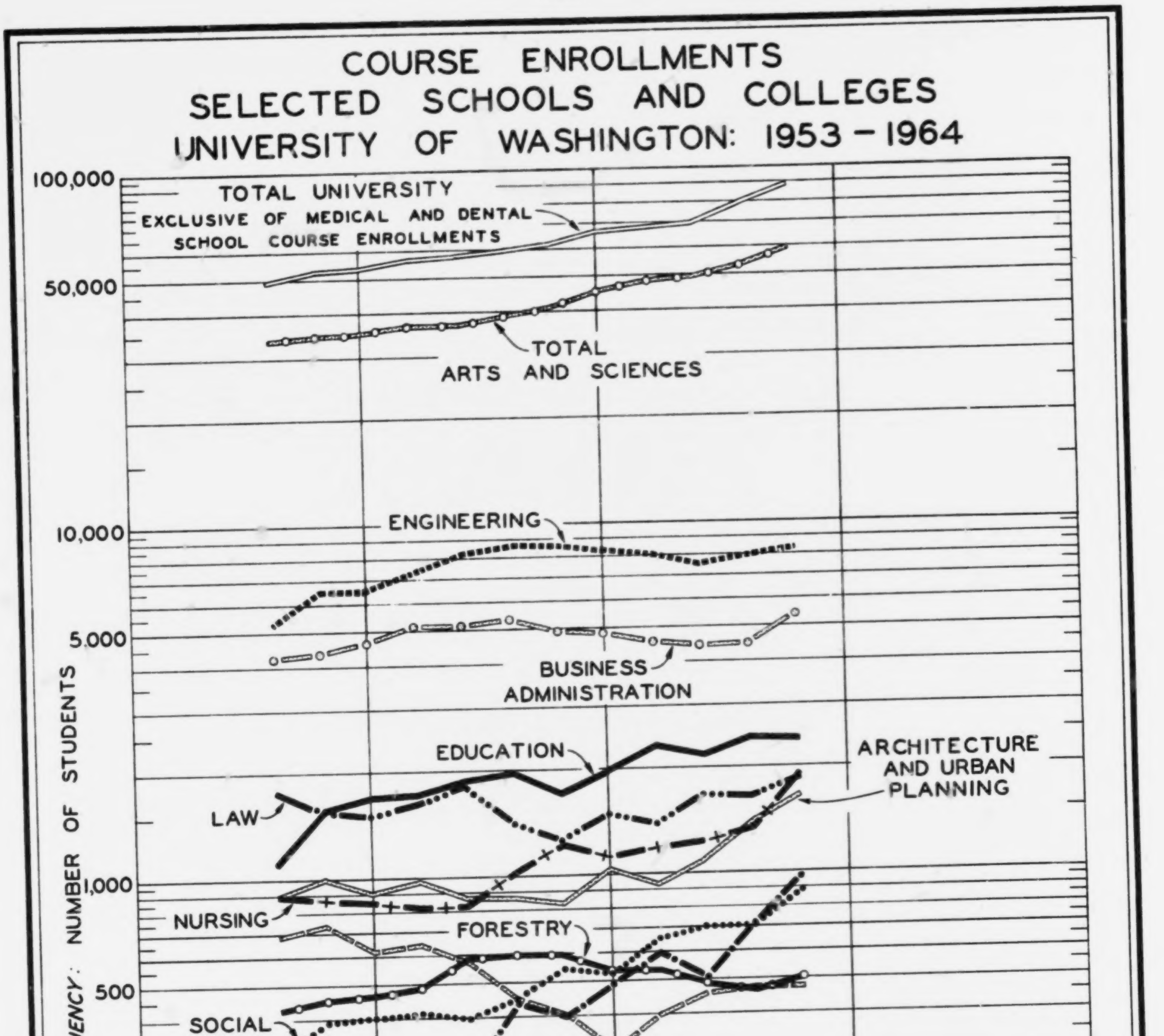

COURSE ENROLLMENTS
SELECTED SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1953 - 1964
TOTAL UNIVERSITY
EXCLUSIVE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOL COURSE ENROLLMENTS
TOTAL ARTS AND SCIENCES
ENGINEERING
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING
LAW
NURSING
FORESTRY
SOCIAL WORK
PHARMACY
LIBRARIANSHIP
FISHERIES
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure IV:6

College of Architecture and Urban Planning. Course enrollments in Architecture fluctuated slightly between 1953 and 1959 but followed a slightly downward trend. Since 1960 enrollment has increased. In 1953 there were 892 enrolled, as compared to 1,652 in 1964.

School of Social Work. Enrollments in Social Work courses have increased very rapidly. From 322 students in 1953, enrollment more than doubled to 882 in 1964.

School of Librarianship. Although enrollments in courses in Librarianship have fluctuated markedly, the general trend has been upward. In 1953, there were 304 students in Librarianship courses; in 1955, 260; and in 1964, 972.

College of Forestry. Course enrollments in the College of Forestry increased moderately through 1958. A downward trend occurred each year thereafter, with the exception of 1964. In 1953 total course enrollment was 422; in 1958, 597; and in 1964, 504.

College of Pharmacy. The number of students enrolled in Pharmacy courses decreased from 685 in 1953 to 317 in 1960. By 1964 enrollments increased to 471.

College of Fisheries. Course enrollments in the College of Fisheries fluctuated from 151 to 195 between 1953 and 1960. Since 1961 enrollments have increased. In 1964 there were 276 students.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COURSE ENROLLMENTS: 1962

In order to achieve a detailed up-to-date picture of University course registrations, a comparative analysis based on data for 1962 is presented in the following paragraphs. A series of bar charts were prepared to portray three comparative indices of course enrollments for all the major departments, schools, and colleges in the University. The first index represents actual number of students enrolled. The second index indicates full-time student credit-load equivalents. This concept does not refer to the individual student per se, but is an index derived from the total number of registered student credit hours divided by the constant 15. This ratio indicates the "equivalent" of the number of full-time students who are registered for a total course-load of 15 credit hours. The third index is a ratio between actual number of students and number of credit hours. This index is designed to measure the average number of hours per course enrollment.

In interpreting Figures IV:7 to IV:13 three basic facts should be kept in mind. First, the scales used for the various charts are not identical. Each scale had been selected to depict most effectively the size of the departmental enrollments for the particular subdivision under consideration. Second, the credit-hour index gives an indication of the number of credits represented by each of the departmental course enrollments. Some departments have many students enrolled for one- to three-hour courses (see e.g., Anthropology and Physical Education) and have a lower credit-hour index, while others have relatively more students enrolled for five-hour courses, and accordingly, have a relatively high credit-hour index. Third, the number of undergraduate majors and graduate students in a department also affects the credit-hour index, since generally majors tend to enroll in larger numbers in their own department. Accordingly, these charts should be interpreted in the light of the peculiar over-all structure of each department, school, and/or college.

Languages. As indicated by Figure IV:7 enrollments in English courses were much larger than in any other department in the Language category. Even when the course enrollments of all the other Language departments (6,465) are taken together, they are only slightly larger than the English enrollment (5,907). Linguistics, the newest department in this category, had the smallest course enrollment (191).

In terms of full-time student equivalents, the order remains the same as that of course enrollments except for Speech which replaces Germanics in fourth rank, and Linguistics which replaces Scandinavian in seventh place.

When the ratio of students to actual credit hours is examined, Far Eastern ranks first with an average of 5.1 credit hours per student enrolled. Speech and Romance Languages rank second with an average of 4.2, while Scandinavian Languages is last with 2.2. The remaining departments range between 2.7 and 3.8 credit hours per student enrolled.

Semi-Professional Schools. Figure IV:8 shows that Men's and Women's Physical Education courses rank first and second respectively in number of students enrolled. Art and Music course registrations follow in third (2,151) and fourth (1,991) positions, respectively. Drama has the smallest enrollment with 597 students.

An examination of comparative data based on the full-time student index reveals that Art shifts to first place, Physical Education for Men to second, and Music to third. This index indicates that large numbers of students in Physical Education are enrolled in one-hour courses.

In looking at the student-credit ratio, the above differences are more sharply revealed. Home Economics has the highest average of credit hours per student (3.7) and Art is second (3.0). Music (2.2), and Men's and Women's Physical Education (1.4), have the lowest averages.

Natural and Biological Sciences. Mathematics courses have the highest enrollment (4,647), with Chemistry (2,952), and Physics (2,475), second and third,

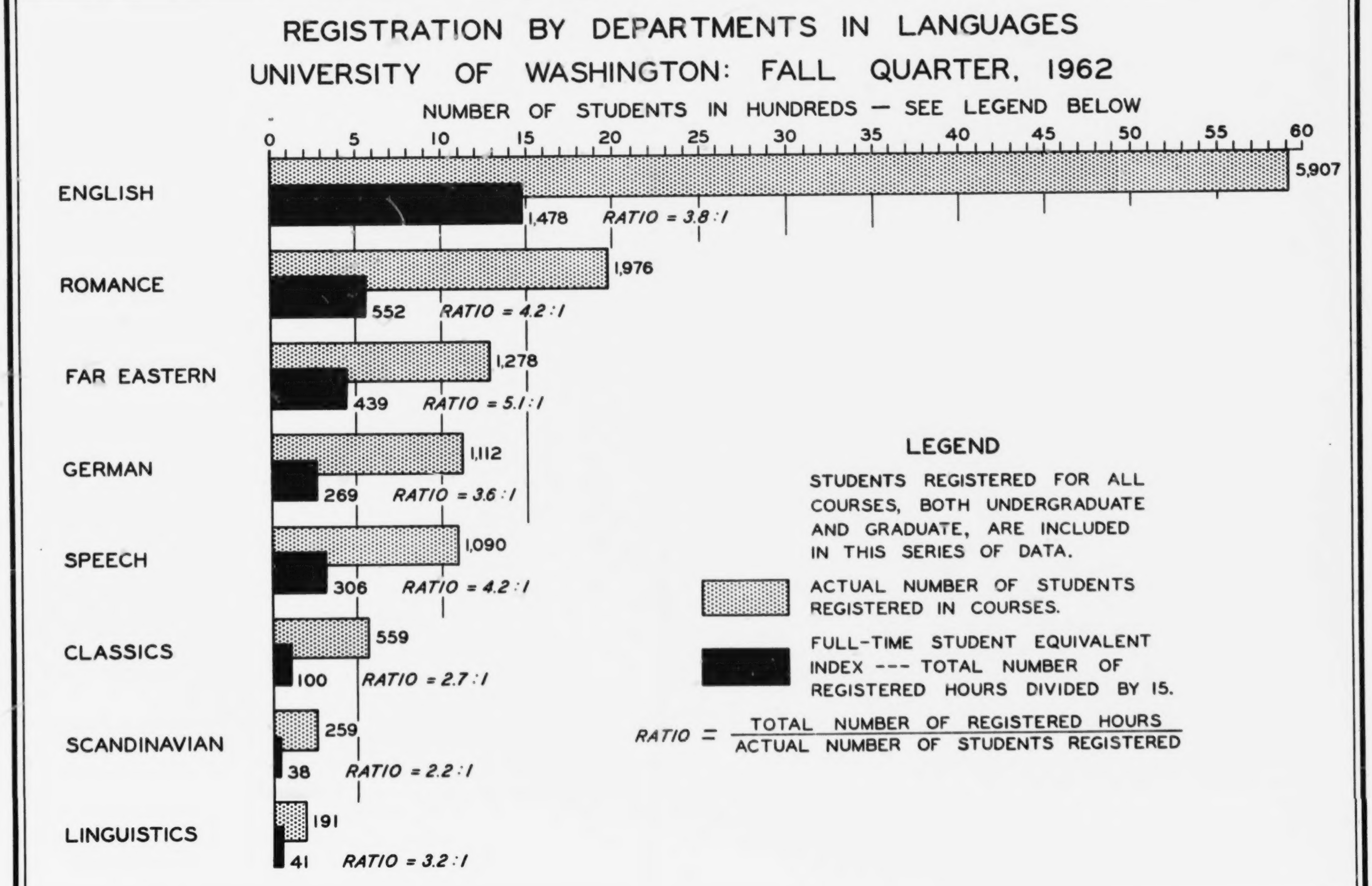

REGISTRATION BY DEPARTMENTS IN LANGUAGES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HUNDREDS — SEE LEGEND BELOW
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
ENGLISH
5,907
1,478
RATIO = 3.8 : 1
ROMANCE
1,976
552
RATIO = 4.2 : 1
FAR EASTERN
1,278
439
RATIO = 5.1 : 1
GERMAN
1,112
269
RATIO = 3.6 : 1
SPEECH
1,090
306
RATIO = 4.2 : 1
CLASSICS
559
100
RATIO = 2.7 : 1
SCANDINAVIAN
259
38
RATIO = 2.2 : 1
LINGUISTICS
191
41
RATIO = 3.2 : 1
LEGEND
STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR ALL COURSES, BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SERIES OF DATA.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COURSES.
FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT INDEX --- TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS DIVIDED BY 15.
RATIO = TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS / ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED

Figure IV:7

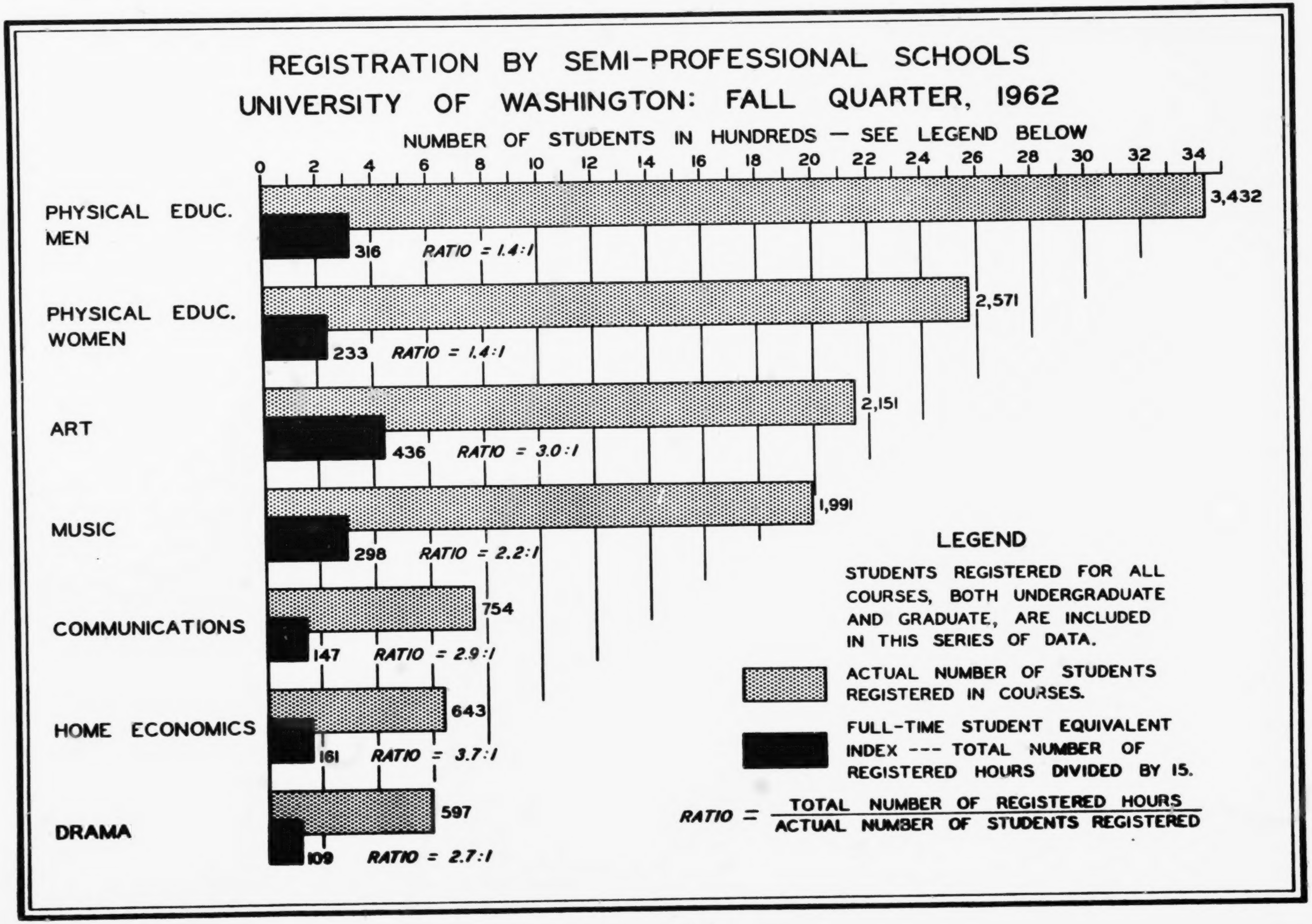
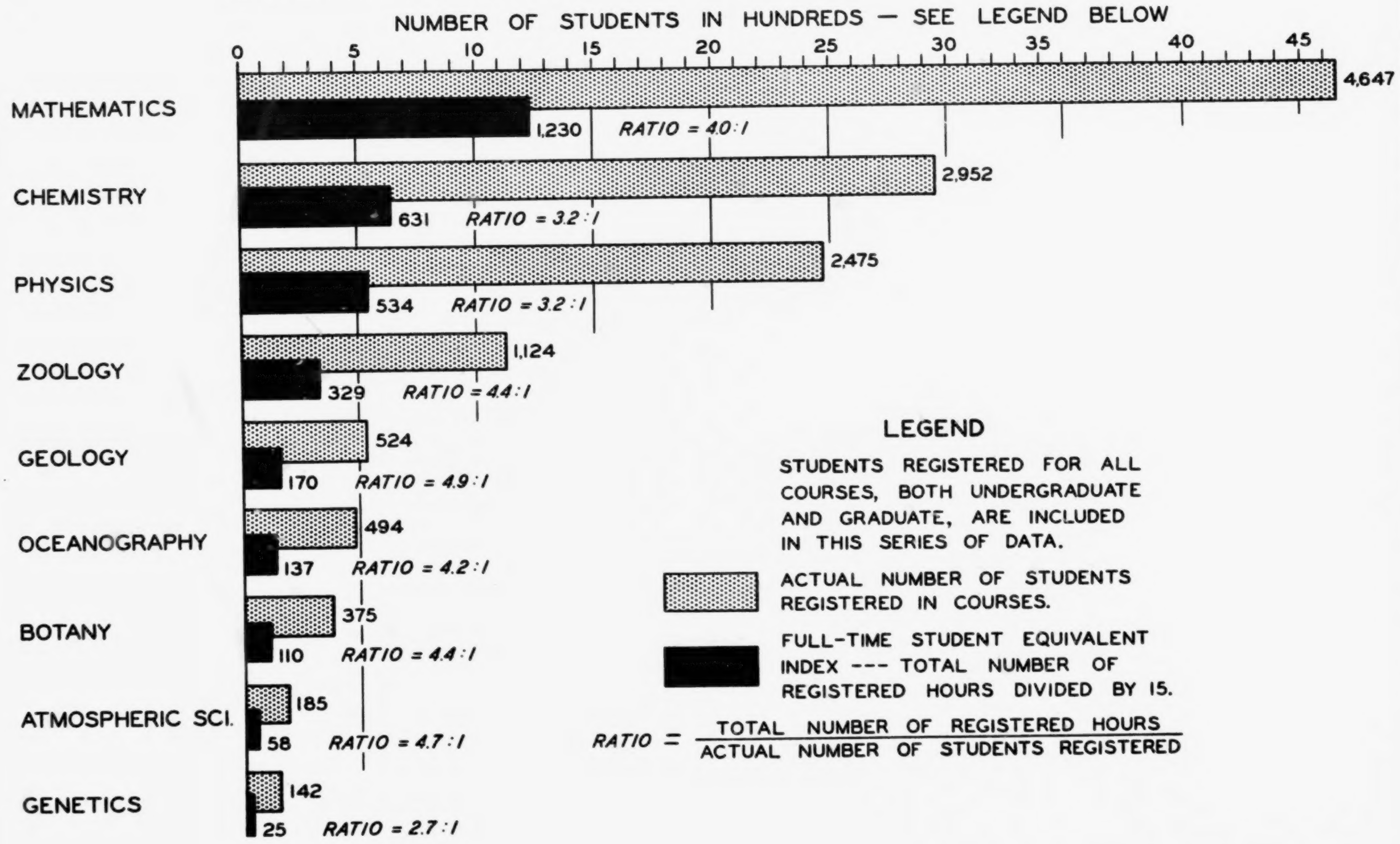

REGISTRATION BY SEMI-PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HUNDREDS — SEE LEGEND BELOW
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
24
26
28
30
32
34
PHYSICAL EDUC. MEN
3,432
316
RATIO = 1.4:1
PHYSICAL EDUC. WOMEN
2,571
233
RATIO = 1.4:1
ART
2,151
436
RATIO = 3.0:1
MUSIC
1,991
298
RATIO = 2.2:1
COMMUNICATIONS
754
147
RATIO = 2.9:1
HOME ECONOMICS
643
161
RATIO = 3.7:1
DRAMA
597
109
RATIO = 2.7:1
LEGEND
STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR ALL COURSES, BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SERIES OF DATA.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COURSES.
FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT INDEX --- TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS DIVIDED BY 15.
RATIO = TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS / ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED

Figure IV:8



REGISTRATION BY DEPARTMENTS IN NATURAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962

Figure IV:9

respectively. Course enrollments in all the other departments are much smaller as shown in Figure IV:9; the newest field, Genetics, has the lowest number (142).

The series of data based on the student-equivalent index follows the same order as actual enrollment. In terms of student-equivalent index, Mathematics is almost twice as large as second-ranked Chemistry.

In viewing the average credit hours per student registered, most departments indicated ratios between 4.0 and 5.0. Only three departments indicated lower figures -- Chemistry (3.2), Physics (3.2), and Genetics (2.7).

Social Sciences. Figure IV:10 reveals that enrollment in Social Science courses follows a more gradually descending order than other divisions in the University. No one department is significantly larger than all the rest as is the case with English, Physical Education and Mathematics. History is first with 2,125 students enrolled, Psychology second with 2,039, and Sociology third with 1,661.

The next four departments are within less than 400 course registrations of each other. General Studies courses have the lowest enrollment with 153.

Student-equivalent indices generally follow the same order except for one department. Anthropology moves from fourth place to sixth place on the basis of this criterion, indicating that its students, on the average, are registered for fewer credit hours than Political Science and Economics students.

The specific averages by departments reveal a similar picture. Anthropology has the lowest average with 3.5 credit hours per student enrolled. All the other departments vary between 4.4 and 5.0.

College of Engineering. As will be seen from Figure IV:11, course enrollments in the various Engineering specialties show marked variations. General, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering have the highest enrollments with 1,675, 1,434, and 1,307 students, respectively. Course enrollments in Humanistic Social Studies and Civil Engineering range around 1,000, and the remaining three specialties, Aeronautical and Astronautical, Mineral, and Chemical Engineering range around 400.

In spite of large enrollments, the student-equivalent indices are quite small. This indicates that a large number of smaller credit-hour courses are offered in this college. Electrical Engineering is first with a student-equivalent index of 275, General Engineering is second with 262, and Mechanical Engineering is third with 255. The remaining indices range between 72 and 192.

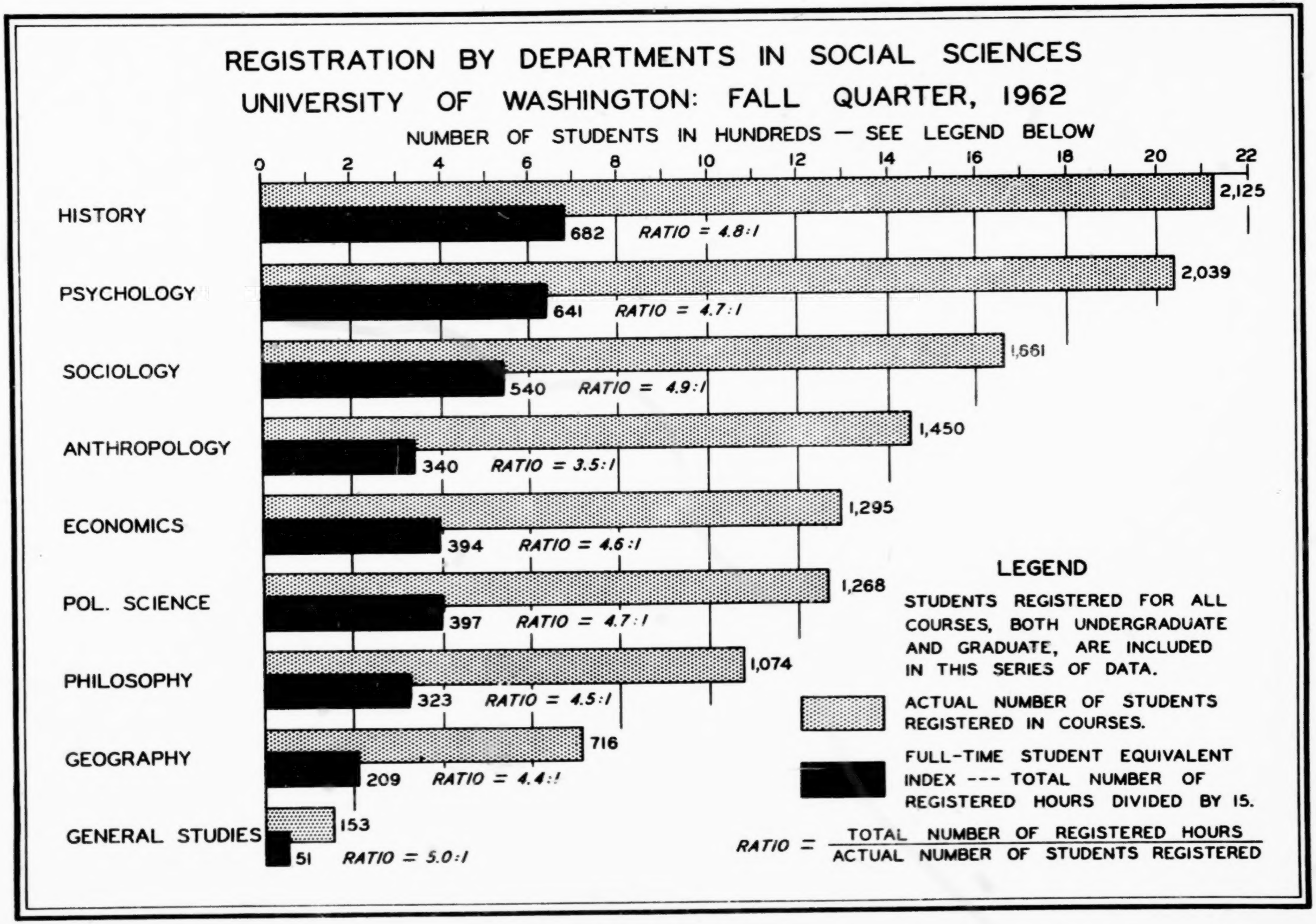
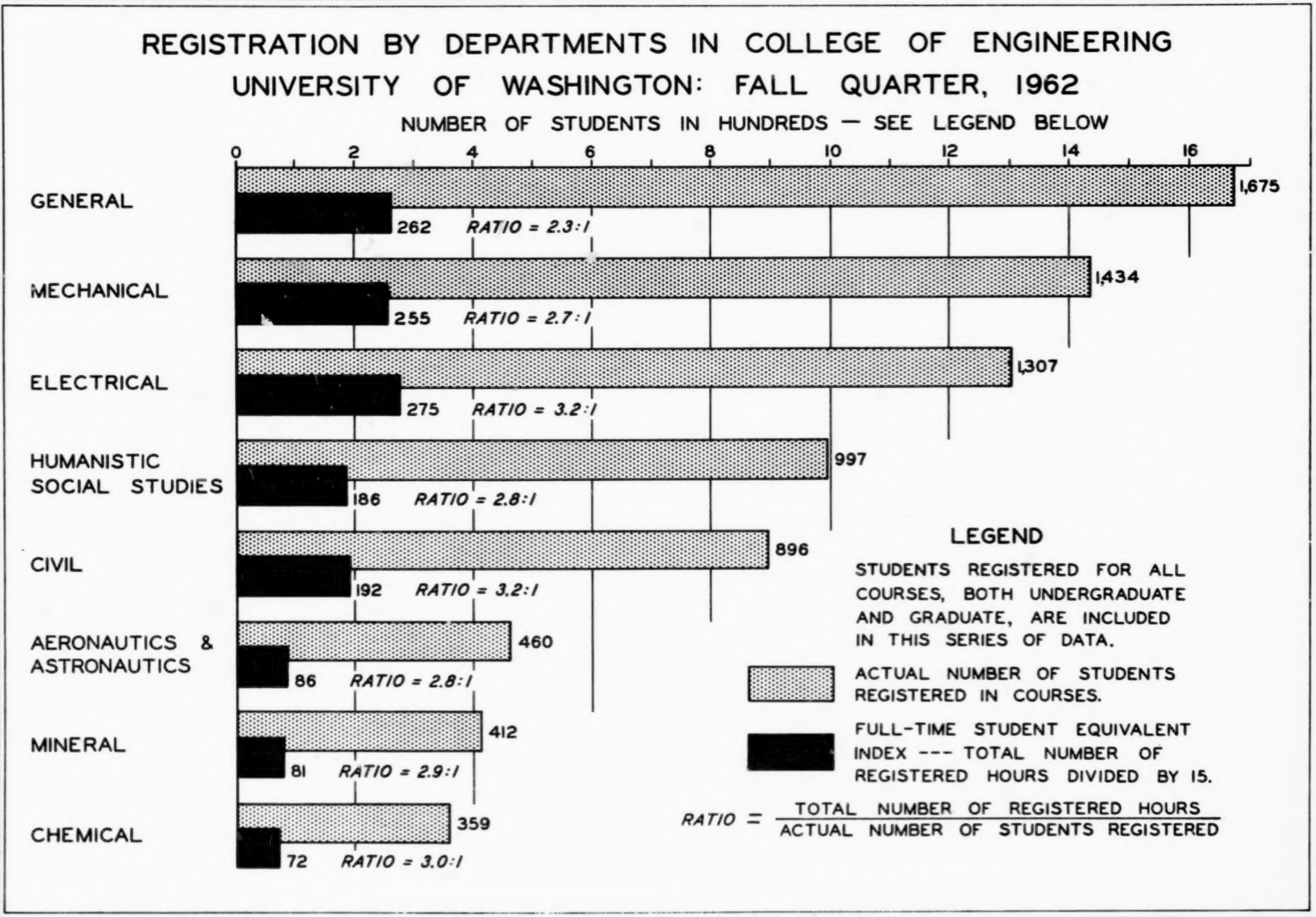

REGISTRATION BY DEPARTMENTS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN HUNDREDS — SEE LEGEND BELOW
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
14
16
18
20
22
HISTORY
2,125
682
RATIO = 4.8:1
PSYCHOLOGY
2,039
641
RATIO = 4.7:1
SOCIOLOGY
1,661
540
RATIO = 4.9:1
ANTHROPOLOGY
1,450
340
RATIO = 3.5:1
ECONOMICS
1,295
394
RATIO = 4.6:1
POL. SCIENCE
1,268
397
RATIO = 4.7:1
PHILOSOPHY
1,074
323
RATIO = 4.5:1
GEOGRAPHY
716
209
RATIO = 4.4:1
GENERAL STUDIES
153
51
RATIO = 5.0:1
LEGEND
STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR ALL COURSES, BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SERIES OF DATA.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COURSES.
FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT INDEX --- TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS DIVIDED BY 15.
RATIO = TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS / ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED

Figure IV:10



REGISTRATION BY DEPARTMENTS IN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962

Figure IV:11

Average credit hours for General, Mechanical, Mineral, Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering, and Humanistic Social Studies are less than 3.0. Average Chemical, Civil and Electrical Engineering ratios are between 3.0 and 3.2. There are many students registered in Engineering courses with three credit hours or less.

Medical School. Figure IV:12 represents enrollments by department in the School of Medicine. Total Medical School enrollments numbered 1,539 in 1962. Anatomy had the highest departmental enrollment with 440 students. Pharmacology had the lowest enrollment (95). Total course enrollments in other specialties ranges between 100 and 300 students.

Enrollments based on the student-equivalent index show a slightly different rank order, with Anatomy first (147), Microbiology second (88), and Public Health and Preventive Medicine third (70). Physiology and Biophysics (42) also changes rank with Pathology (46).

When the direct average of credit hours per student is viewed, the same relationship is indicated. The various specialties in the Medical School range from an average of 6.1 credit hours per student enrolled in Pathology to 3.5 in Public Health and Preventive Medicine. The averages for other special fields fall between 4.5 and 5.2 credits per student enrolled. Generally speaking, the average Medical School course registration equals five credit hours.

Summary: All Colleges and Schools. Figure IV:13 portrays an over-all picture of course enrollments for the various colleges and schools of the University in 1962. The College of Arts and Sciences is by far the largest in terms of both number of students (49,260) enrolled in its courses and in terms of the number of student equivalents (11,738). The College of Engineering ranks second with a course enrollment of 7,534, or 1,409 in terms of the student-equivalent index. Two other colleges and one school have more than 2,000 students enrolled in their courses. The College of Business Administration has 4,460, the School of Dentistry, 2,576, and the College of Education, 2,157.

Three colleges have less than 500 students enrolled in their courses: Forestry (488), Pharmacy (451), and Fisheries (236). The three smallest fields measured in terms of the student-equivalent index are Pharmacy (103), Librarianship (90), and Fisheries (62).

An examination of data pertaining to specific credit hour averages reveals the following patterns per student: Medical School, with an average of 4.7, is the highest. The Colleges of Fisheries, Forestry, and Arts and Sciences have relatively high averages of 3.9, 3.6, and 3.6, respectively. All other schools and colleges vary between 2.4 (Dentistry) and 3.5 (Business Administration).

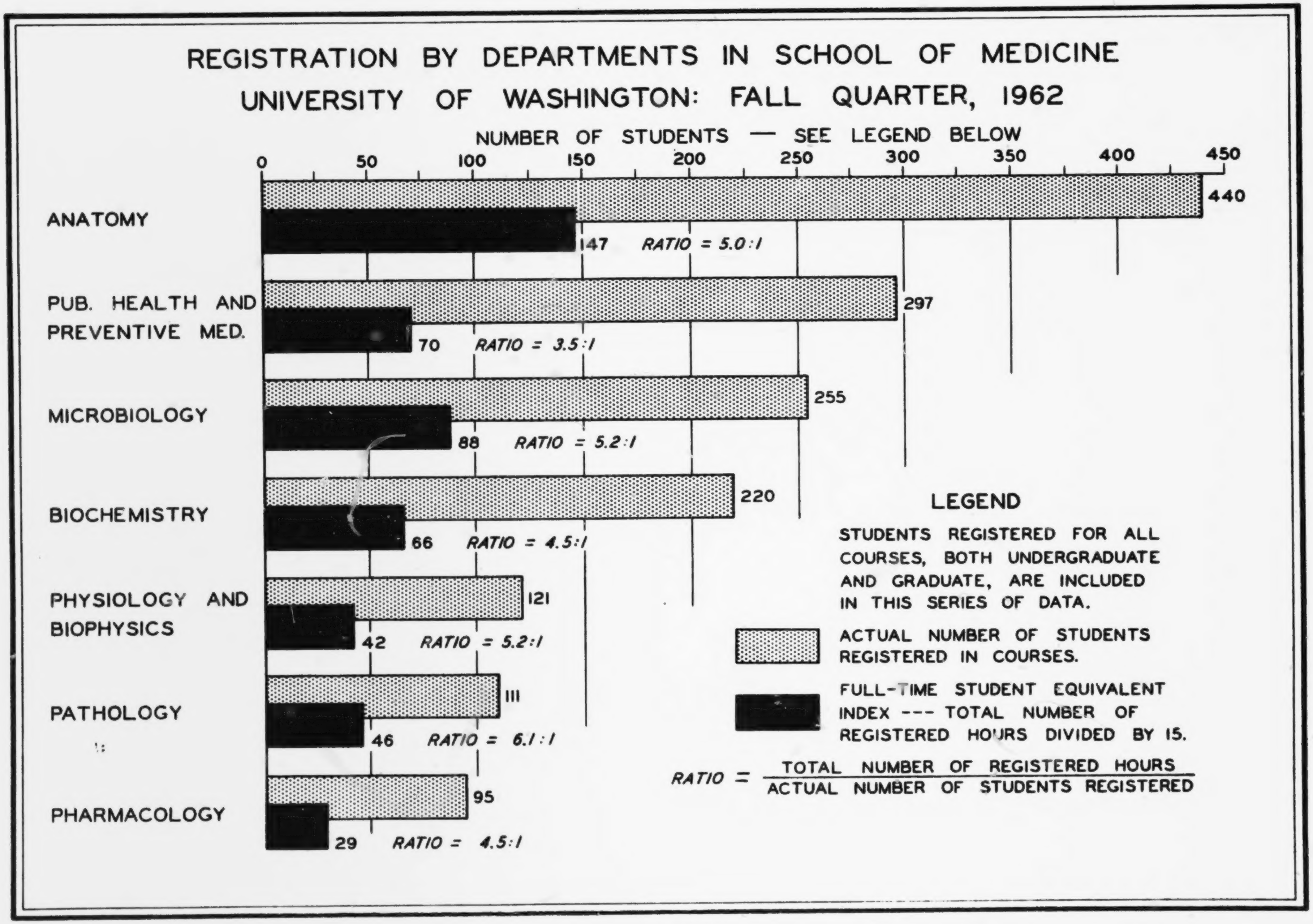

REGISTRATION BY DEPARTMENTS IN SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962
NUMBER OF STUDENTS — SEE LEGEND BELOW
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
ANATOMY
440
147
RATIO = 5.0:1
PUB. HEALTH AND PREVENTIVE MED.
297
70
RATIO = 3.5:1
MICROBIOLOGY
255
88
RATIO = 5.2:1
BIOCHEMISTRY
220
66
RATIO = 4.5:1
PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS
121
42
RATIO = 5.2:1
PATHOLOGY
111
46
RATIO = 6.1:1
PHARMACOLOGY
95
29
RATIO = 4.5:1
LEGEND
STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR ALL COURSES, BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SERIES OF DATA.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COURSES.
FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT INDEX --- TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS DIVIDED BY 15.
RATIO = TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS / ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED

Figure IV:12

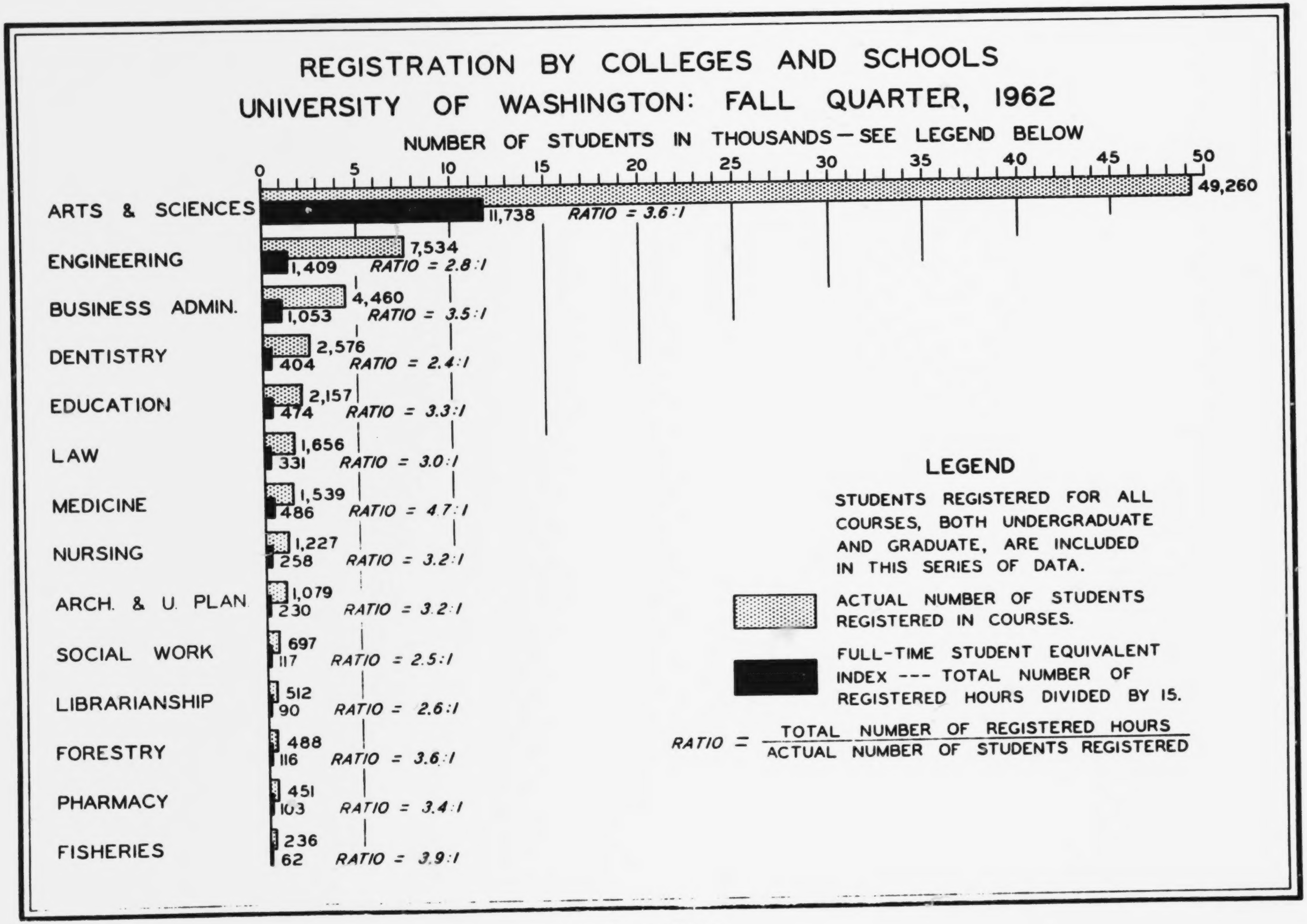

REGISTRATION BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL QUARTER, 1962
NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THOUSANDS — SEE LEGEND BELOW
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
ARTS & SCIENCES
49,260
11,738
RATIO = 3.6:1
ENGINEERING
7,534
1,409
RATIO = 2.8:1
BUSINESS ADMIN.
4,460
1,053
RATIO = 3.5:1
DENTISTRY
2,576
404
RATIO = 2.4:1
EDUCATION
2,157
474
RATIO = 3.3:1
LAW
1,656
331
RATIO = 3.0:1
MEDICINE
1,539
486
RATIO = 4.7:1
NURSING
1,227
258
RATIO = 3.2:1
ARCH. & U. PLAN.
1,079
230
RATIO = 3.2:1
SOCIAL WORK
697
117
RATIO = 2.5:1
LIBRARIANSHIP
512
90
RATIO = 2.6:1
FORESTRY
488
116
RATIO = 3.6:1
PHARMACY
451
103
RATIO = 3.4:1
FISHERIES
236
62
RATIO = 3.9:1
LEGEND
STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR ALL COURSES, BOTH UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE, ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SERIES OF DATA.
ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED IN COURSES.
FULL-TIME STUDENT EQUIVALENT INDEX --- TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS DIVIDED BY 15.
RATIO = TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED HOURS / ACTUAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS REGISTERED

Figure IV:13

Change in Student Registrations: 1962 and 1964. Table IV:II presents data in terms of course enrollments, full-time student-equivalent indices, and student-credit ratios for departments, schools, and colleges in 1962 and 1964.

All colleges and schools show increases with respect to course enrollments and student-equivalent indices. However, the rates of increase vary considerably. Course enrollments in Librarianship increased at a rate of 89.8, as compared to Dentistry, with a rate of 0.2. All other course enrollments increased at rates between 3.3 (Forestry) and 54.1 (Nursing). The difference in rates of increase were not as pronounced for student-equivalent indices. Librarianship, again, had the highest rate (87.8), followed by Architecture (80.4), and Nursing (61.2). Rates of change for all other schools and colleges varied between 5.9 (Education) and 38.7 (Fisheries).

It may be noted from Table IV:II, that all departments did not experience an increase in these two variables between 1962 and 1964. The largest increases in course enrollments were experienced in Scandinavian Languages (125.9 per cent) and Pathology (105.4 per cent). Only five departments experienced a loss. The greatest relative decreases were in Psychology (-23.4 per cent), Physical and Health Education for Men and for Women (-17.4 per cent and -10.8 per cent, respectively).

The greatest relative increases in student-equivalent indices, by department, were experienced in Scandinavian Languages (126.3 per cent) and Romance Languages (108.7 per cent). Again, only five departments experienced losses. The largest decreases occurred in Physical and Health Education for Men and for Women which declined by 29.1 per cent and 20.2 per cent, respectively; followed by Psychology, with a loss of 19.7 per cent.

Few significant changes are revealed upon examination of data pertaining to the ratio between actual number of students and number of credit hours. Of the 48 departments listed in Table IV:II, 13 reveal no change in ratio, 19 show an increase, and 16, a decrease. Germanics experienced the largest increase -- from a ratio of 3.6 in 1962, to 4.3 in 1964. The Department of Pathology reflects the greatest decline (-1.9), followed by the Departments of Physiology and Biophysics (-1.4), and Anatomy (-1.0). In reviewing the various colleges and schools, only three show any appreciable change. The College of Fisheries increased from a ratio of 3.9 to 4.7, and Architecture increased from 3.2 to 3.8. As indicated above, the School of Medicine reveals the greatest decline, decreasing from 4.7 to 4.1. All other schools and colleges did not vary more than 0.2 per cent in either direction.

Table IV:II

Registration* by Departments, Schools, and Colleges
University of Washington: Fall Quarter, 1962 and 1964

Department, School and College	1962			1964		
	Class Enroll-ment	Index**	Ratio†	Class Enroll-ment	Index**	Ratio†
Languages						
English	5,907	1,478	3.8:1	6,781	1,701	3.8:1
Romance	1,976	552	4.2:1	3,940	1,152	4.4:1
Far Eastern	1,278	439	5.1:1	1,739	617	5.2:1
Germanics	1,112	269	3.6:1	1,790	514	4.3:1
Speech	1,090	306	4.2:1	1,352	349	3.9:1
Classics	559	100	2.7:1	1,080	197	2.7:1
Scandinavian	259	38	2.2:1	585	86	2.2:1
Linguistics	191	41	3.2:1	193	44	3.4:1
Semi-Professional						
Physical Educ. - Men . .	3,432	316	1.4:1	2,835	224	1.2:1
Physical Educ. - Women .	2,571	233	1.4:1	2,293	186	1.2:1
Art	2,151	436	3.0:1	2,568	542	3.2:1
Music	1,991	298	2.2:1	2,471	374	2.3:1
Communications	754	147	2.9:1	770	153	3.0:1
Home Economics	643	161	3.7:1	636	162	3.8:1
Drama	597	109	2.7:1	738	124	2.5:1
Natural & Biological Sci.						
Mathematics	4,647	1,230	4.0:1	5,870	1,574	4.0:1
Chemistry	2,952	631	3.2:1	3,652	762	3.1:1
Physics	2,475	534	3.2:1	2,690	581	3.2:1
Zoology	1,124	329	4.4:1	1,396	403	4.3:1
Geology	524	170	4.9:1	650	213	4.9:1
Oceanography	494	137	4.2:1	699	173	3.7:1
Botany	375	110	4.4:1	457	142	4.7:1
Atmospheric Science . . .	185	58	4.7:1	250	81	4.8:1
Genetics	142	25	2.7:1	241	47	2.9:1
Social Sciences						
History	2,125	682	4.8:1	2,458	801	4.9:1
Psychology	2,039	641	4.7:1	1,562	515	4.9:1
Sociology	1,661	540	4.9:1	1,931	630	4.9:1
Anthropology	1,450	340	3.5:1	2,025	460	3.4:1
Economics	1,295	394	4.6:1	1,658	504	4.6:1
Political Science	1,268	397	4.7:1	1,711	553	4.8:1
Philosophy	1,074	323	4.5:1	1,234	399	4.9:1
Geography	716	209	4.4:1	825	242	4.4:1
General Studies	153	51	5.0:1	227	75	5.0:1

Table IV:II

Registration* by Departments, Schools, and Colleges
University of Washington: Fall Quarter, 1962 and 1964 (Continued)

Department, School and College	1962			1964		
	Class Enrollment	Index**	Ratio†	Class Enrollment	Index **	Ratio†
College of Engineering						
General	1,675	262	2.3:1	1,687	258	2.3:1
Mechanical	1,434	255	2.7:1	1,486	281	2.8:1
Electrical	1,307	275	3.2:1	1,451	315	3.3:1
Humanistic Soc. Studies	997	186	2.8:1	990	188	2.8:1
Civil	896	192	3.2:1	1,219	253	3.1:1
Aeronautical & Astronautical	460	86	2.8:1	588	107	2.7:1
Mineral	412	81	2.9:1	475	101	3.2:1
Chemical	359	72	3.0:1	385	70	2.7:1
School of Medicine						
Anatomy	440	147	5.0:1	599	158	4.0:1
Public Health & Prev. Medicine	297	70	3.5:1	394	88	3.3:1
Microbiology	255	88	5.2:1	351	122	5.2:1
Biochemistry	220	66	4.5:1	265	70	4.0:1
Physiology & Biophysics	121	42	5.2:1	218	56	3.8:1
Pathology	111	46	6.1:1	228	63	4.2:1
Pharmacology	95	29	4.5:1	96	30	4.6:1
Colleges and Schools						
Arts and Sciences	49,260	11,738	3.6:1	59,419	14,597	3.7:1
Engineering	7,534	1,409	2.8:1	8,281	1,573	2.8:1
Business Administration	4,460	1,053	3.5:1	5,385	1,238	3.4:1
Dentistry	2,576	404	2.4:1	2,581	430	2.5:1
Education	2,157	474	3.3:1	2,395	502	3.1:1
Law	1,656	331	3.0:1	1,852	357	2.9:1
Medicine	1,539	486	4.7:1	2,151	587	4.1:1
Nursing	1,227	258	3.2:1	1,891	416	3.3:1
Architecture	1,079	230	3.2:1	1,652	415	3.8:1
Social Work	697	117	2.5:1	882	145	2.5:1
Librarianship	512	90	2.6:1	972	169	2.6:1
Forestry	488	116	3.6:1	504	125	3.7:1
Pharmacy	451	103	3.4:1	471	111	3.5:1
Fisheries	236	62	3.9:1	276	86	4.7:1

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* Students registered for all courses, both undergraduate and graduate, are included in this series of data.

** Full-Time Student-Equivalent Index = Total number of registered hours divided by 15.

† Ratio $= \frac{\text{Total Number of Registered Hours}}{\text{Actual Number of Students Registered}}$

CHAPTER V

TRENDS AND COMPARISONS IN NUMBER AND TYPE OF DEGREES

Data pertaining to the number and type of academic degrees granted by the University of Washington have been compiled from records of the Registrar's Office and from a special report by the Dean of the Graduate School.[1]

Figure V:1 graphically portrays in semi-logarithmic form the number of Bachelors', Masters', Doctors', and Professional Degrees as well as specialized certificates granted by the University since 1930. In addition, Table V:I summarizes in numerical form the degrees and certificates granted each year from 1930 to the present time. Figures V:2 to V:6 represent a comparative summary of the number and type of degrees granted by various departments, schools, and colleges during the fifteen-year period, 1950 to 1964. Table V:II presents the annual number of Bachelors' degrees by departments for the same period. Because of the number and variety of Bachelors' degrees, it was found necessary to develop a special classificatory scheme which is indicated in Table V:III.

Trends in Degrees Granted: 1930 to 1964

Bachelors' Degrees.[2] Figure V:1 shows that in 1930, 1,177 Bachelors' degrees were granted by the University. From 1930 to 1940 this number increased to 1,694. The lowest point during the entire period was in 1945 when 818 Bachelors' degrees were granted. With the unprecedented influx of veterans following the end of World War II, the number of degrees granted increased very rapidly. In 1950 the University granted the largest number of Bachelors' degrees (3,396) ever given in a single year.

From this high point the number of Bachelors' degrees decreased markedly to 2,193 by 1953. A general increase followed and in 1964, 2,879 degrees were

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[1] Joseph L. McCarthy, Annual Report of the Graduate School of the University of Washington, December 16, 1964.

[2] Data on Bachelors' degrees in this section include the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Table V:I

Degrees and Certificates Granted by the University of Washington
1930 to 1964

Year	Degree				Certificate
	Bachelors'	Masters'	Doctors'	MD and DDS	
Total	66,811	10,266	2,069	1,859	12,997
1930	1,177	135	13	...	662
1931	1,267	170	18	...	699
1932	1,222	193	20	...	693
1933	1,129	165	14	...	390
1934	1,132	131	18	...	255
1935	1,193	133	31	...	238
1936	1,277	132	32	...	267
1937	1,392	126	30	...	331
1938	1,518	130	27	...	409
1939	1,680	155	37	...	455
1940	1,694	133	34	...	343
1941	1,561	151	30	...	312
1942	1,321	114	21	...	366
1943	1,267	88	22	...	250
1944	940	78	17	...	81
1945	818	43	15	...	54
1946	948	71	14	...	69
1947	1,646	119	13	...	110
1948	2,458	204	23	...	157
1949	2,934	234	28	...	204
1950	3,396	352	39	89	289
1951	3,091	372	37	96	404
1952	2,445	338	72	90	368
1953	2,193	378	79	137	363
1954	2,245	355	97	129	328
1955	2,142	360	89	140	334
1956	2,131	371	110	140	374
1957	2,317	442	122	139	374
1958	2,331	478	115	128	373
1959	2,518	463	133	133	409
1960	2,644	609	122	135	455
1961	2,529	627	114	119	455
1962	2,664	636	140	122	690
1963	2,712	855	161	138	664
1964	2,879	895	182	124	772

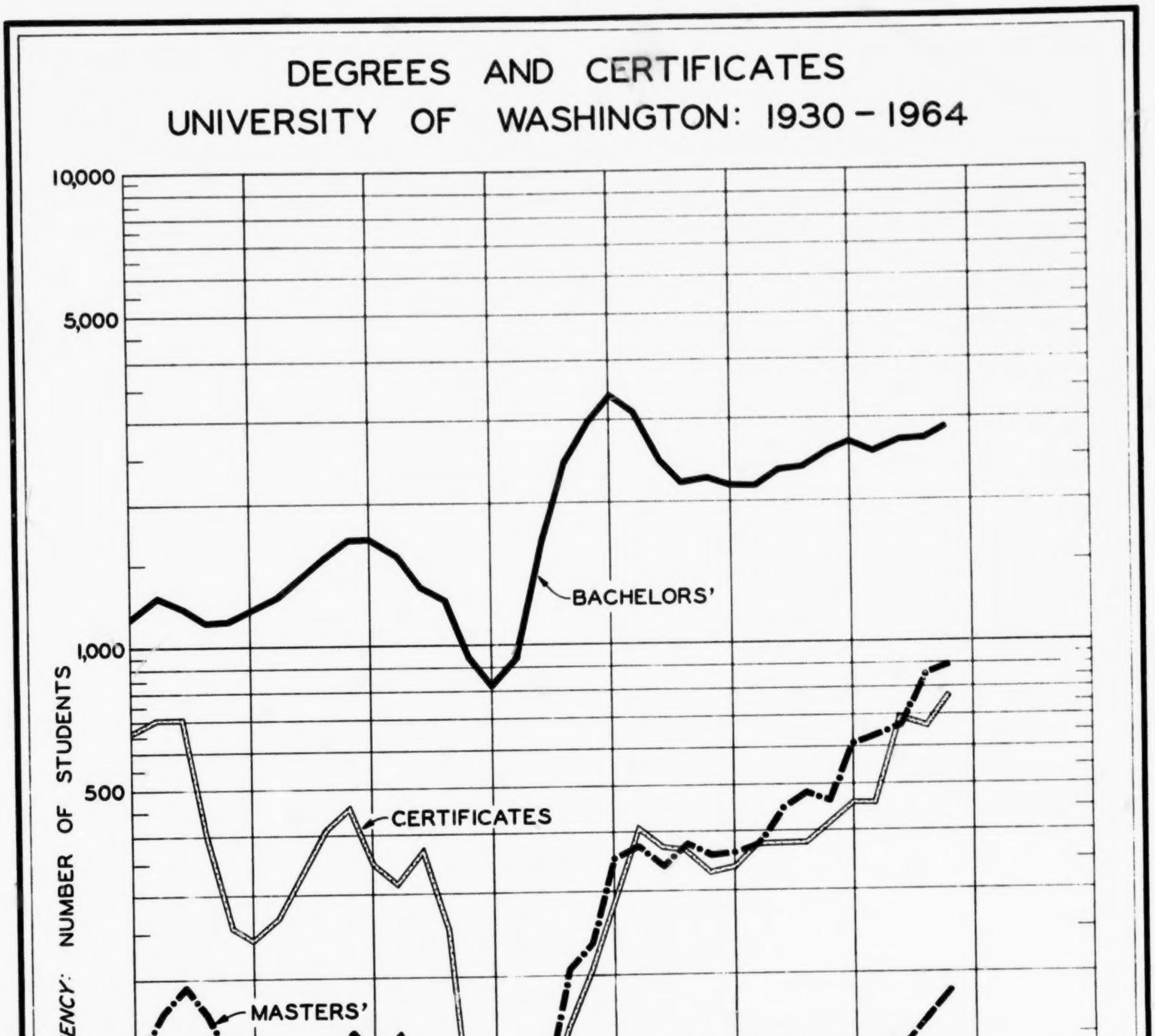
DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
BACHELORS'
CERTIFICATES
MASTERS'
DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURG.
DOCTORS' *
*DOCTORS' DEGREES INCLUDE DEGREES OF PH.D., D.B.A., ED.D. AND D.M.A. BUT NOT M.D. AND D.D.S.
NOTE: FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES IN MEDICINE AND DENTAL SURGERY AWARDED IN 1950.

Figure V:1

granted. Allowing for a time lag of a few years, the over-all curve depicted in Figure V:1 closely approximates that of the total University enrollment discussed in Chapter I.

Masters' Degrees. The number of Masters' degrees granted increased from 135 in 1930 to 193 in 1932. Thereafter, the number decreased to 131 in 1934, and remained fairly stable through 1941. A decreasing trend followed to 1945 when a low point for the period under study occurred. Only 43 Masters' degrees were granted in that year. Since World War II the number of degrees granted has risen steadily. In 1964, 895 Masters' degrees were conferred.

Doctors' Degrees.[3] The number of Doctorates granted increased from only 13 in 1930 to 37 in 1939. Thereafter, a decreasing trend occurred until 1947 when 13 Doctors' degrees were granted. From 1947 the number of Doctors' degrees conferred by the University increased rapidly, reaching 182 in 1964. This increasing trend for both Masters' and Doctors' degrees has been pari passu with the continued expansion of the Graduate School.

Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Dental Surgery Degrees. The Schools of Medicine and Dentistry were established in 1945. The first professional degrees in these fields were granted in 1950 when 89 were conferred. In both 1955 and 1956, 140 degrees were given; this represents a high for the period under study. From 1955 to 1964 the number of degrees granted has fluctuated between 140 and 119 with a slightly decreasing trend.

Certificates. In addition to various academic degrees, certificates are granted by the University. The overwhelming proportion of certificates are given in the field of Education. Generally these involve Provisional General Teaching and Provisional General Certificates. The remaining certificates are granted in a variety of Nursing fields. Between 1930 and 1945 the over-all number of certificates and diplomas decreased from 662 to 54. From 1946 to 1951 there was a marked increase to 404, with a slight decrease occurring thereafter, followed by a rapid increase to the present time. In 1964, 772 certificates were granted, of which 754 were in the College of Education.

Comparative Analysis of Degrees by Departments Schools and Colleges: 1950 to 1964

Bachelors' Degrees.[4] Figures V:2 and V:3 depict on a comparative basis the total number of Bachelors' degrees granted by various departments, schools, and

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[3] Doctors' degrees include Ph.D., D.B.A., Ed.D., and D.M.A., but not M.D. or D.D.S.

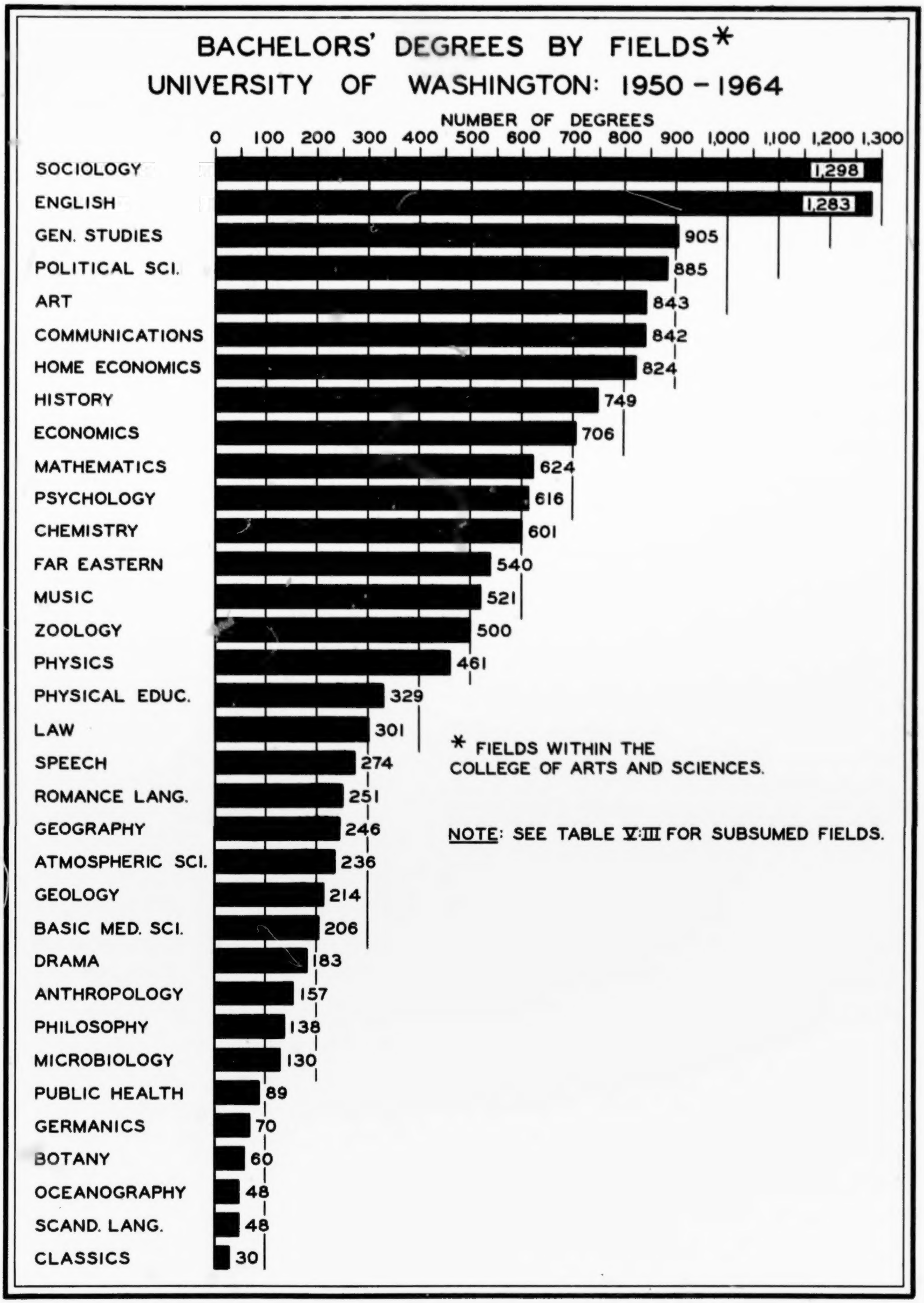
[4] In order to make the data comparable with the Registrar's summary reports these figures include Bachelor of Laws degrees.

Table V:II

Bachelor's Degrees by Field

University of Washington: 1950 to 1964

Field	Total	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
College of Arts & Sciences																
Languages																
Classics	30		1	2		1	2	1	3	1	1	4	2	7	3	2
English	1,283	136	96	78	71	69	48	59	61	64	68	85	81	97	126	144
Far Eastern	540	44	30	43	37	43	24	29	30	29	22	34	43	40	46	46
Germanic Lang. & Lit.	70	3	3	1	5	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	7	13	10	13
Romance Lang. & Lit.	251	19	14	13	12	8	8	6	7	9	17	17	19	28	38	36
Scandinavian Lang. & Lit.	48	1	4	5	3	3	5	2	3	2	3	5	3	4	2	3
Speech	274	24	25	28	22	17	14	11	14	12	18	22	16	17	16	18
Semi-Professional Schools																
Art	843	60	59	42	52	51	51	46	59	47	47	57	53	71	74	74
Communications	842	61	45	50	54	46	73	73	61	74	70	47	53	43	42	50
Drama	183	18	15	14	10	14	10	9	15	14	11	11	8	5	17	12
Home Economics	824	56	56	66	49	44	59	46	59	60	52	61	57	54	54	51
Music	521	46	54	36	31	25	42	29	41	37	36	33	22	20	42	27
Physical & Health Education	329	34	37	20	21	33	27	20	14	20	12	24	15	15	20	17
Biological & Natural Sciences																
Atmospheric Sciences	236	29	10	16	21	17	19	6	7	11	18	17	17	18	23	7
Botany	60	9	4	6	3	5	7	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	1	3
Chemistry	601	73	62	53	36	38	27	25	24	31	35	42	44	41	26	44
Geology	214	28	33	17	13	11	10	10	8	20	12	11	7	11	10	13
Mathematics	624	44	37	28	29	16	26	15	18	32	37	63	64	73	63	79
Microbiology	130	11	16	8	13	9	9	7	4	10	1	3	7	10	11	11
Oceanography	48						1	4	3	3	2	6	6	2	15	6
Physics	461	41	27	17	29	23	17	27	22	24	39	42	32	40	38	43
Zoology	500	52	33	33	22	18	25	22	29	27	25	27	28	34	60	65
Social Sciences																
Anthropology	157	15	11	12	11	6	5	8	7	15	11	5	11	9	19	12
Economics	706	98	70	54	48	40	33	39	39	32	37	27	33	50	44	62
General Studies	905	111	78	58	63	52	55	58	57	58	57	55	58	52	48	45
Geography	246	16	26	15	17	19	11	11	13	14	13	15	21	19	21	15
History	749	37	48	32	35	37	38	33	39	35	45	60	52	65	78	115
Philosophy	138	5	5	7	5	7	3	5	3	18	12	6	11	14	18	19
Political Science	885	48	50	45	39	46	54	55	52	40	42	53	60	89	78	134
Psychology	616	73	58	47	41	39	41	25	22	28	32	35	27	41	47	60
Sociology	1,298	111	110	98	82	113	82	70	106	64	96	69	76	65	81	75
College of Arch. & Urban Planning	478	27	60	48	37	36	21	24	26	30	21	33	33	25	27	30
College of Business Administration	7,315	824	695	521	413	430	462	429	457	480	536	495	459	396	376	342
College of Education	4,520	193	302	278	247	258	226	277	296	269	312	329	333	397	356	447
College of Engineering																
Aeronautics & Astronautics	410	37	34	13	17	14	24	24	28	27	33	29	35	39	29	27
Chemical	492	52	41	29	33	28	16	30	34	38	33	42	33	36	28	19
Civil	924	84	102	37	64	53	64	51	70	72	63	63	65	46	45	45
Electrical	1,790	170	105	74	50	60	70	87	111	130	134	155	157	171	162	154
Industrial	274	30	27	23	7	18	10	24	24	13	21	21	16	9	13	18
Mechanical	1,573	141	108	83	75	79	81	98	117	101	108	135	130	117	108	92
Mineral	308	18	17	13	15	10	6	14	19	25	28	36	27	25	27	28
College of Fisheries	282	35	36	20	27	15	19	11	15	13	25	11	14	10	14	17
College of Forestry	753	107	77	42	45	40	34	44	37	46	50	54	47	40	45	45
School of Law (LL.B)	1,191	93	88	94	90	97	70	71	68	88	80	70	67	61	84	70
School of Librarianship	89	30	38	18	3											
School of Nursing	1,578	103	80	94	103	118	100	92	89	72	88	117	103	161	136	122
College of Pharmacy	747	79	96	46	34	50	55	42	45	48	56	61	24	30	37	44
Miscellaneous																
Basic Medical Science	206	20	24	14	22	20	18	16	8	7	10	8	10	9	8	12
Public Health-Prev. Medicine	89	5	4	8	6	7	9	4	13	6	4	8	3	3	4	5
Medical Technology	101			1		4	8	8	10	10	11	9	9	9	10	12
Occupational Therapy	9													1	2	6
Physical Therapy	31												7	8	5	11
Dental Hygiene	164			8	10	13	10	13	13	14	16	14	9	13	12	19
Law (B.A., B.S.)	301	45	40	37	21	42	11	15	11	7	15	11	12	8	13	13


BACHELORS' DEGREES BY FIELDS*
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1950 - 1964

* FIELDS WITHIN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NOTE: SEE TABLE V:III FOR SUBSUMED FIELDS.

Figure V:2

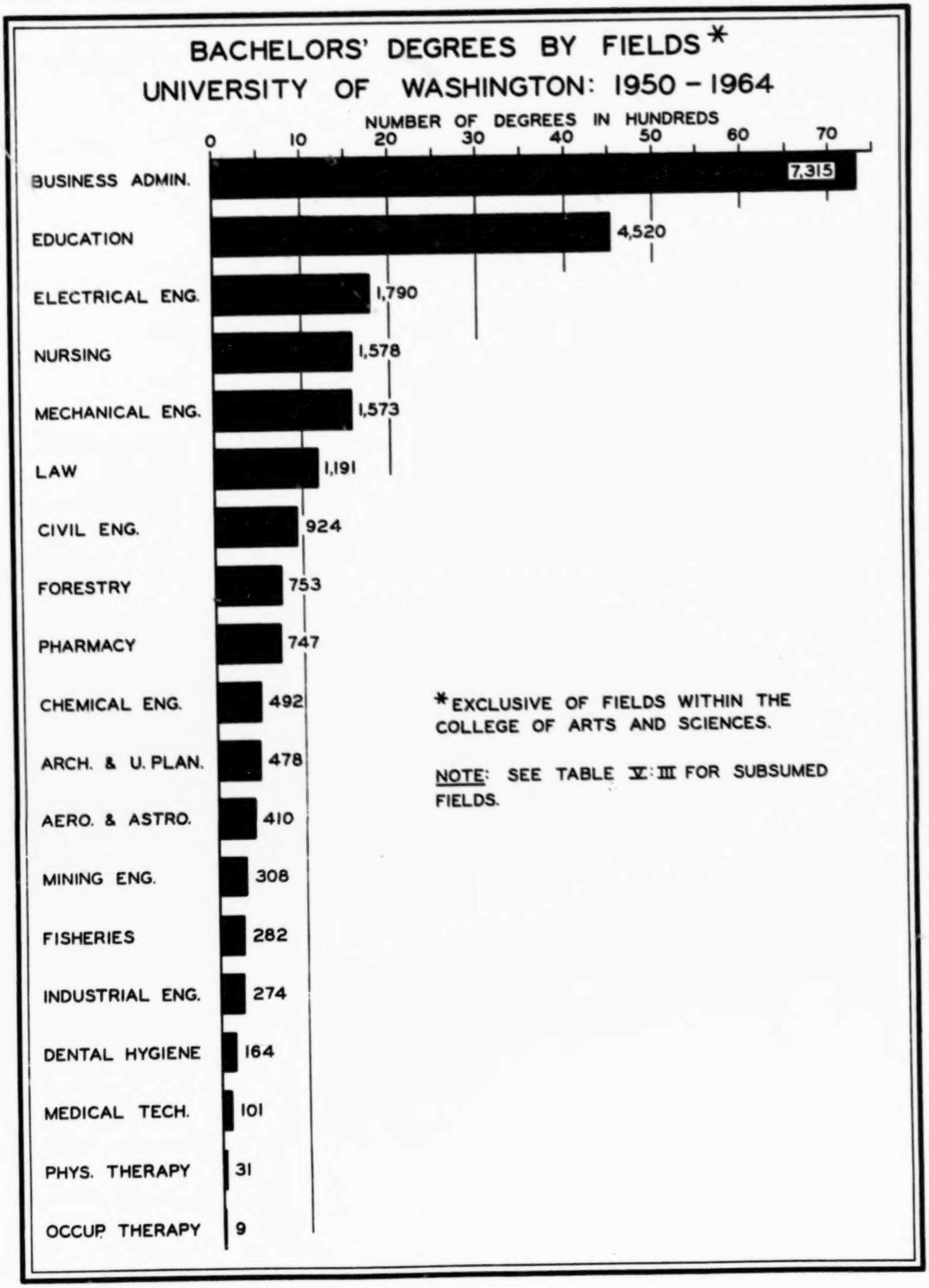

BACHELORS' DEGREES BY FIELDS*
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1950 - 1964
NUMBER OF DEGREES IN HUNDREDS
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
BUSINESS ADMIN.
7,315
EDUCATION
4,520
ELECTRICAL ENG.
1,790
NURSING
1,578
MECHANICAL ENG.
1,573
LAW
1,191
CIVIL ENG.
924
FORESTRY
753
PHARMACY
747
CHEMICAL ENG.
492
ARCH. & U. PLAN.
478
AERO. & ASTRO.
410
MINING ENG.
308
FISHERIES
282
INDUSTRIAL ENG.
274
DENTAL HYGIENE
164
MEDICAL TECH.
101
PHYS. THERAPY
31
OCCUP. THERAPY
9
*EXCLUSIVE OF FIELDS WITHIN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.
NOTE: SEE TABLE V:III FOR SUBSUMED FIELDS.

Figure V:3

Table V:III

Classification Scheme of Bachelors' Degrees by Field*
University of Washington: 1950 to 1964

A. Fields within the College of Arts and Sciences

1. Classics
   - a. Classics
   - b. Greek
   - c. Latin
2. English
   - a. English
   - b. General and Comparative Literature
   - c. General Literature
3. Far Eastern and Slavic Languages and Literature
   - a. Far Eastern
   - b. Chinese
   - c. Japanese
   - d. Russian
4. Germanic Languages and Literature
5. Romance Languages and Literature
   - a. French
   - b. Italian
   - c. Spanish
6. Scandinavian Languages and Literature
   - a. Norwegian
   - b. Scandinavian
   - c. Swedish
7. Speech
8. Art
   - a. Art
   - b. Art Education
   - c. Ceramic Art
   - d. Commercial Art
   - e. Commercial Design
   - f. General Art
   - g. Industrial Design
   - h. Interior Design
   - i. Painting
   - j. Sculpture
9. Communications
   - a. Journalism
   - b. Radio - Television
10. Drama

Table V:III

Classification Scheme of Bachelors' Degrees by Field*

University of Washington: 1950 to 1964 (Continued)

11. Home Economics
    a. Apparel Manufacturing
    b. Clothing and Art
    c. Home Economics
    d. Home Economics Education
    e. Textiles, Clothing and Art
12. Music
    a. Music
    b. Music Education
13. Physical and Health Education
    a. Physical Education
    b. Recreation Leadership
14. Atmospheric Sciences (Meteorology and Climatology)
15. Botany
16. Chemistry
17. Geology
18. Mathematics
    a. Mathematics
    b. Mathematical Statistics
19. Microbiology (Bacteriology)
20. Oceanography
21. Physics
    a. Physics
    b. Engineering Physics
22. Zoology
23. Anthropology
24. Economics
25. General Studies
26. Geography
27. History
28. Philosophy
29. Political Science
30. Psychology
31. Sociology

Table V:III

Classification Scheme of Bachelors' Degrees by Field*
University of Washington: 1950 to 1964 (Continued)

B. Exclusive of Fields within the College of Arts and Sciences

1. Architecture
    - a. Architecture
    - b. Landscape Architecture
    - c. Urban Planning
2. Business Administration
    - a. Business Administration
    - b. Economics and Business
3. Education
    - a. Education
    - b. Elementary Education
4. Aeronautics and Astronautics
5. Chemical Engineering
6. Civil Engineering
    - a. Civil Engineering
    - b. Sanitary Science
7. Electrical Engineering
8. Industrial Engineering
9. Mechanical Engineering
10. Mining Engineering
    - a. Ceramic Engineering
    - b. Metallurgical Engineering
    - c. Mining Engineering
    - d. Mining and Metallurgical Engineering
11. Fisheries
    - a. Fisheries
    - b. Food Science
12. Forestry
13. Law (LL.B.)
14. Nursing
15. Pharmacy
16. Public Health and Preventive Medicine
    - a. Health Education
    - b. Public Health
    - c. Public Health and Preventive Medicine
    - d. Public Health Statistics

Table V:III

Classification Scheme of Bachelors' Degrees by Field*
University of Washington: 1950 to 1964 (Continued)

17. Dental Hygiene
    - a. Dental Hygiene
    - b. Public Health Dental Hygiene
18. Miscellaneous Categories
    - a. Basic Medical Science (B.S.)
    - b. Law (B.A., B.S.)
    - c. Librarianship and Law Librarianship
    - d. Medical Technology
    - e. Occupational Therapy
    - f. Physical Therapy

---

* All categories include both Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science for all degrees offered in any particular field. See Joseph L. McCarthy, _Annual Report of the Graduate School of the University of Washington_, December 16, 1964 for yearly data and summaries of Masters' and Doctors' degrees.

colleges in the University during the fifteen-year period, 1950 to 1964. Table V:II indicates in summary form the many and varied types of Bachelors' degrees offered by the University. Figures V:2 and V:3 present a comparison of the number of degrees by department according to the classification scheme in Table V:III.

Since the University was established, 78,771 Bachelors' degrees have been granted. Of all Bachelors' degrees ever granted, 48.5 per cent, or 38,237, were conferred during the period 1950 to 1964.

Figure V:2 presents Bachelors' degrees granted by departments in the College of Arts and Sciences. Since 1950, the Department of Sociology, with 1,298 Bachelors' degrees, ranks at the top. The English Department ranks second with 1,283 degrees.

The smallest numbers of degrees granted within the College of Arts and Sciences were in Oceanography (48), Scandinavian Languages (48), and Classics (30). It should be noted that the Department of Oceanography was not established until 1951 and does not cover the full fifteen-year period under analysis.

Figure V:3 presents a comparative analysis of the number of Bachelors' degrees by colleges and schools, excluding the College of Arts and Sciences. In comparison with the 15,208 degrees granted by the College of Arts and Sciences since 1950, the College of Business Administration is second with 7,315 degrees. The College of Engineering ranks third with 5,771 degrees, followed by the College of Education with 4,520 degrees.

In addition, it will be observed from Figure V:3 that the number of Bachelors' degrees for the remaining fields range from 9 in Occupational Therapy to 1,578 in Nursing.

Masters' Degrees.[5] Since July 1950, 7,190 Masters' degrees have been granted by the University of Washington, which represents 63.4 per cent of all Masters' degrees ever conferred. Figure V:4 portrays a comparison of the number of Masters' degrees according to fields represented by the College of Arts and Sciences. The numbers range from nine in the relatively new field of Linguistics[6] to 350 in the Department of English. The Psychology Department ranks second with 178 degrees granted, while the Departments of Physics (169) and Music (152) rank a close third and fourth, respectively. Six other departments have granted 100 or more Masters' degrees during the 1950-1964 period -- History (144), Mathematics (137), Art (131), Physical Education for Men (128), Political Science (104), and Chemistry (101).

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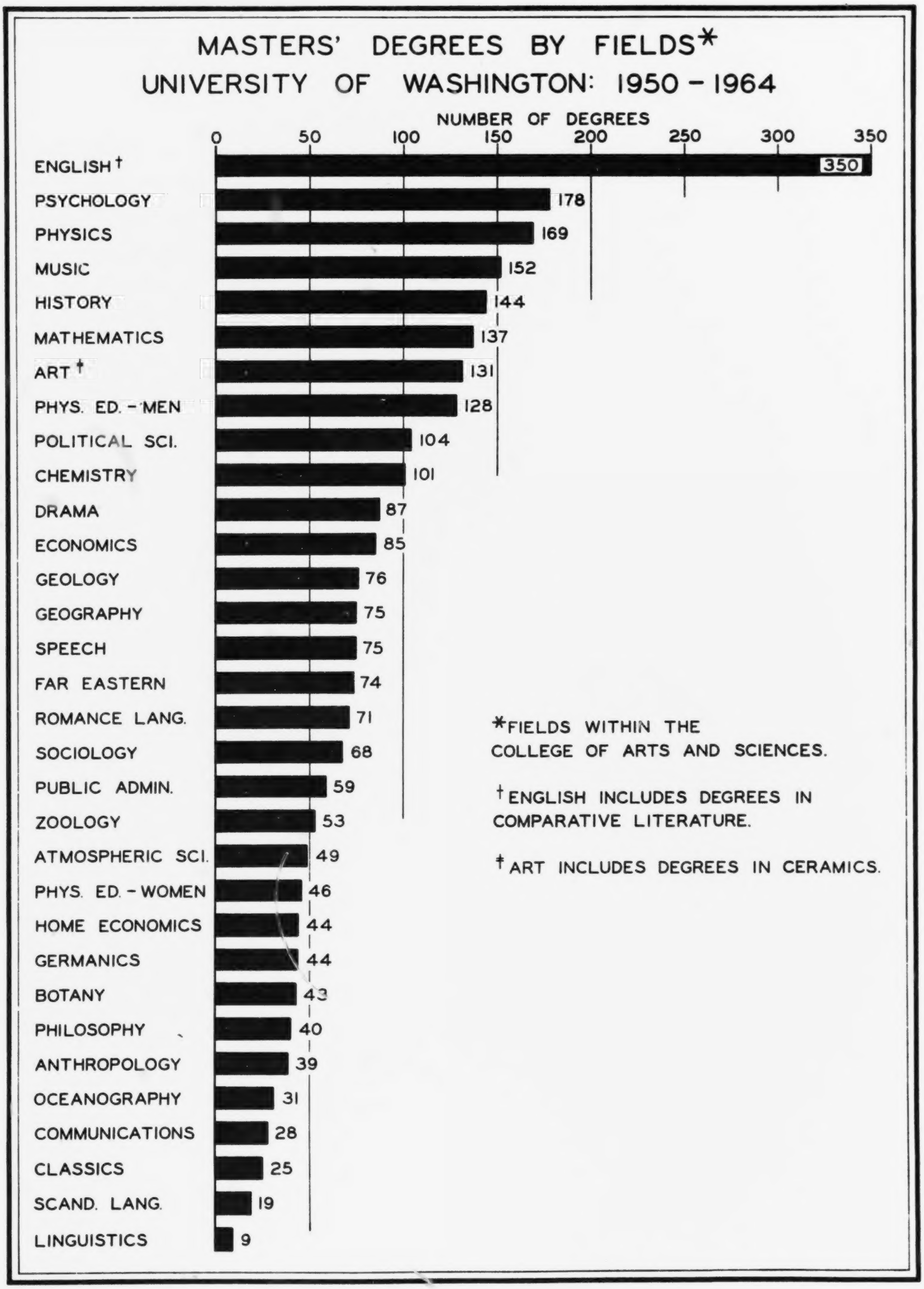
[5] Certain minor discrepancies may be observed between the total number of Masters' and Doctors' degrees for the period 1950-1964 which are presented in this study and that reported by the Registrar's Office and by the Graduate School.

[6] Linguistics was established as a separate department in 1962.



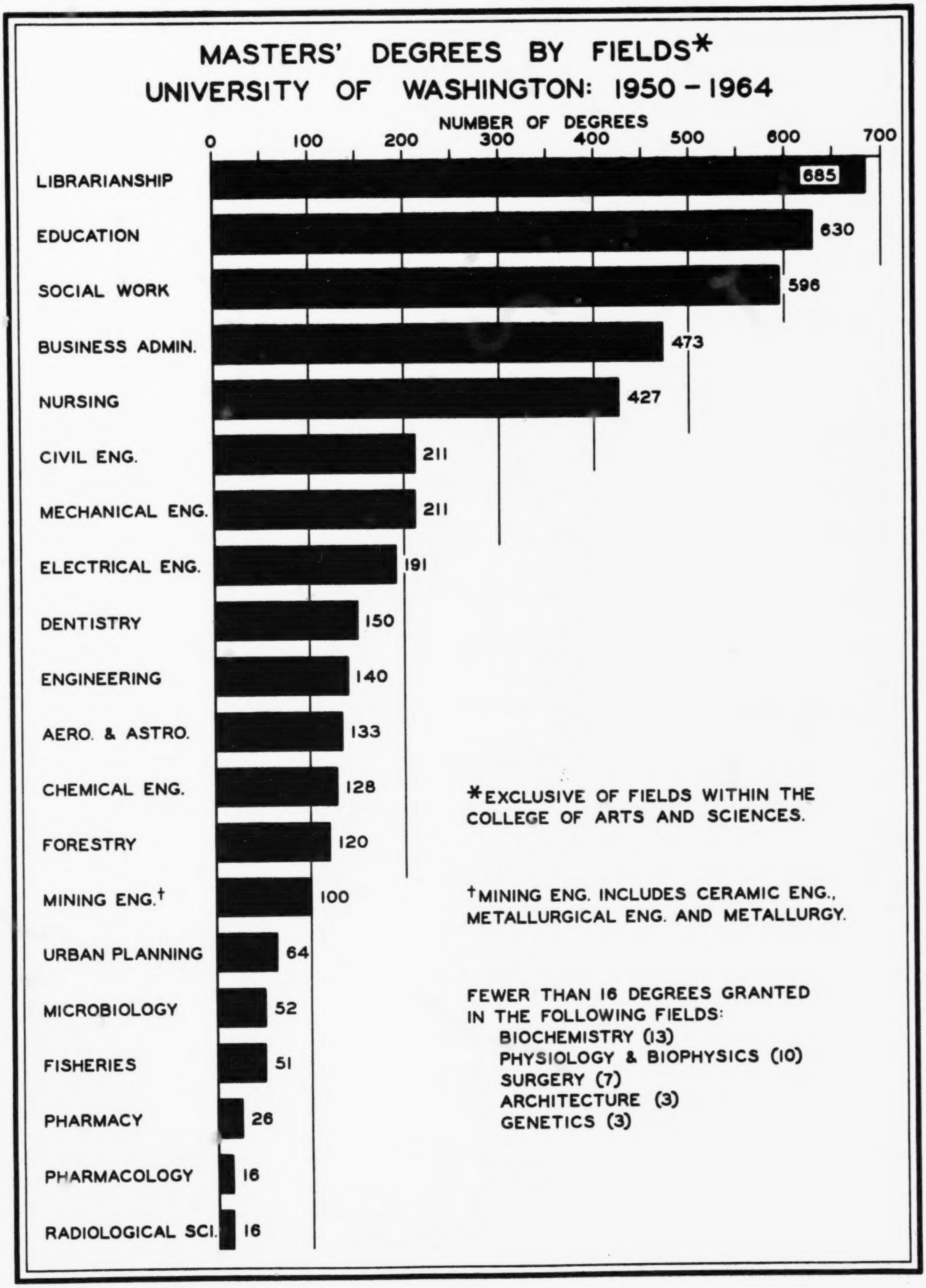
MASTERS' DEGREES BY FIELDS*
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1950 - 1964

*FIELDS WITHIN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

†ENGLISH INCLUDES DEGREES IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

‡ART INCLUDES DEGREES IN CERAMICS.

Figure V:4



*EXCLUSIVE OF FIELDS WITHIN THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

†MINING ENG. INCLUDES CERAMIC ENG., METALLURGICAL ENG. AND METALLURGY.

FEWER THAN 16 DEGREES GRANTED IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:
- BIOCHEMISTRY (13)
- PHYSIOLOGY & BIOPHYSICS (10)
- SURGERY (7)
- ARCHITECTURE (3)
- GENETICS (3)

Figure V:5

Along with Linguistics, the following departments have granted less than 30 degrees since 1950 -- Communications (28), Classics (25) and Scandinavian Languages (19).

Figure V:5 shows the comparative number of Masters' degrees for fields not in the College of Arts and Sciences. The College of Librarianship ranks first with 685 Masters' degrees, Education is second with 630, and Social Work third with 596. Aside from these leading fields, six others have granted more than 150 Masters' degrees since 1950: College of Business Administration (473); School of Nursing (427); the Departments of Civil Engineering(211), Mechanical Engineering (211), and Electrical Engineering (191); and the School of Dentistry (150). From 1950 to 1964 the total number of Masters' degrees in Engineering fields was 1,114. Fields in the College of Engineering rank second in number to those in the College of Arts and Sciences in the number of Masters' degrees granted since 1950.

A few points of caution should be kept in mind in attempting to evaluate departmental work-load or productivity in terms of degrees granted -- particularly advanced degrees. First, in certain departments, for all practical purposes, the Masters' degree may be the terminal degree. Second, certain fields have little or no undergraduate programming and depend heavily on other fields for their graduate students. Third, certain departmental programs or degrees are relatively new. In such instances, consideration should be given to future growth. Fourth, in some fields it is common practice to waive the Masters' degree so that work may be done directly on the Doctorate. Fifth, in some departments a carefully developed thesis is required for a Masters' degree, while in other departments there may be no thesis requirement.

Doctors' Degrees.[7] Between July 1950 and June 1964, 1,565 Doctors' degrees were granted by the University. During the entire history of the University 2,134 Doctorates have been conferred. Thus the period 1950-1964 accounts for 73.3 per cent of all Doctors' degrees ever granted by the University.

As will be observed from Figure V:6, the Department of Chemistry ranks first in Doctors' degrees with 264; this is almost double the second-ranked Department of Psychology which has granted 133 degrees since 1950. The English Department ranks third with 114 Doctorates. The College of Education and Department of Physics have granted 110 and 91 Doctors' degrees, respectively. Other departments which have granted 50 or more Doctors' degrees since 1950 are: Sociology (59);

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[7] Excludes D.D.S. and M.D. degrees.

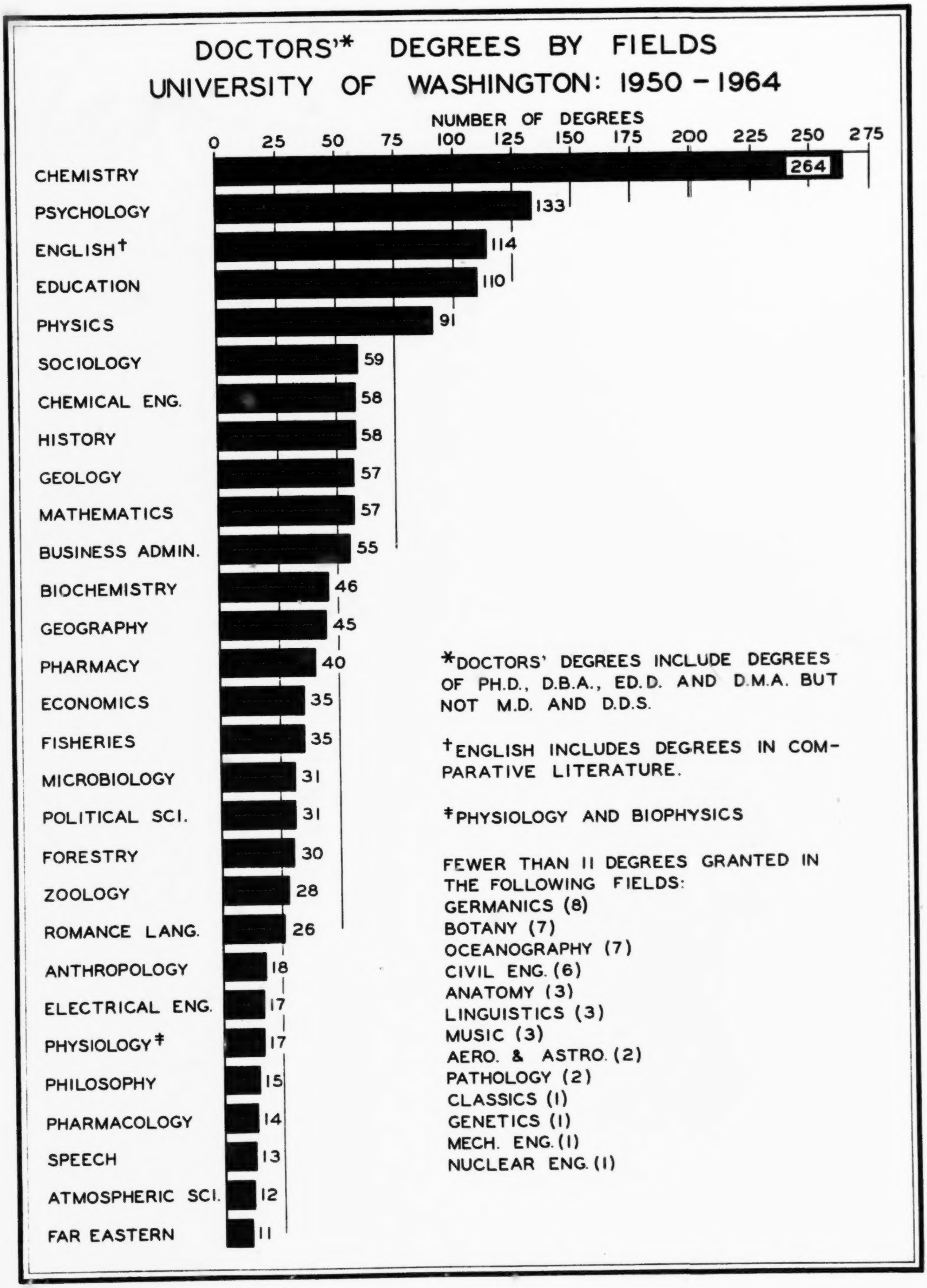
DOCTORS'* DEGREES BY FIELDS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1950 - 1964
NUMBER OF DEGREES
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
225
250
275
CHEMISTRY 264
PSYCHOLOGY 133
ENGLISH† 114
EDUCATION 110
PHYSICS 91
SOCIOLOGY 59
CHEMICAL ENG. 58
HISTORY 58
GEOLOGY 57
MATHEMATICS 57
BUSINESS ADMIN. 55
BIOCHEMISTRY 46
GEOGRAPHY 45
PHARMACY 40
ECONOMICS 35
FISHERIES 35
MICROBIOLOGY 31
POLITICAL SCI. 31
FORESTRY 30
ZOOLOGY 28
ROMANCE LANG. 26
ANTHROPOLOGY 18
ELECTRICAL ENG. 17
PHYSIOLOGY‡ 17
PHILOSOPHY 15
PHARMACOLOGY 14
SPEECH 13
ATMOSPHERIC SCI. 12
FAR EASTERN 11
*DOCTORS' DEGREES INCLUDE DEGREES OF PH.D., D.B.A., ED.D. AND D.M.A. BUT NOT M.D. AND D.D.S.
†ENGLISH INCLUDES DEGREES IN COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.
‡PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOPHYSICS
FEWER THAN 11 DEGREES GRANTED IN THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:
GERMANICS (8)
BOTANY (7)
OCEANOGRAPHY (7)
CIVIL ENG. (6)
ANATOMY (3)
LINGUISTICS (3)
MUSIC (3)
AERO. & ASTRO. (2)
PATHOLOGY (2)
CLASSICS (1)
GENETICS (1)
MECH. ENG. (1)
NUCLEAR ENG. (1)

Figure V:6

Chemical Engineering (58); History (58); Geology (57); Mathematics (57); and Business Administration (55). If all Doctorates in the departments of the College of Engineering were combined, they would total 85 degrees.

Twelve departments have given seven or less Doctorates (Figure V:6). It should be noted that some of these fields are relatively new and should expand in the future.

Professional degrees are not included on the charts in this chapter. However, since 1950, the School of Law has granted 1,191 Bachelor of Laws degrees. The School of Medicine has granted 986 degrees of Doctor of Medicine, and the School of Dentistry has granted 873 degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery.

CHAPTER VI

TRENDS IN ENROLLMENT BY SEX AND AGE

This chapter is devoted to a discussion of characteristics and trends in University enrollment, according to sex and age.

Characteristics and Trends by Sex

Figure VI:1 portrays the sex composition of the student body from 1930 to 1964 in terms of grand total, undergraduate, graduate and professional[1] enrollments. Between 1930 and 1942, the percentage of men at the University of Washington was fairly constant, ranging between 58.1 and 62.7 per cent. During World War II (1943-1945) the proportion of men fell markedly, varying between 23.9 and 42.5 per cent. From 1946 to 1959 the proportion of men increased to between 68.9 and 75.1 per cent. Since 1960 the percentage of men has fallen slightly. In 1964, 63.6 per cent of the total enrollment were men.

The panel for undergraduates in Figure VI:1 reveals, with one exception, the same pattern as that of total University male enrollment. The percentage of men has fallen rather rapidly from a high of 74.1 per cent in 1948 to a low of 59.1 per cent in 1964.

The percentages for men graduate students reveal another picture. Aside from marked yearly fluctuations, the proportion of males fell from 55.5 per cent in 1930 to 42.6 per cent in 1944. However, from 1945 to 1951 the proportion of graduate men increased to 78.4 per cent. Between 1951 and 1964 this proportion remained fairly stable. In 1964, 75.5 per cent of graduate enrollment were men.

Professional enrollments have always been predominantly male and this has been true especially since 1945 when the Medical and Dental Schools were established. Since 1946 the proportion of men has fluctuated between 95.8 per cent and 97.7 per cent. The lowest percentage of professional men ever recorded was 75.4 per cent in 1944.

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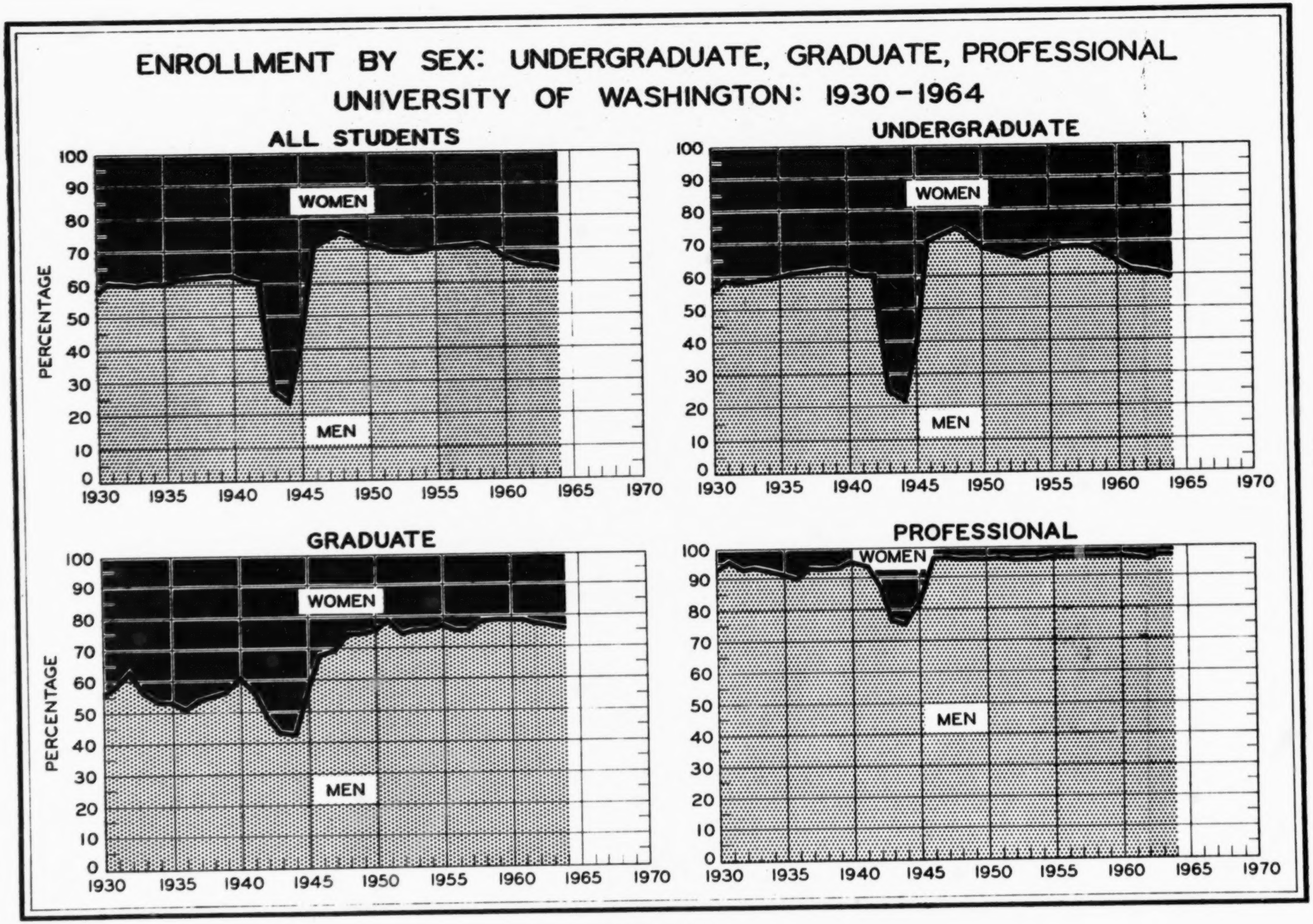
[1] Prior to 1946, the professional category included only students in the School of Law.



ENROLLMENT BY SEX: UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930-1964

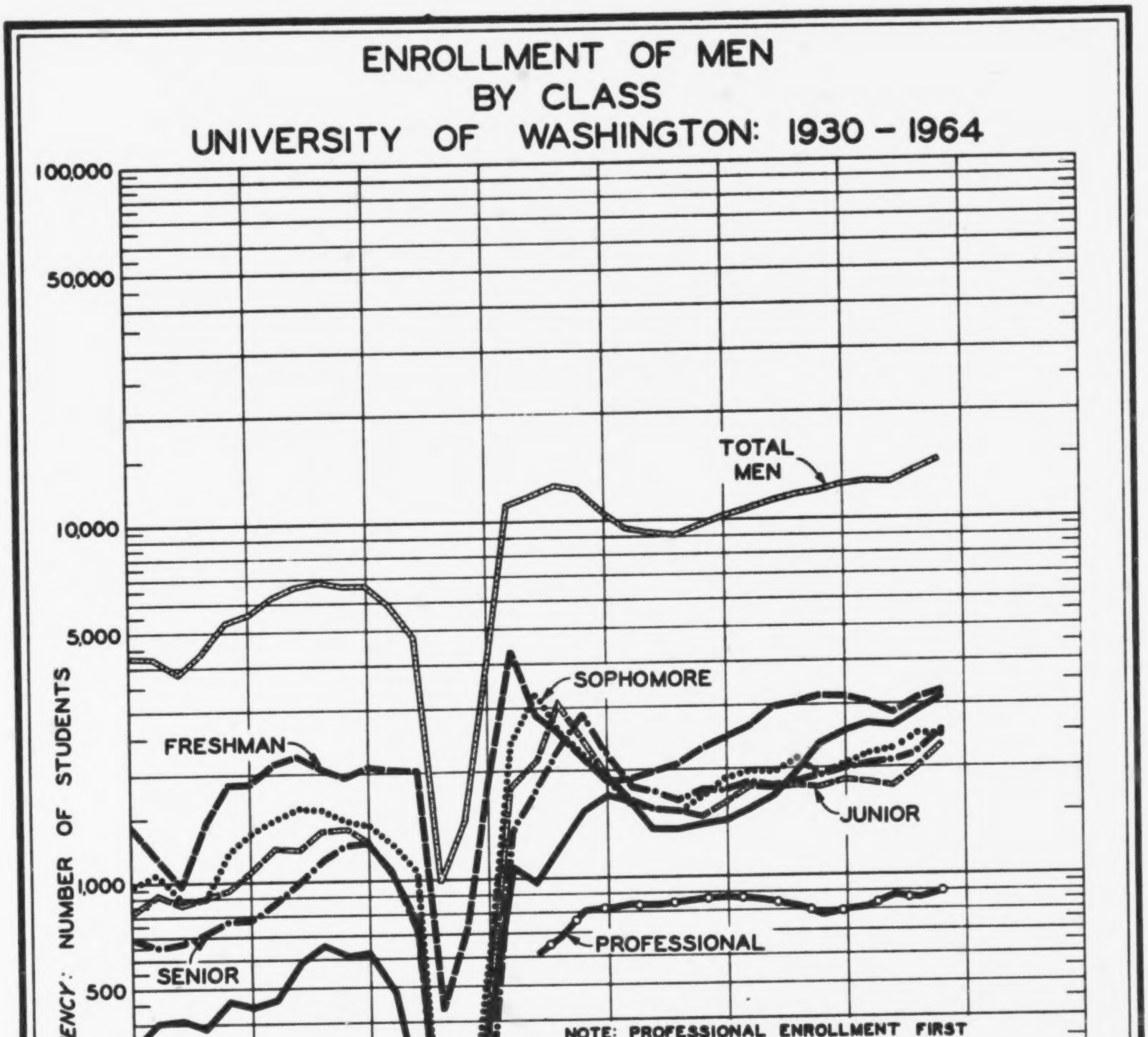
ALL STUDENTS

UNDERGRADUATE

GRADUATE

PROFESSIONAL

Figure VI:1



NOTE: PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1947. INCLUDES LAW, MEDICAL AND DENTAL STUDENTS.

Figure VI: 2

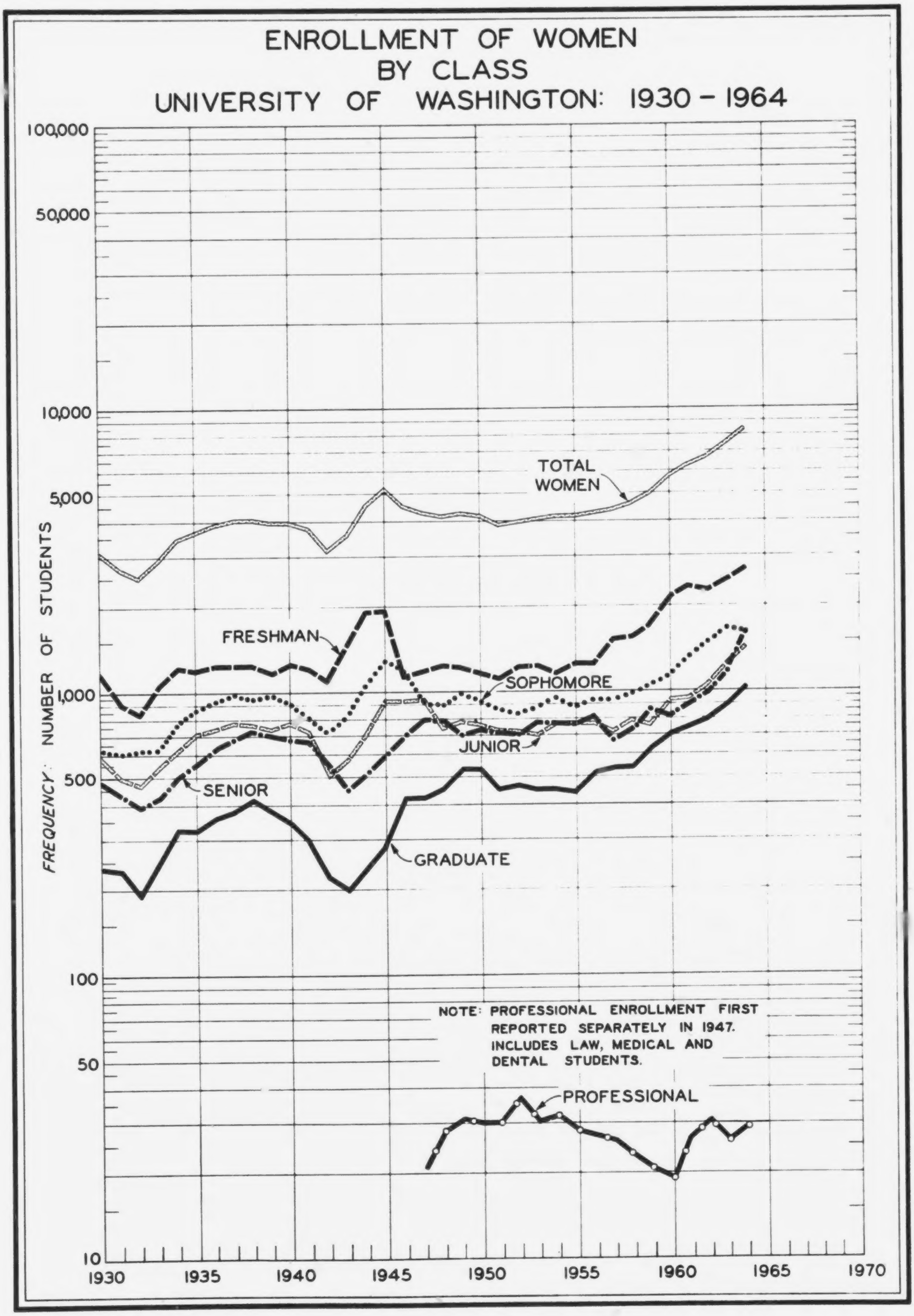

ENROLLMENT OF WOMEN
BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL WOMEN
FRESHMAN
SOPHOMORE
JUNIOR
SENIOR
GRADUATE
NOTE: PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1947. INCLUDES LAW, MEDICAL AND DENTAL STUDENTS.
PROFESSIONAL

Figure VI:3

Figure VI:2 portrays, in semi-logarithmic form, University enrollment by class for men students. It was not possible to separate students in the School of Law from other classes prior to 1946. Accordingly, beginning in 1946, the professional class includes students enrolled in Law, Medicine and Dentistry.

The major factor affecting the student sex ratio at the University since 1930 was World War II. As a consequence of World War II, male enrollments dropped in every class, reaching low points in 1943 and 1944. Prior to the War the classes ranked as follows in terms of number of men: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior and Graduate. This order changed in the late 1940's and another pattern began to emerge. Enrollments of men increased differentially after World War II and in 1964 the rank ordering was as follows: Freshman, Graduate, Senior, Sophomore and Junior. In 1964, the male enrollment consisted of 3,240 freshmen, 3,137 graduates, 2,529 seniors, 2,471 sophomores, and 2,306 juniors. The number of male professional students has fluctuated little since 1946; in 1964, there were 897.

Figure VI:3 portrays changes in the enrollment of women by class since 1930. Enrollments of women students did not drop as markedly as enrollments of men during World War II, nor increase as rapidly after the War. Since 1930, enrollment of women according to class generally has conformed to the following pattern: Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior and Graduate. Since 1956 women have shown increases for every class with only slight fluctuations. Nevertheless recent rates of increase, almost irrespective of class, have been greater for women than men.

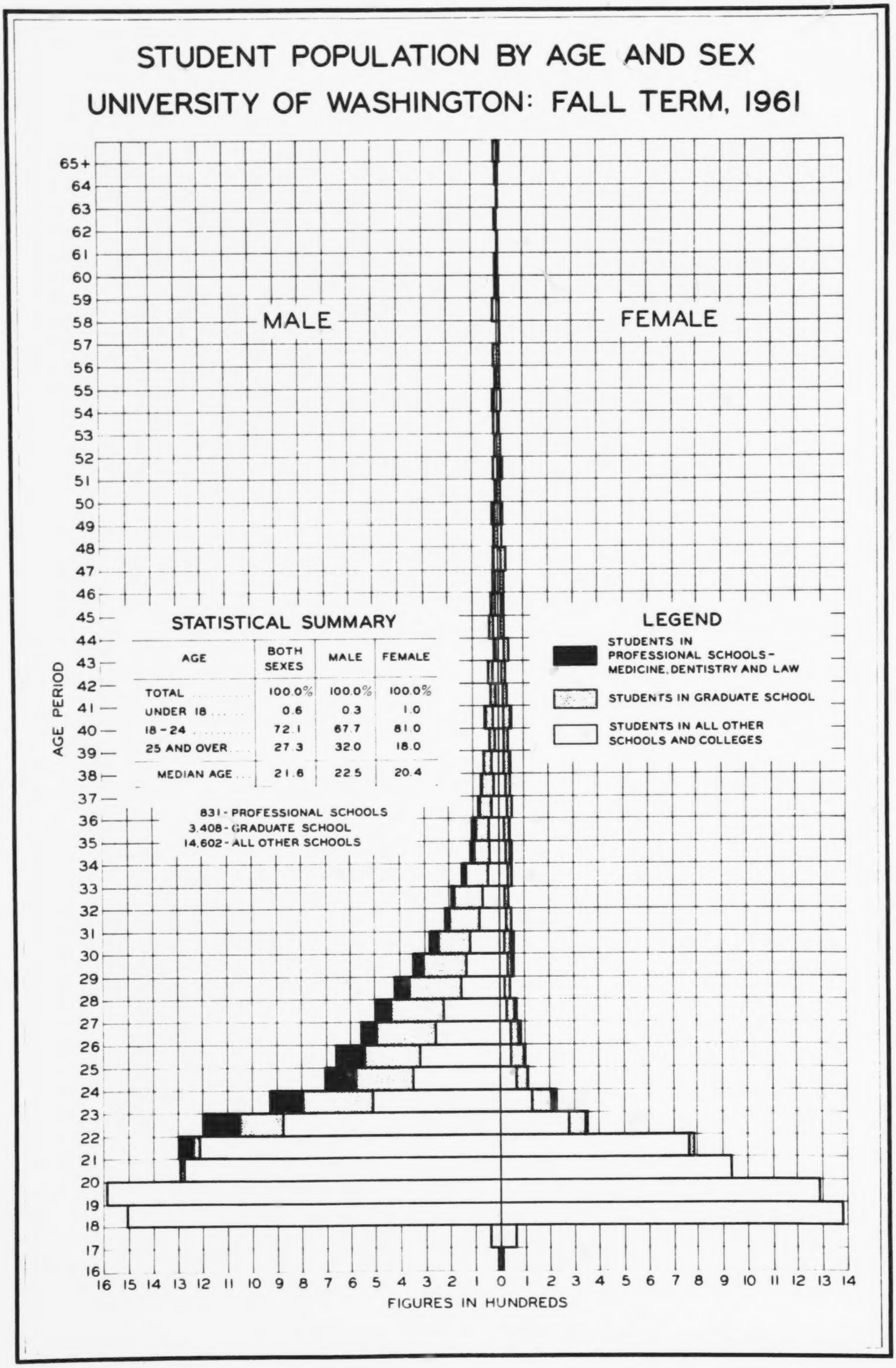
Female professional enrollments have always been small. The lowest enrollment recorded was 19 in 1960. In 1964 the enrollment of professional women was 29.

Characteristics and Trends by Age

Age and Sex Pyramids. An examination of the age and sex pyramids for 1961, 1962, and 1964 (see Figures VI:4, VI:5 and VI:6) reveals the present structure of the University student body as well as certain recent changes.

The median age for both sexes combined was 21.6 in 1961 and 1964, and 21.5 in 1962. Examination of the median ages by sex shows a decrease from 22.5 in 1961 to 22.3 and 22.2 in 1962 and 1964, respectively for males, and a slight increase in median age for females from 20.4 in 1961 to 20.5 and 20.8 in 1962 and 1964, respectively.

In comparing the three pyramids the following changes are noteworthy: for males, a marked increase in the proportion between 18 and 24 years of age, and a



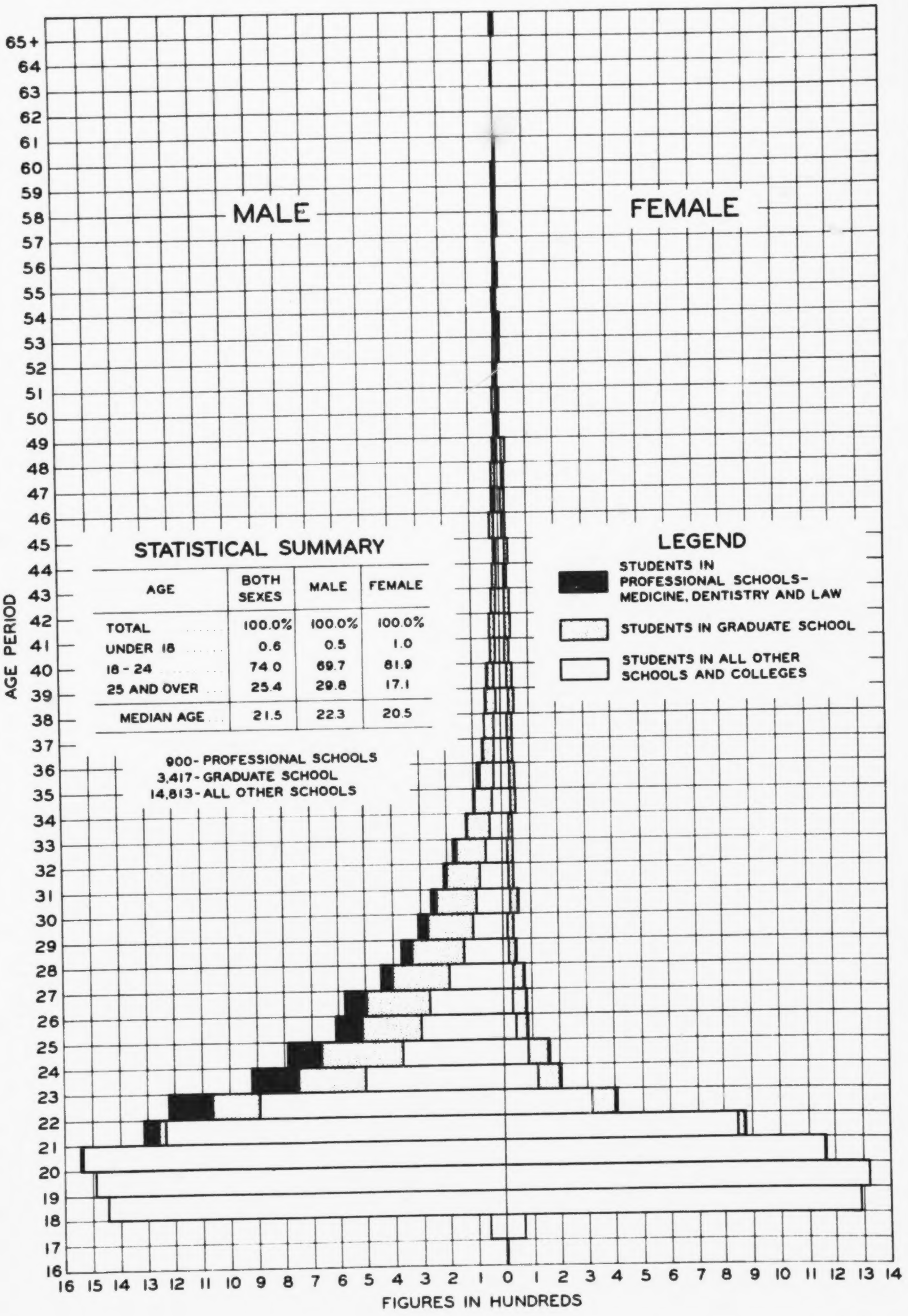
STATISTICAL SUMMARY

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.6	0.3	1.0
18 - 24	72.1	67.7	81.0
25 AND OVER	27.3	32.0	18.0
MEDIAN AGE	21.6	22.5	20.4

831 - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
3,408 - GRADUATE SCHOOL
14,602 - ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

Figure VI: 1

STUDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL TERM, 1962

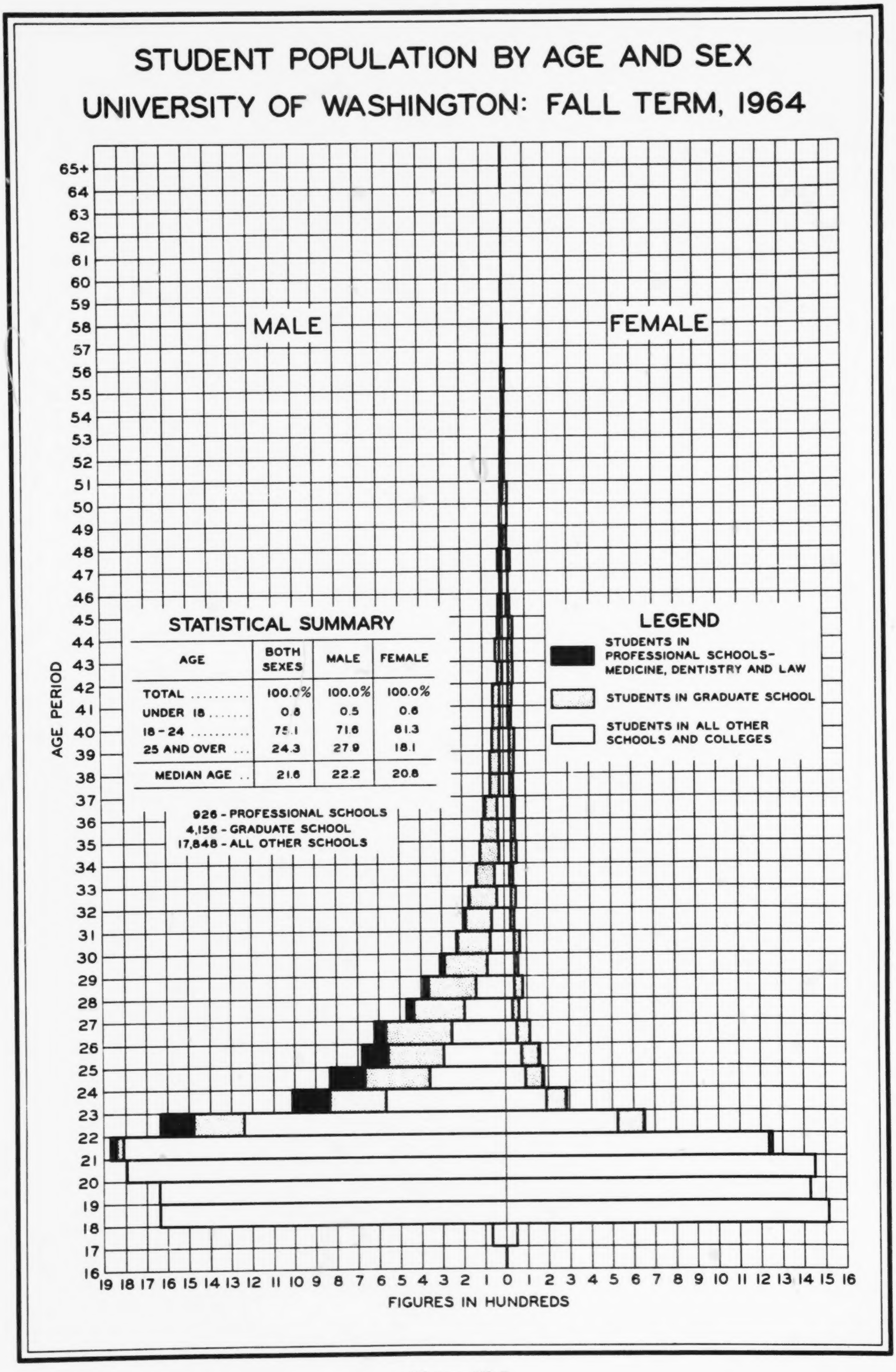


STATISTICAL SUMMARY

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.6	0.5	1.0
18 - 24	74.0	69.7	81.9
25 AND OVER	25.4	29.8	17.1
MEDIAN AGE	21.5	22.3	20.5

900- PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
3,417- GRADUATE SCHOOL
14,813- ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

Figure VI:5



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

AGE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
UNDER 18	0.6	0.5	0.6
18 - 24	75.1	71.6	81.3
25 AND OVER ...	24.3	27.9	18.1
MEDIAN AGE ..	21.6	22.2	20.8

926 - PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS
4,156 - GRADUATE SCHOOL
17,848 - ALL OTHER SCHOOLS

Figure VI:6

decrease for those 25 years of age and over; the proportion of females, in both the 18 to 24 and 25 years and older age categories, increased slightly from 1961 to 1964. There was a corresponding decrease, however, in the 18 years of age and under group.

Over-all Historical Trends in Age Structure. Figure VI:7 depicts the historical trends in the age structure of the student population since 1920. It will be observed that the most important changes in age composition coincide closely with World War II and the Korean Conflict. Between 1942 and 1946, the proportion of students under 22 years of age decreased from 77.8 per cent to 40.9 per cent. By 1964 the proportion of students under 22 had increased to 55.5 per cent. The post-war increase among students 25-34 reflects partly the influx of veterans, as well as the growth of the graduate and professional schools. At the opposite ends of the continuum, the proportion of students under 18 years of age has been decreasing steadily since World War II, while the proportion of students over 35 years of age has been increasing.

Careful study of Figure VI:7 reveals the intricate relationship which exists between trends in the age structure of University students and various economic, political and social changes which have occurred during the past 44 years.

As far as the future is concerned, it can be expected that the upsurge in student enrollment will continue, barring any marked change in University enrollment policies. The high birth rates which followed World War II should cause a continued increase in the proportion of students under 22 years of age, at least until 1965. The growing Graduate Program of the University should similarly cause a continued expansion in the proportion of older students as well.

Trends in Age Structure by Sex. Figures VI:8 and VI:9 portray in semi-logarithmic form the number of men and women enrolled in the University by certain specific age categories. The over-all proportions noted in Figure VI:7 are further amplified when total numbers as well as sex are considered during the period 1930-1964.

Figure VI:8 reveals the marked impact of World War II on all male age categories except the categories under 18 years of age and 35 years of age and over. After the post-World War II high in enrollment, a slight decreasing trend took place until the end of the early 1950's. The number of male students in the 18-21 category has increased from 3,700 in 1951 to 6,954 in 1964. The 22-24 category has similarly increased from 2,076 in 1952 to 3,485 in 1964. The 25-34 age group increased to 3,809 in 1959 and has since declined to 3,329 in 1964. The enrollment of men under 18 has steadily decreased from a high of 184 in 1944 to 71 in 1964, while the men over 35 have increased from a low of 52 in 1942 to 741 in 1964. The greatest increases numerically have been occurring in the 18-21 and 22-24 age groupings.

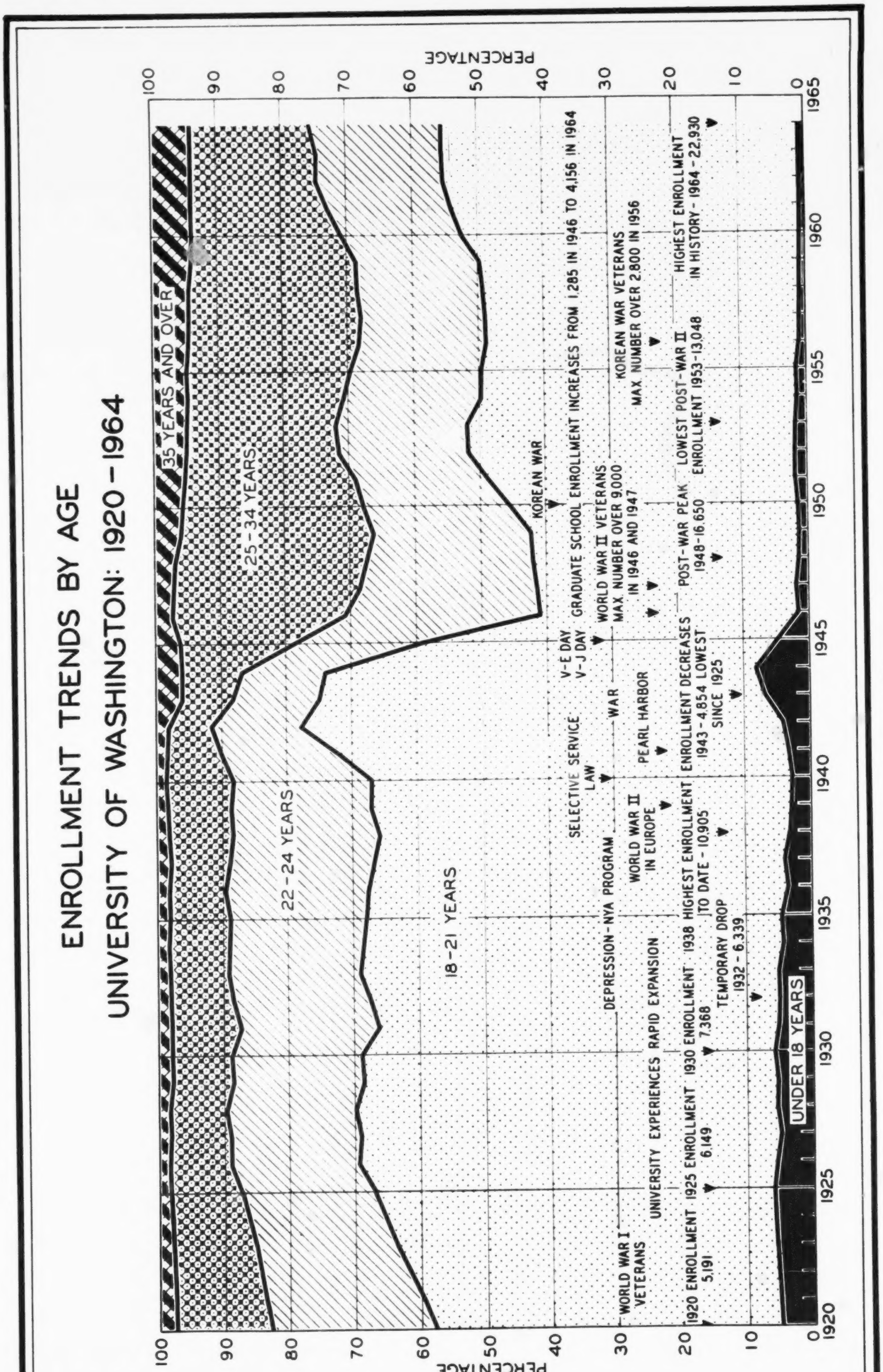

ENROLLMENT TRENDS BY AGE
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1920-1964
35 YEARS AND OVER
25-34 YEARS
22-24 YEARS
18-21 YEARS
UNDER 18 YEARS
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1920
1925
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
WORLD WAR I VETERANS
UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCES RAPID EXPANSION
DEPRESSION-NYA PROGRAM
SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW
WAR
V-E DAY
V-J DAY
WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE
PEARL HARBOR
WORLD WAR II VETERANS MAX. NUMBER OVER 9,000 IN 1946 AND 1947
GRADUATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT INCREASES FROM 1,285 IN 1946 TO 4,156 IN 1964
KOREAN WAR
KOREAN WAR VETERANS MAX. NUMBER OVER 2,800 IN 1956
1920 ENROLLMENT 5,191
1925 ENROLLMENT 6,149
1930 ENROLLMENT 7,368
TEMPORARY DROP 1932 - 6,339
1938 HIGHEST ENROLLMENT TO DATE - 10,905
ENROLLMENT DECREASES 1943 - 4,854 LOWEST SINCE 1925
POST-WAR PEAK 1948 - 16,650
LOWEST POST-WAR II ENROLLMENT 1953 - 13,048
HIGHEST ENROLLMENT IN HISTORY - 1964 - 22,930

Figure VI:7

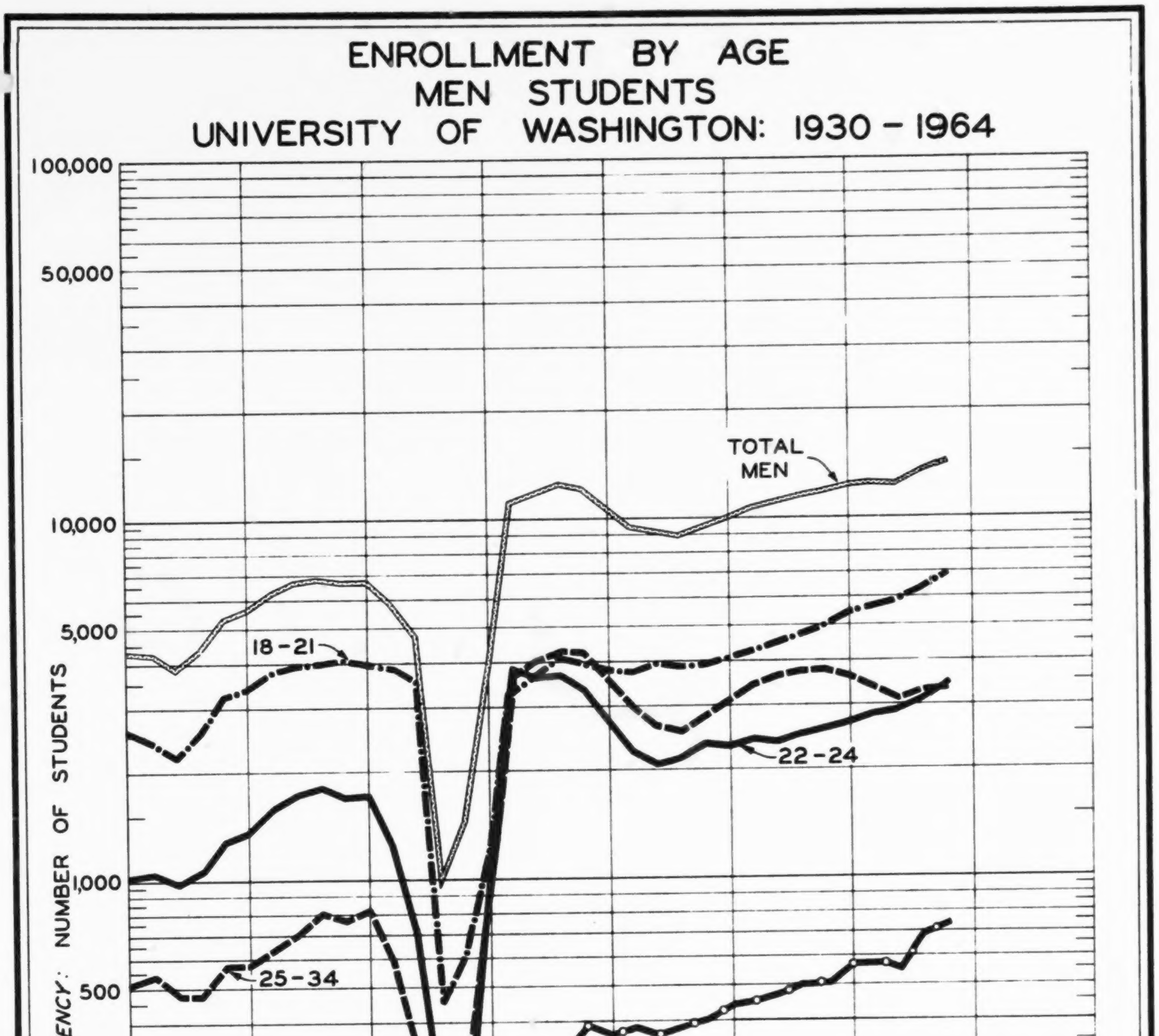

ENROLLMENT BY AGE
MEN STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL MEN
18-21
22-24
25-34
35 AND OVER
UNDER 18

Figure VI:8

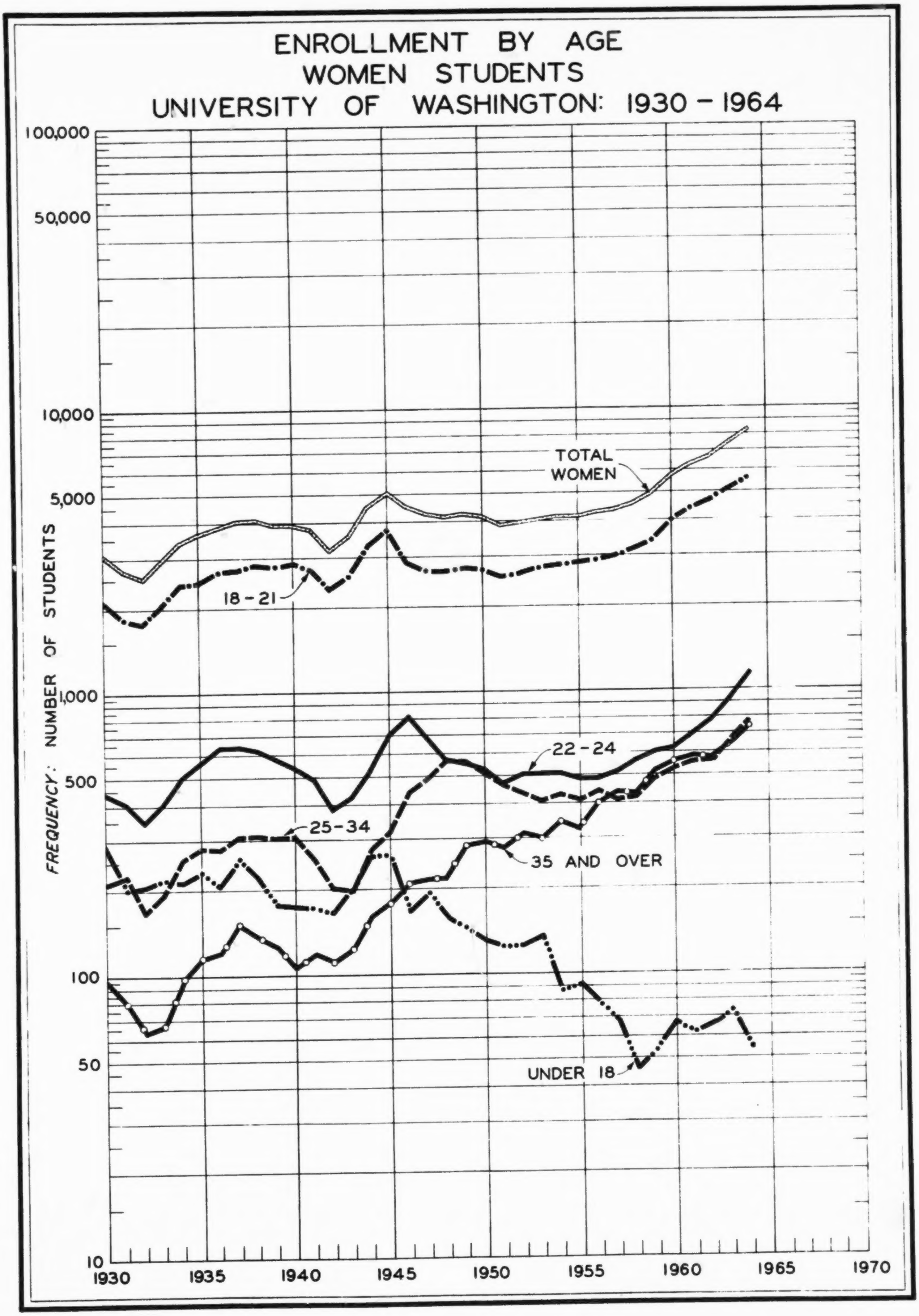

ENROLLMENT BY AGE
WOMEN STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL WOMEN
18 - 21
22 - 24
25 - 34
35 AND OVER
UNDER 18

Figure VI:9

Figure VI:9 reveals that World War II also had a marked influence on enrollments of women; however, the effect was not as pronounced as that on men. Since 1945, the number of women under 18 has continued to drop. In 1964 there were 54 women under 18 enrolled. The number of women 18-21 declined slightly after the War, remained stable between 1946 and 1956, and then increased rapidly. In 1964 there were 5,655 women 18-21 years of age, the highest enrollment recorded in that category for the period under study. Generally speaking, women 22-24 and 25-34 years of age show the same trends as the 18-21 year group. In 1964, 1,134 were 22-24, while 774 were 25-34. The number of women over 35 has increased steadily from 106 in 1940 to 733 in 1964. For the study period, the total enrollment of women reached its highest point in 1964. Growth was most marked in the categories 18-21, 22-24 and 35 and over.

Age Trends by Sex and Class

Figures VI:10 and VI:11 portray the relative sizes of specific age categories for men and women students: Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional.

Grand Total: Men. Figure VI:10 indicates that prior to World War II the predominant age category was 18-21. In 1930, 58.9 per cent of all University men were in this category and 23.6 per cent were between 22 and 24 years of age. The size of both of these categories showed a sharp drop during World War II, but increased thereafter. In 1964, 47.7 per cent of the men students were 18-21 and 23.9 per cent, 22-24. The proportion under 18 has become almost negligible, while the proportion 30 and over has increased very noticeably. In 1930, 3.6 per cent of the men were under 18 and 4.3 per cent were 30 and over; in 1964, 0.5 per cent were under 18 and 11.0 per cent were 30 years of age and over.

Undergraduate: Men. With the exception of World War II, most undergraduate men at the University have been in the 18-21 age category. Since the War this category has expanded very noticeably, while male students under 18, and those between 25 and 29, have greatly diminished. In 1964, 65.3 per cent of the undergraduate men were between 18 and 21 years of age.

Graduate: Men. Graduate enrollment has been predominantly in the 25-29 age category. This category, along with the 30-34 age group, has increased markedly since 1944. Recently the proportion of graduate men in the 22-24 age group has manifested a pronounced increase. In 1964, 39.4 per cent of male graduates were 25-29, while 18.5 per cent were 30-34 and 25.8 per cent were 22-24 years of age.

Professional: Men. The most marked trend in the age of professional male students has occurred in the 22-24 age category. The proportional representation of other age groupings has declined as this one expanded. In 1964, 57.3 per cent of professional men were in the 22-24 age group.

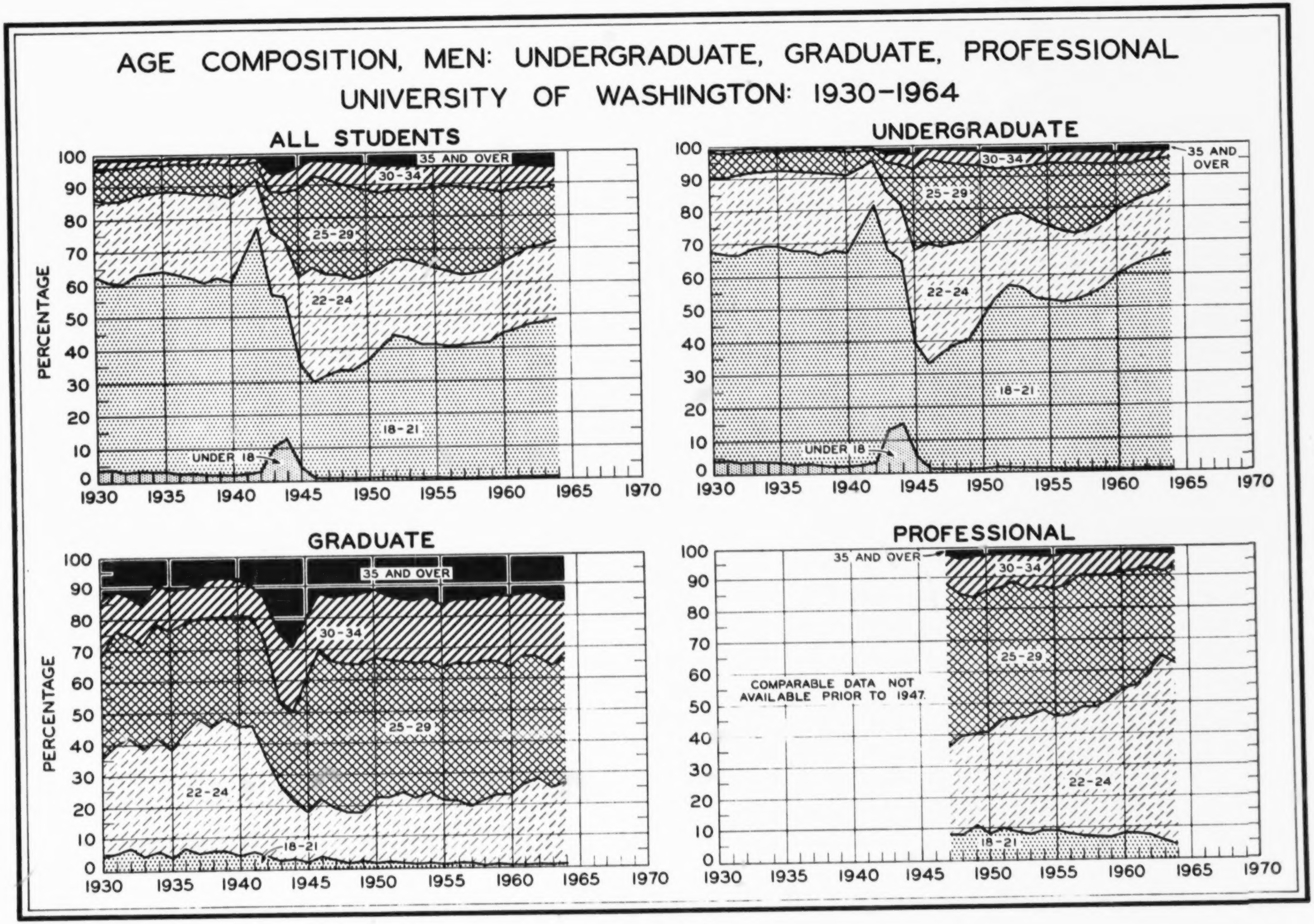

AGE COMPOSITION, MEN: UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930–1964
ALL STUDENTS
UNDERGRADUATE
GRADUATE
PROFESSIONAL
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
35 AND OVER
30-34
25-29
22-24
18-21
UNDER 18
COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1947.

Figure VI:10

AGE COMPOSITION, WOMEN: UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE, PROFESSIONAL
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930–1964

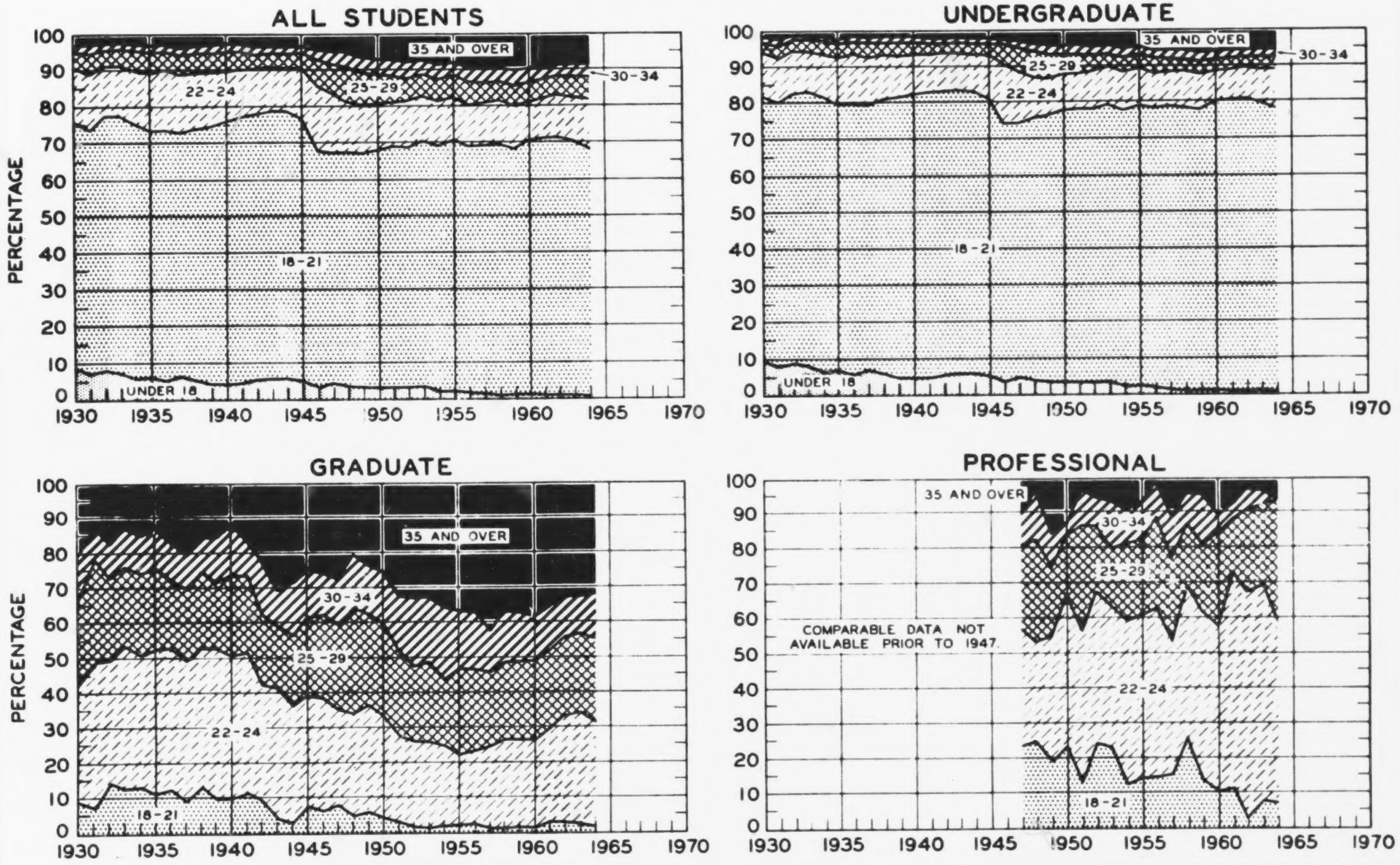


Figure VI:11

Grand Total: Women. Figure VI:11 indicates that University of Washington women have been predominantly in the 18-21 age category during the entire study period. In 1930, 70.2 per cent were 18-21, while in 1964, 67.7 per cent comprised this category. The proportion of women under 18 years of age decreased from 8.9 per cent in 1930 to 0.6 per cent in 1964. The proportion 30 years of age and over increased from 5.3 per cent in 1930 to 12.2 per cent in 1964. The impact of World War II on the age distribution of women was not as far-reaching as it was on that of men.

Undergraduate: Women. Throughout the study period women undergraduates have been predominantly in the 18-21 age category. Since 1945, this category, along with the one 35 and over, has continued to expand. In 1964, 77.2 per cent of undergraduate women were in the 18-21 age group, and 5.5 per cent were 35 years of age and over.

Graduate: Women. The largest number of women graduate students are in the age group 35 years and over. Moreover, this group has increased almost steadily since 1930. Since 1930, the second largest age category has been 22-24. In 1964, 32.1 per cent of women in the Graduate School were 35 years of age and over, while 29.9 per cent were between 22 and 24 years of age.

Professional: Women. Women professional students have been predominantly in the 22-24 age group. This age category has continued to expand since 1946, while other age categories have decreased. In 1964, 51.7 per cent of women professional students were 22-24. In evaluating these percentages, it should be remembered that the total number of women in the professional schools has always been relatively small. In 1964, for example, there were 29 registered in professional schools.

Age of Undergraduates by Class. Figures VI:12 and VI:13 portray undergraduate enrollments by sex and age according to class status. Figure VI:12 shows that freshman men have been (with the exception of the War years) predominantly in the 18-21 age category. In 1964, 91.3 per cent of the freshman class fell in this group. The proportion of men under 18, 22-24, and 25-29, have been declining since the War years.

Also, most of the sophomore men have been in the 18-21 age category. In 1964, 80.7 per cent were between 18 and 21 years of age. Since World War II the other age categories have been declining in relative size.

Similarly, junior men are predominantly in the 18-21 and in the 22-24 age categories. In 1964, 63.4 per cent of the junior men were 18-21 and 24.4 per cent were 22-24. The category 30 and over has also been increasing since the end of World War II.

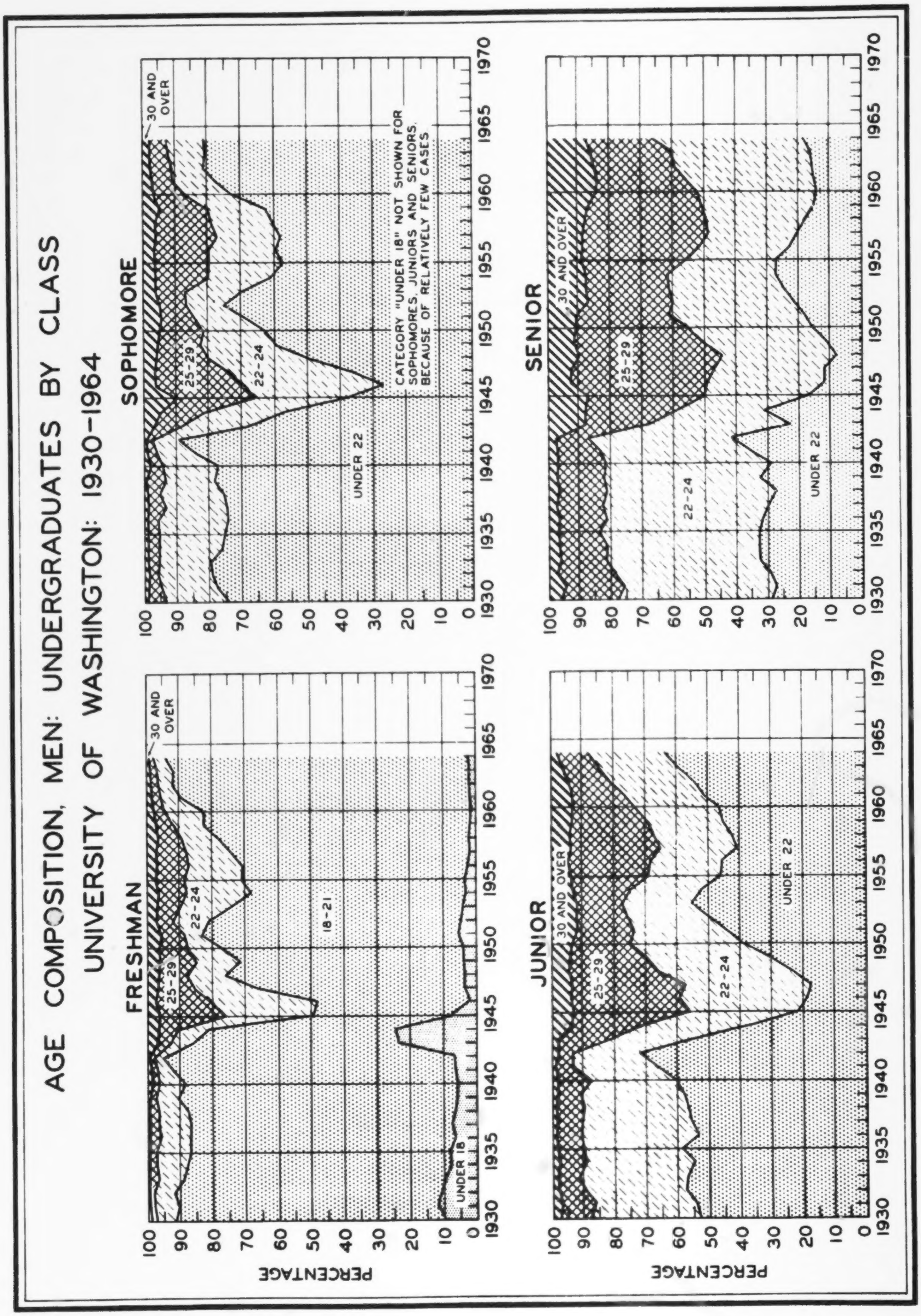
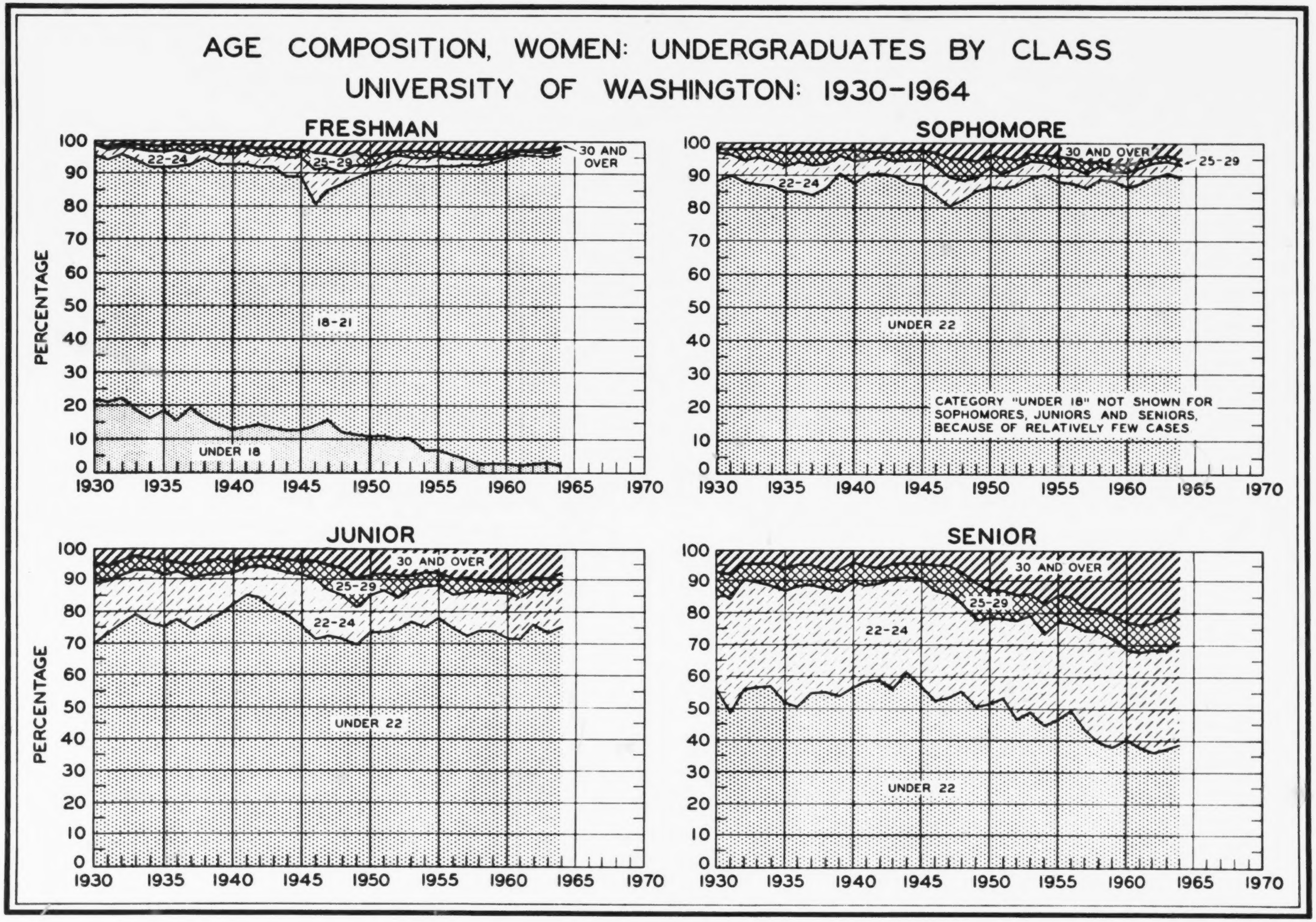

AGE COMPOSITION, MEN: UNDERGRADUATES BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930-1964
FRESHMAN
SOPHOMORE
JUNIOR
SENIOR
PERCENTAGE
30 AND OVER
25-29
22-24
18-21
UNDER 18
UNDER 22
CATEGORY "UNDER 18" NOT SHOWN FOR SOPHOMORES, JUNIORS AND SENIORS, BECAUSE OF RELATIVELY FEW CASES.
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure VI:12



AGE COMPOSITION, WOMEN: UNDERGRADUATES BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930-1964

Figure VI:13

The largest number of senior men are in the 22-24 age group. In 1964, 47.4 per cent were between 22 and 24 years of age and 21.0 per cent, 25-29. The proportions 18-21 and 25-29 have been declining while the proportions 22-24 and 30 years and over have been increasing.

Figure VI:13 reveals that freshman women are predominantly in the 18-21 year bracket and this proportion has been increasing steadily since World War II. In 1964, 94.2 per cent of freshman women were 18-21. All the other age categories have been declining relative to this category.

Sophomore women are also primarily in the 18-21 age group. In 1964, 89.1 per cent of sophomore women were in this category. The other age groupings have been diminishing slightly with the exception of the category 30 years of age and over, which has been increasing since World War II.

Also, junior women are predominantly 18-21 years of age. In 1964, 75.2 per cent fell in this category. The other age category which has been expanding since World War II is the 30 and over group.

The largest number of senior women are to be found in the 18-21 and 22-24 age categories. In 1964, 38.8 per cent of senior women were 18-21, and 32.4 per cent, 22-24. In addition, the category 30 years and over has increased markedly since 1945. In 1964, 19.5 per cent of senior women were 30 years of age and older.

CHAPTER VII

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT

In discussing trends in the geographic distribution of enrollment, the proportion of resident and non-resident students will be considered first.[1] Data pertaining to resident students will be discussed in terms of counties and larger geographic divisions of the state of Washington, while data for non-resident students will be analyzed in terms of two basic groupings: (1) students from the United States (other than those from the state of Washington) and outlying areas[2] and (2) foreign students.

Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1964

Resident Students by County and Geographic Division. In analyzing the geographic distribution of University of Washington students, especially those from the state of Washington, primary consideration should be given to the size of the population, particularly in the age group 18-24. Figure VII:1 shows the total population, as well as the college-age population, of each county in the state of Washington as of April 1, 1960. The total population was 2,853,214; of this number 247,266 (8.7 per cent) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Among the 39 counties in the State, King County represents the major population reservoir of college students. In 1960 it had a total population of 935,014, and as of July 1, 1964 it had passed the 1,000,000 mark. Approximately one-third of all the people in the State reside in King County. The population of King County alone is much larger than the combined population of the 20 counties east of the Cascades. The population of the three contiguous Puget Sound counties -- Kitsap, Snohomish, and Pierce -- was 577,965. With the inclusion of the King County figure, the 1960 population of the four-county area amounted to 1,512,979, or 53.0 per cent of the State's total.

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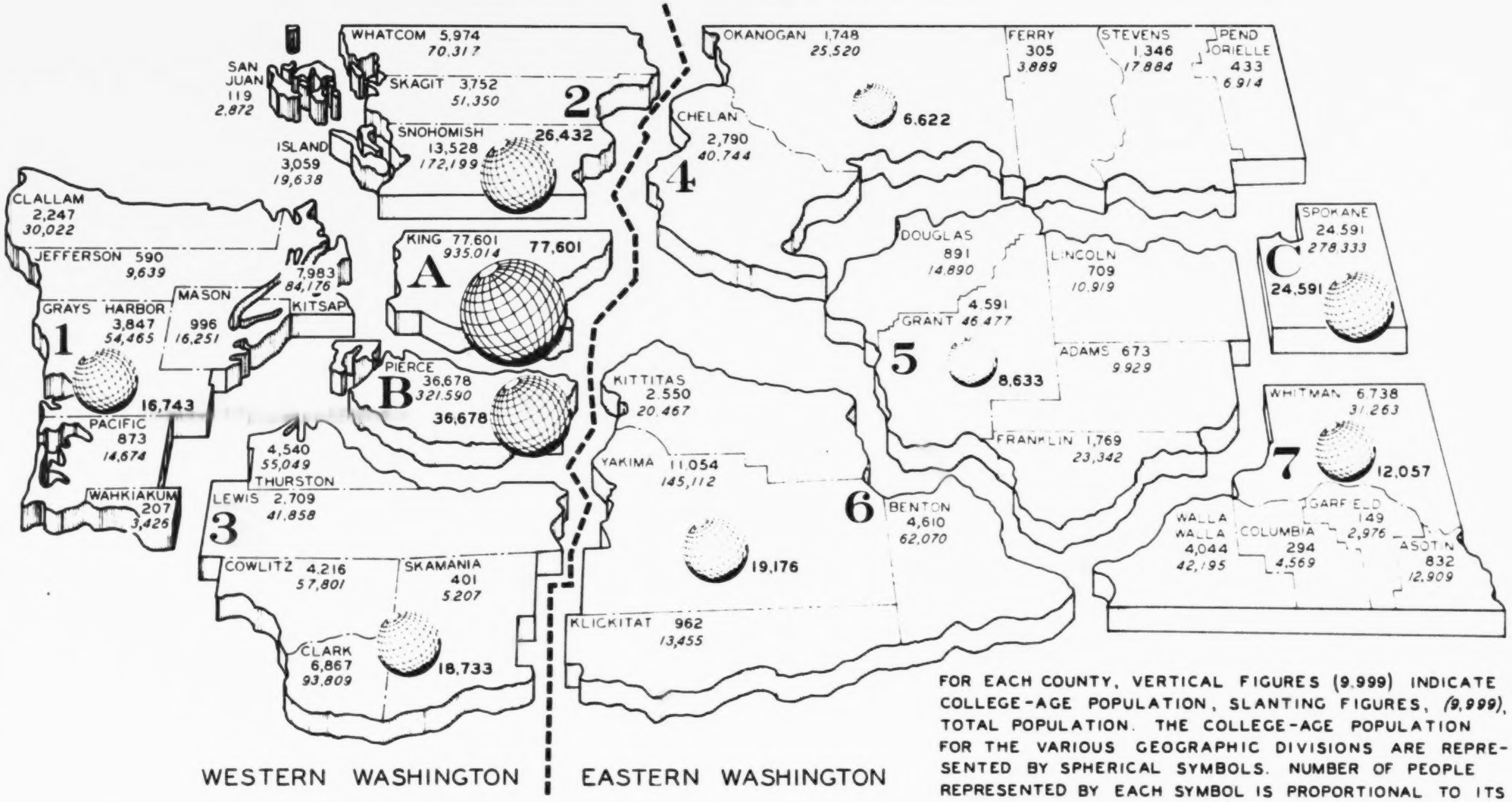
[1] In this chapter "resident students" refers to those who report their home towns as being in the state of Washington.

[2] "Outlying areas" consists of Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

COLLEGE - AGE POPULATION* AND TOTAL POPULATION
STATE OF WASHINGTON : 1960


SAN JUAN
119
2,872
WHATCOM 5,974
70,317
SKAGIT 3,752
51,350
2
SNOHOMISH
13,528
172,199
26,432
ISLAND
3,059
19,638
CLALLAM
2,247
30,022
JEFFERSON 590
9,639
7,983
84,176
KITSAP
MASON
996
16,251
GRAYS HARBOR
3,847
54,465
1
16,743
PACIFIC
873
14,674
WAHKIAKUM
207
3,426
KING 77,601
935,014
A
77,601
PIERCE
36,678
321,590
B
36,678
4,540
55,049
THURSTON
LEWIS 2,709
41,858
3
COWLITZ 4,216
57,801
SKAMANIA
401
5,207
CLARK
6,867
93,809
18,733
OKANOGAN 1,748
25,520
6,622
CHELAN
2,790
40,744
4
FERRY
305
3,889
STEVENS
1,346
17,884
PEND ORIELLE
433
6,914
DOUGLAS
891
14,890
LINCOLN
709
10,919
4,591
GRANT 46,477
5
8,633
ADAMS 673
9,929
FRANKLIN 1,769
23,342
SPOKANE
24,591
278,333
C
24,591
KITTITAS
2,550
20,467
YAKIMA 11,054
145,112
19,176
6
BENTON
4,610
62,070
KLICKITAT 962
13,455
WHITMAN 6,738
31,263
7
12,057
GARFIELD
149
2,976
WALLA WALLA
4,044
42,195
COLUMBIA
294
4,569
ASOTIN
832
12,909
WESTERN WASHINGTON
EASTERN WASHINGTON

FOR EACH COUNTY, VERTICAL FIGURES (9,999) INDICATE COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION, SLANTING FIGURES, *(9,999)*, TOTAL POPULATION. THE COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION FOR THE VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS ARE REPRESENTED BY SPHERICAL SYMBOLS. NUMBER OF PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY EACH SYMBOL IS PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VOLUME.

WESTERN WASHINGTON -	176,187
EASTERN WASHINGTON -	71,079
TOTAL COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION -	247,266
TOTAL STATE POPULATION -	*2,853,214*

*COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION DEFINED AS POPULATION 18-24 YEARS OF AGE. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE CENSUS BUREAU ENUMERATES COLLEGE STUDENTS WHERE THEY RESIDE WHILE ATTENDING COLLEGE. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE COLLEGE-AGE POPULATION IN THOSE COUNTIES HAVING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING TENDS TO BE INFLATED.

Figure VII:1

It will be observed further that there is a large variation in the size of population from one county to another. Columbia, Ferry, Garfield, San Juan, and Wahkiakum Counties each have a total population of less than 5,000. The combined population of these five counties represents a figure which is less than the population of the city of Longview.

The distribution of the college-age population is similar to that of the total population; King County had 31.4 per cent of the college-age population in the State. For the 20 counties east of the Cascades, the comparable figure was 28.7 per cent. For the 19 counties west of the Cascades, the college-age population represented 71.3 per cent.

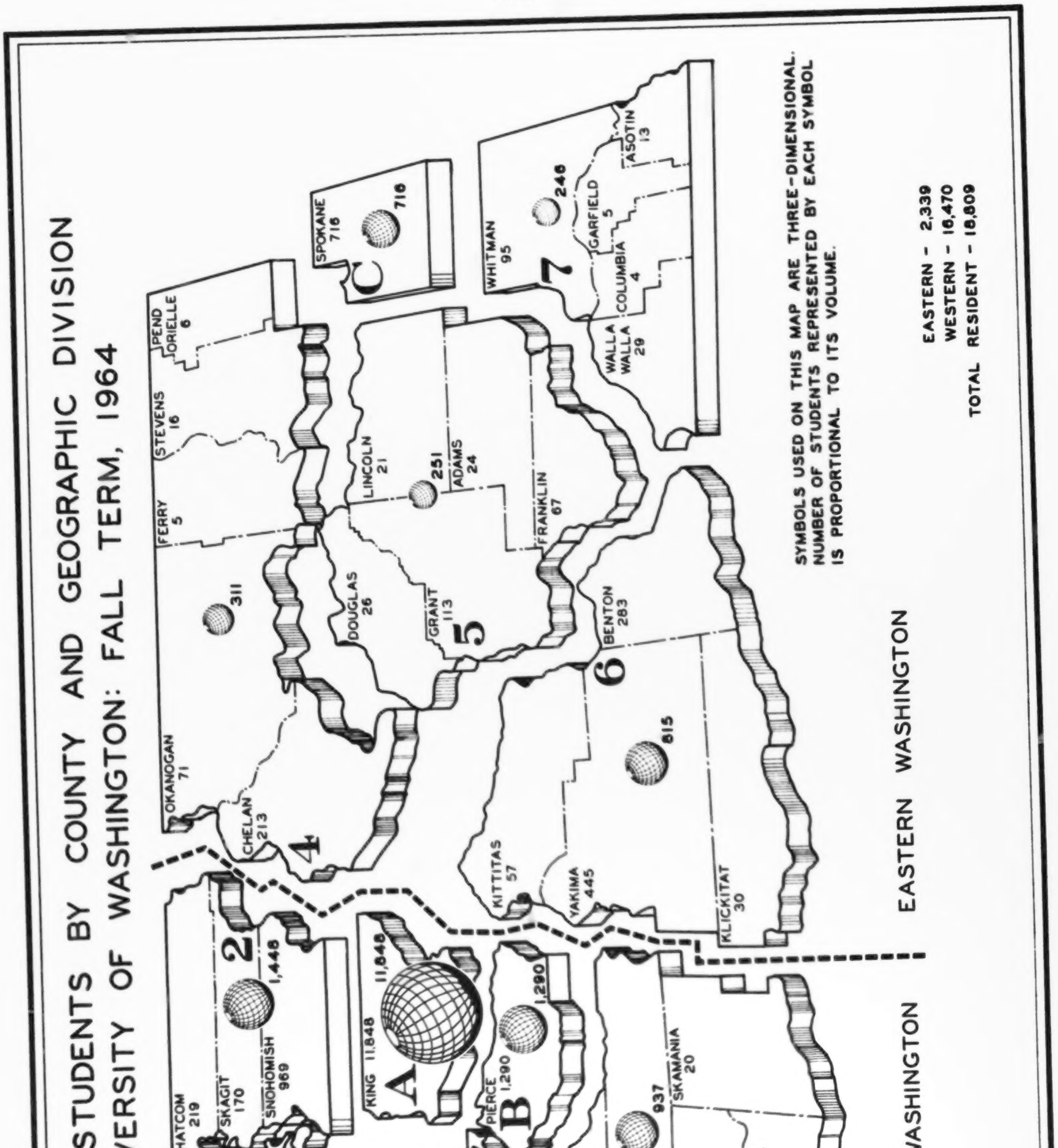
Figure VII:2 portrays the geographic distribution of resident students at the University of Washington in the fall term of 1964. As might be expected, the overwhelming proportion of students in this category, 11,848 or approximately two-thirds, reside in King County. The next largest number, 1,290 reside in Pierce County. Every county in the State is represented in the University of Washington student body. Snohomish County (969) ranks third; Spokane (716) fourth; Kitsap (484) fifth; Yakima (445) sixth; Clark (320) seventh; Benton (283) eighth; Thurston (275) ninth; and Whatcom (219) tenth. The counties with the fewest students are Columbia (4); Ferry (5); Garfield (5); Pend Oreille (6); Wahkiakum (11); and San Juan (13).

Of the total 18,809 resident students, 16,470, or 87.6 per cent, reside west of the Cascades and 2,339, or 12.4 per cent, reside east of the Cascades.

Non-Resident Students by State and Geographic Division. Of the 3,274 non-resident students from other parts of the United States in the fall term of 1964 (Figure VII:3), the largest number came from California (890) and the smallest number from Maine which had one student. Other states, including Oregon (402); Montana (162); Idaho (147); Hawaii (146); New York (130); and Illinois (124), also have relatively large numbers of non-resident students attending the University of Washington. Every state in the union is represented.

In 1964, the Pacific Division accounted for 46.2 per cent of University students from states other than Washington. According to rank order, the proportion for other divisions in 1964 are as follows: North Central (17.9); Mountain (16.9); Northeast (10.1); South (8.8); and outlying areas (0.1).

Foreign Students. In the fall term of 1964, 847 students from foreign countries were registered at the University of Washington. The largest number (167) were from Canada. China (Formosa) ranked second with 108; Korea third, with 53; Japan

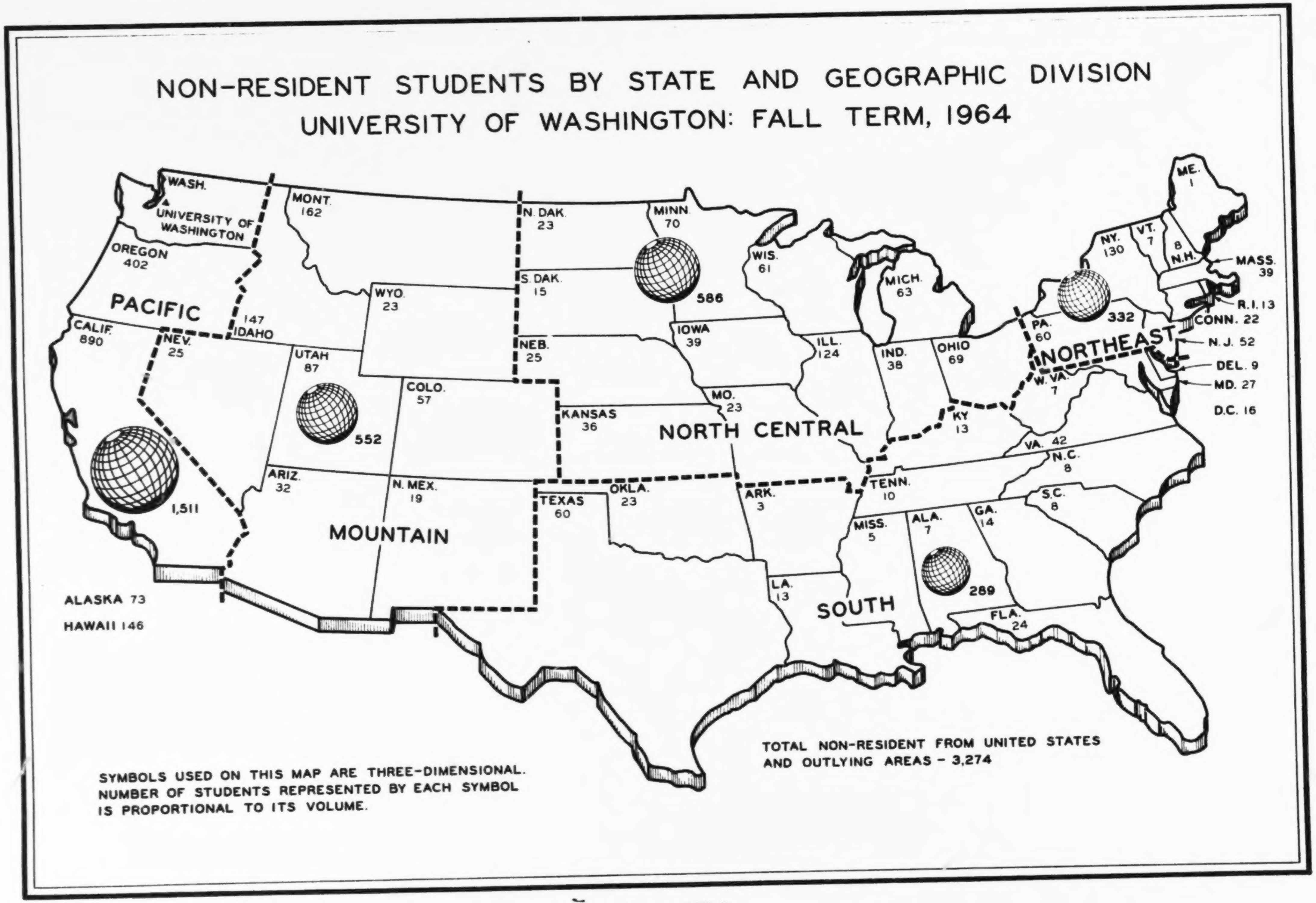

RESIDENT STUDENTS BY COUNTY AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL TERM, 1964

CLALLAM 114
JEFFERSON 38
GRAYS HARBOR 183
PACIFIC 43
WAHKIAKUM 11
MASON 74
KITSAP 484
947
1
SAN JUAN 13
ISLAND 77
WHATCOM 219
SKAGIT 170
SNOHOMISH 969
1,448
2
KING 11,848
11,848
A
PIERCE 1,290
1,290
B
LEWIS 128
THURSTON 275
COWLITZ 194
CLARK 320
SKAMANIA 20
937
3
CHELAN 213
OKANOGAN 71
4
311
FERRY 5
STEVENS 16
PEND ORIELLE 6
DOUGLAS 26
GRANT 113
LINCOLN 21
ADAMS 24
FRANKLIN 67
251
5
KITTITAS 57
YAKIMA 445
KLICKITAT 30
BENTON 283
815
6
SPOKANE 716
716
C
WHITMAN 95
GARFIELD 5
COLUMBIA 4
WALLA WALLA 29
ASOTIN 13
248
7
WESTERN WASHINGTON
EASTERN WASHINGTON

SYMBOLS USED ON THIS MAP ARE THREE-DIMENSIONAL. NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPRESENTED BY EACH SYMBOL IS PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VOLUME.

EASTERN - 2,339
WESTERN - 16,470
TOTAL RESIDENT - 18,809

Figure VII:2


NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS BY STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: FALL TERM, 1964

WASH.
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
OREGON 402
PACIFIC
CALIF. 890
NEV. 25
147 IDAHO
1,511
MONT. 162
WYO. 23
UTAH 87
552
COLO. 57
ARIZ. 32
N. MEX. 19
MOUNTAIN
N. DAK. 23
S. DAK. 15
NEB. 25
KANSAS 36
MINN 70
586
IOWA 39
MO. 23
WIS. 61
MICH. 63
ILL. 124
IND. 38
OHIO 69
KY 13
NORTH CENTRAL
TEXAS 60
OKLA. 23
ARK. 3
LA. 13
TENN. 10
MISS. 5
ALA. 7
GA. 14
FLA. 24
289
S.C. 8
N.C. 8
VA. 42
W. VA. 7
SOUTH
PA. 60
NY. 130
332
VT. 7
8 N.H.
ME. 1
MASS. 39
R.I. 13
CONN. 22
N. J. 52
DEL. 9
MD. 27
D.C. 16
NORTHEAST
ALASKA 73
HAWAII 146

SYMBOLS USED ON THIS MAP ARE THREE-DIMENSIONAL. NUMBER OF STUDENTS REPRESENTED BY EACH SYMBOL IS PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VOLUME.

TOTAL NON-RESIDENT FROM UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING AREAS – 3,274

Figure VII:3

fourth, with 49; India fifth, with 46; Hong Kong sixth, with 35; Norway seventh, with 23; and the Phillipine Islands eighth, with 22. Altogether, over 80 places are represented among the 847 foreign students.

Trends in Resident and Non-Resident Students: 1930 to 1964

Figure VII:4 shows that between 1933 and 1964 the proportion of students classified as residents of the state of Washington ranged from 93.0 (1935) to 81.5 per cent (1963). At the beginning of the period, 89.2 per cent of the student body was classified as resident. Figure VII:4 indicates a slight increase in the percentage of resident students from 1933 to 1935, and a compensating decrease between 1936 and 1942. Little can be said about the resident/non-resident student ratio between 1943 and 1945, since reliable data are not available. The post-World War II period, 1946 to 1950, was marked by a decline from 90.3 per cent to 86.7 per cent in the proportion of resident students. Only a negligible amount of fluctuation took place in 1951 and 1952. From 1952 to 1957 the proportion of resident students increased from 86.5 per cent to 91.0 per cent. The most dynamic change took place between 1957 and 1964. In this period of time, the proportion of resident students decreased from 91.0 to 82.0 per cent.[3] Although the proportion of resident students declined between 1933 and 1964, nevertheless more than eight out of every ten students enrolled at the present time are resident students.

Resident Students. Figures VII:5 and VII:6 show a thirty-two-year trend in resident enrollment for geographic areas delineated in Figures VII:1 and VII:2. It is apparent from Figures VII:5 and VII:6 that most resident students come from the western portion of the State. The proportion of resident students from the western part of the State did not fluctuate much between 1933 and 1964. Of 6,469 resident students in 1933, 5,893, or 91.1 per cent came from west of the Cascade Mountains; and in 1964, 16,470, or 87.6 per cent of 18,809 resident students indicated their residence as west of the mountains.

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[3] In interpreting the decrease in the proportion of resident students between 1957 and 1964, it should be pointed out that since 1957 the student's initial designation of his home town on the registration form remains unchanged as long as he is a student at the University of Washington. However, before 1957, residence classification was based on the student's most recent indication of his home town. Thus, since 1957, any student initially indicated an out-of-state home town would subsequently be classified as a non-resident, even though he later indicates a home town in the state of Washington.

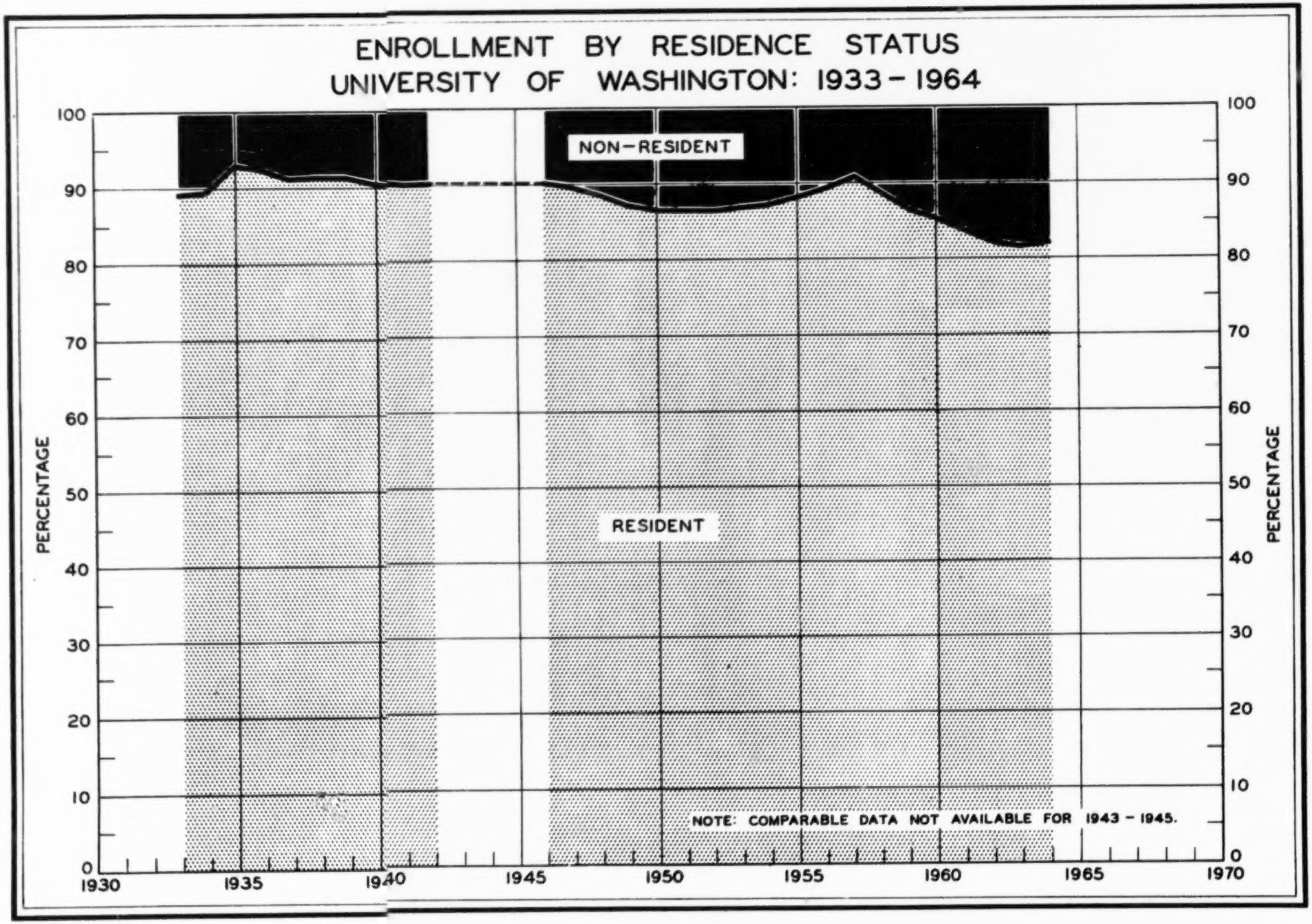
ENROLLMENT BY RESIDENCE STATUS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1933 - 1964
NON-RESIDENT
RESIDENT
PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
NOTE: COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1943 - 1945.

Figure VII:4

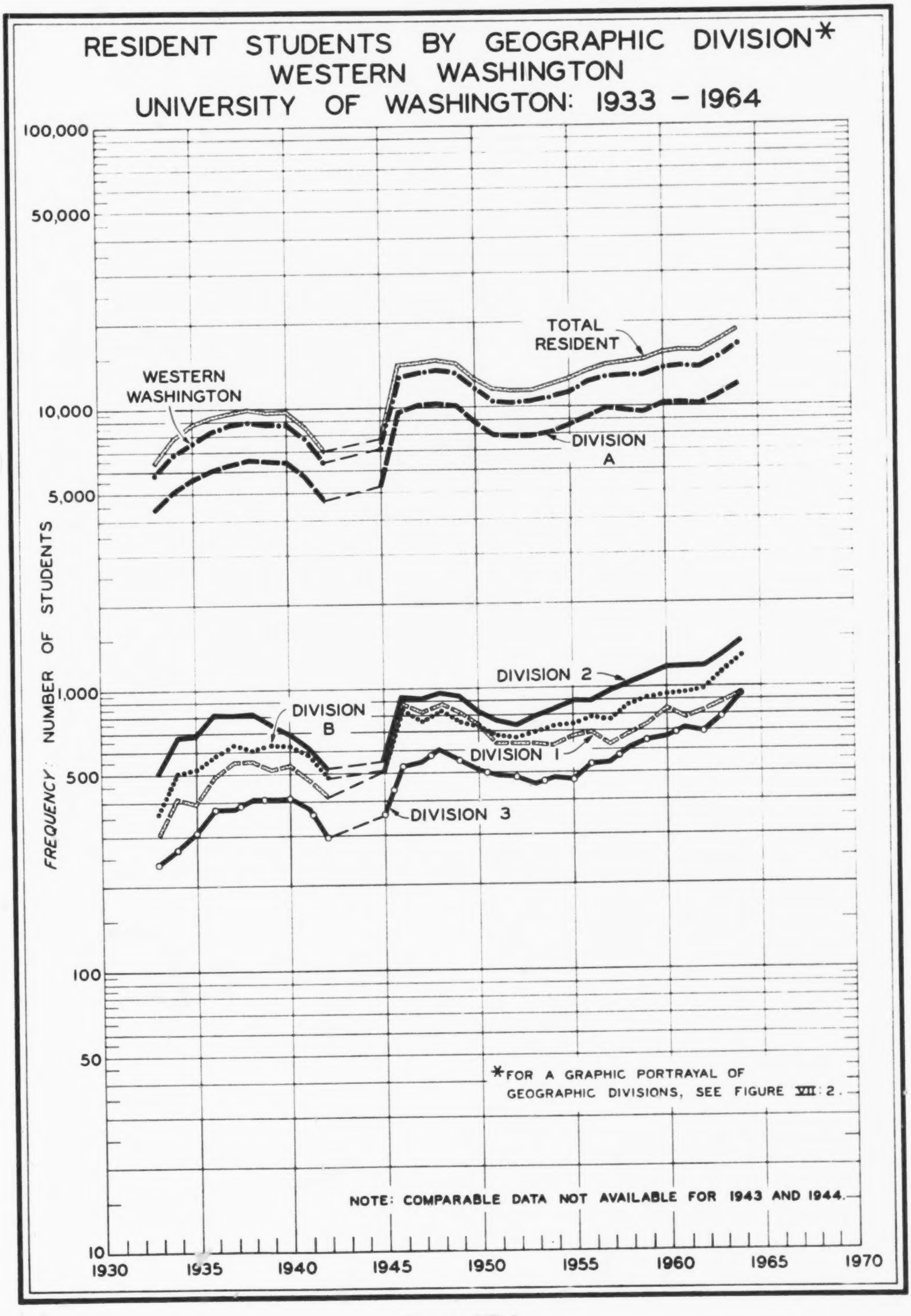
RESIDENT STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION*
WESTERN WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1933 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL RESIDENT
WESTERN WASHINGTON
DIVISION A
DIVISION 2
DIVISION B
DIVISION 1
DIVISION 3
*FOR A GRAPHIC PORTRAYAL OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SEE FIGURE VII: 2.
NOTE: COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1943 AND 1944.

Figure VII:5

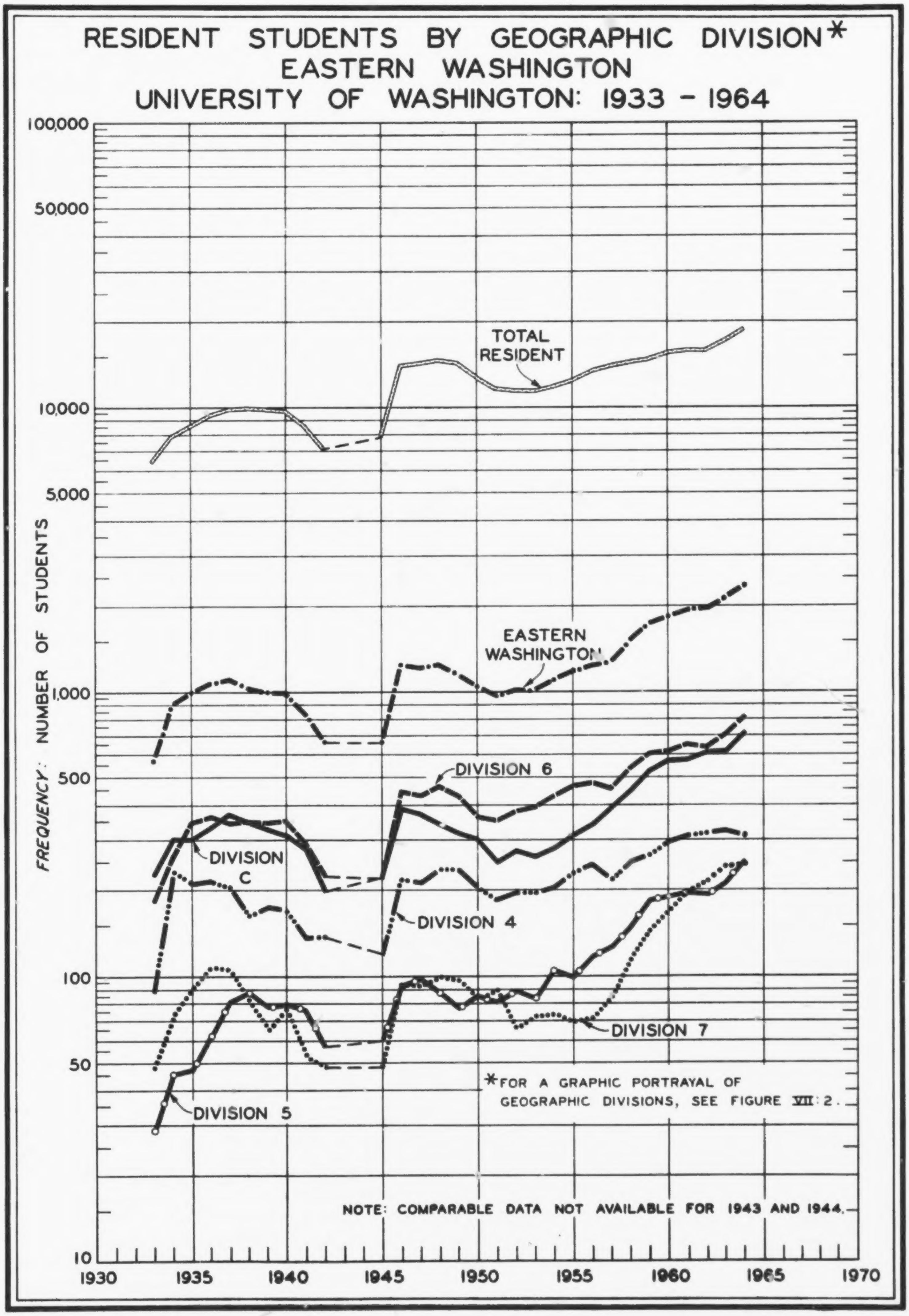
RESIDENT STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION*
EASTERN WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1933 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL RESIDENT
EASTERN WASHINGTON
DIVISION 6
DIVISION C
DIVISION 4
DIVISION 7
DIVISION 5
*FOR A GRAPHIC PORTRAYAL OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SEE FIGURE VII: 2.
NOTE: COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1943 AND 1944.

Figure VII: 6

Inspection of Figures VII:5 and VII:6 reveals a number of significant facts with respect to the distribution of students according to the ten geographic divisions. First, as might be expected, each division showed a larger number of University of Washington students in 1964 than in 1933. Second, both in 1933 and 1964, all of the western divisions ranked above all of the eastern divisions in terms of their respective contributions to the University of Washington enrollment. Third, remarkable consistency is evidenced in the rate of growth among the several divisions between 1933 and 1964. Each of the western divisions holds the same rank in 1964 as in 1933. The eastern divisions also show the same ranking in 1964 as in 1933 with the exception of Division 6 which moved ahead of Division C. Division A (King County) is unique in terms of the large proportion of University of Washington students residing in this division. As indicated in a previous paragraph, in 1964, 11,848, or 63.0 per cent of the resident students came from King County. In the other years covered in this chapter, no less than 63.0 per cent of the resident students were from King County. The maximal point occurred in 1947 when 70.5 per cent of the resident students reported home towns in King County. Equally impressive is the fact that in 1964, 51.7 per cent of the total student body came from King County.

Non-Resident Students from Other States and Outlying Areas. Figure VII:7 portrays thirty-two-year trends in non-resident enrollment by geographic division as delineated in Figure VII:3. Students from other parts of the United States increased from 656 in 1932 to 3,274 in 1964. As Figure VII:7 indicates, most of this increase has occurred since 1957. Although between 1932 and 1964 all the geographic divisions show a numerical increase, there are marked differences in rate of growth. The Pacific Division showed a slight increase, from 42.8 to 46.2 per cent; the South increased from 3.2 to 8.8 per cent; and the Northeast from 2.1 to 10.1 per cent. On the other hand, the North Central Division decreased from 19.1 to 17.9 per cent, and the Mountain Division showed a large decrease, from 32.6 to 16.9 per cent. Thus, there seems to be a tendency for non-resident enrollment to become more widely distributed geographically throughout the entire United States.

Students from Foreign Countries. Both the actual number of foreign students as well as the number of different countries and territories which they represent have increased very materially since 1933. In 1933, there were 136 foreign students representing 14 countries. In 1950, 446 foreign students were enrolled, representing 45 countries and territories. By 1964, 847 foreign students were attending the University of Washington from 83 different countries and territories.

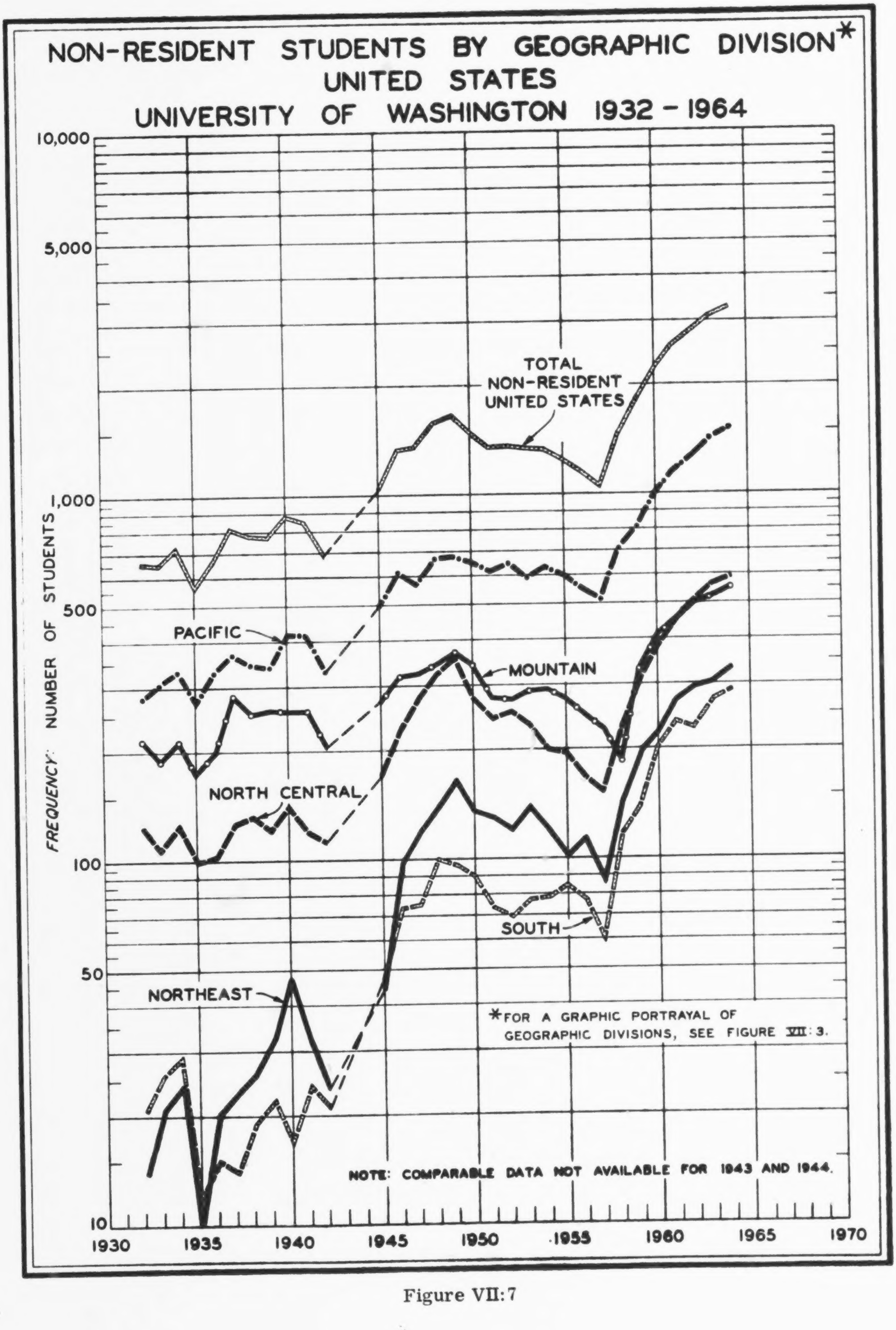
NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION*
UNITED STATES
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON 1932 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL NON-RESIDENT UNITED STATES
PACIFIC
MOUNTAIN
NORTH CENTRAL
SOUTH
NORTHEAST
*FOR A GRAPHIC PORTRAYAL OF GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, SEE FIGURE VII: 3.
NOTE: COMPARABLE DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR 1943 AND 1944.

Figure VII:7

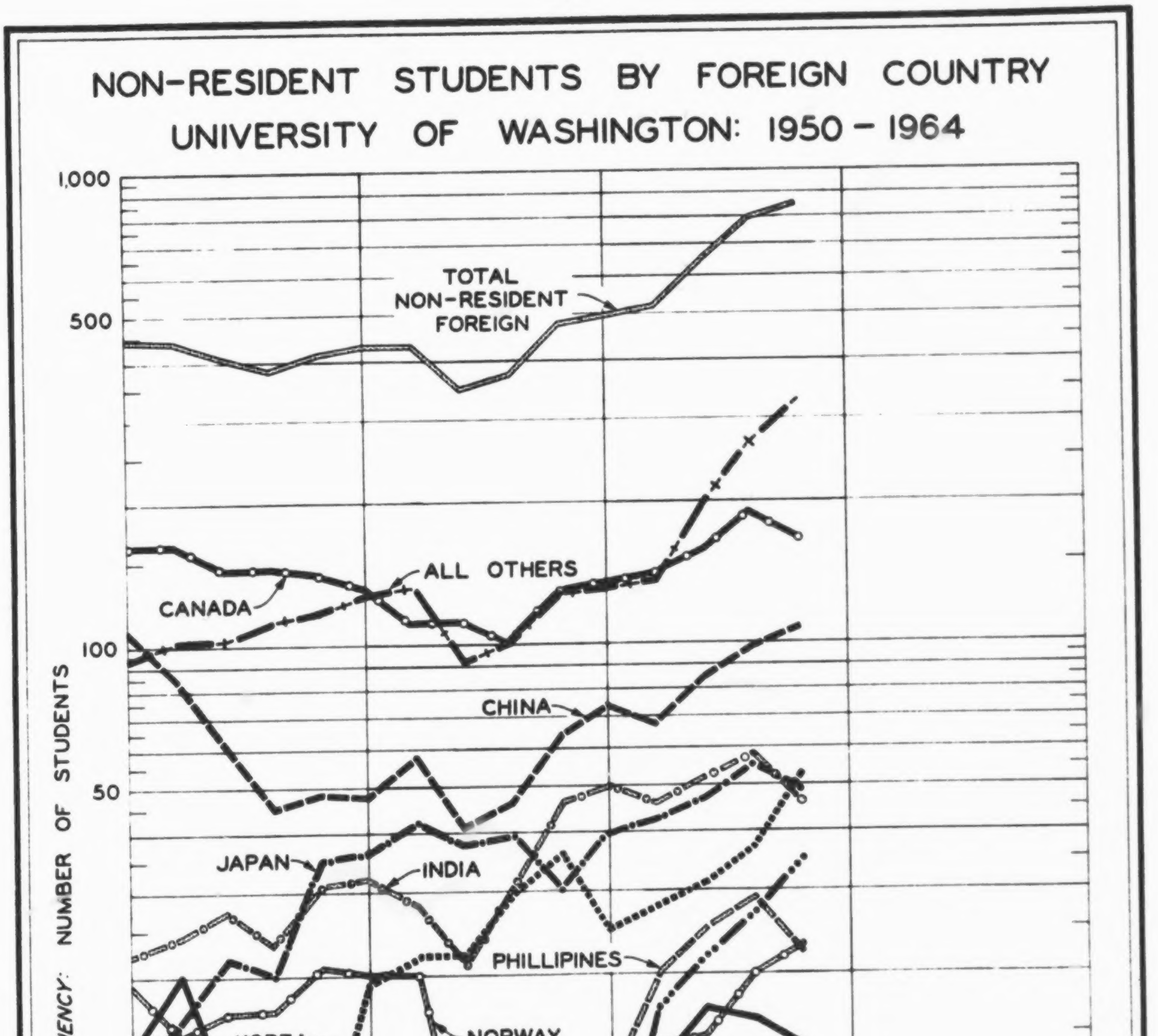
NON-RESIDENT STUDENTS BY FOREIGN COUNTRY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1950 - 1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1,000
500
100
50
10
5
1
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL NON-RESIDENT FOREIGN
ALL OTHERS
CANADA
CHINA
JAPAN
INDIA
PHILLIPINES
KOREA
NORWAY
HONG KONG
GERMANY
*STUDENTS FROM HONG KONG FIRST REPORTED SEPARATELY IN 1957.

Figure VII:8

Figure VII:8 shows the trend in foreign student enrollment between 1950 and 1964 for eight different nations and one colony represented by at least 14 students each in 1964. These eight countries and one colony accounted for 61.0 per cent of the foreign students enrolled at the University in 1964.

Students from Canada have outnumbered consistently all other foreign students. In 1964, 167, or 19.7 per cent of all foreign students were Canadian. Inspection of Figure VII:8 indicates that other than Canada, the largest contributors of foreign students have been Asian countries (including the British Colony of Hong Kong). Besides Canada, only two countries outside Asia -- Germany and Norway -- are represented by at least 14 students in 1964.

CHAPTER VIII

TRENDS IN MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status presented in this chapter cover the period from 1941 to 1964. Prior to 1941 no enrollment data according to marital status were collected by the University. Before World War II the number of married students at the University of Washington was relatively small and presumably the collection of data of this kind seemed superfluous and unimportant.

Data on marital status as compiled by the Registrar's Office are presented in terms of a twofold classification, married and single. Care should be taken in the interpretation of these statistics since students who do not report themselves as "married" are classified as "single" whether or not they have ever been married, divorced, separated, or widowed.

The statistics on marital status are presented graphically in terms of both percentages and frequencies. Stratum charts are used to portray percentages while semi-logarithmic charts[1] are employed in the presentation of actual numbers.

The discussion of trends will move from the general to the specific. First, temporal change in marital status will be discussed with reference to total University enrollment, undergraduate enrollment, graduate enrollment, and professional enrollment.[2] Second, undergraduates will be considered according to class status, first according to total enrollments and second, according to sex.

Marital Status, Both Sexes

The most significant general finding revealed by these statistics is the large increase in the number and proportion of married students at the University of Washington since 1941. Figure VIII:1 shows that the percentage of married students has risen from 6.2 in 1941 to 21.6 in 1964.

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[1] The characteristics, interpretations and applications of semi-logarithmic charts are described in the Preface.

[2] Undergraduate, graduate and professional students are defined in Chapter I, p. 6.

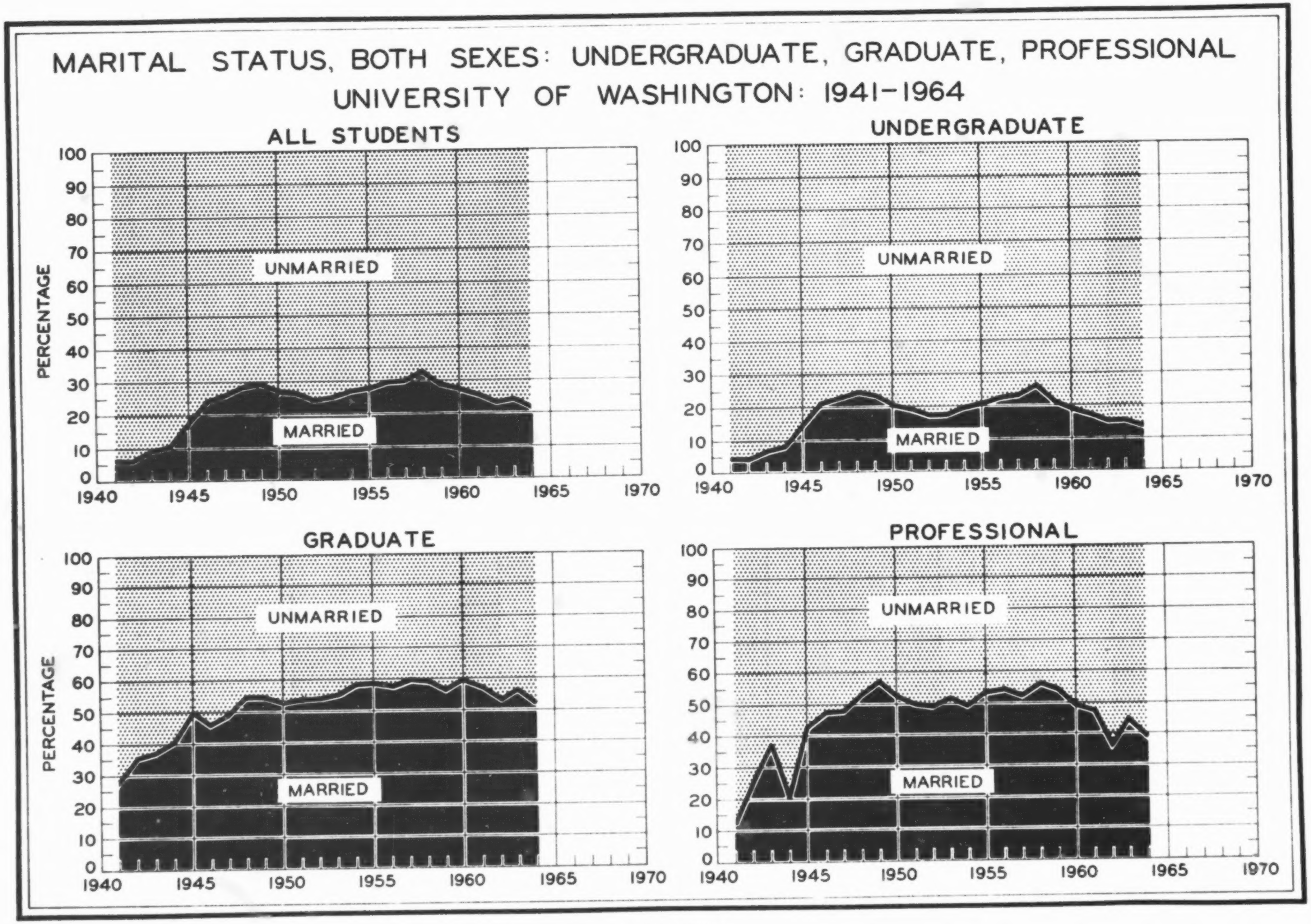


Figure VIII:1

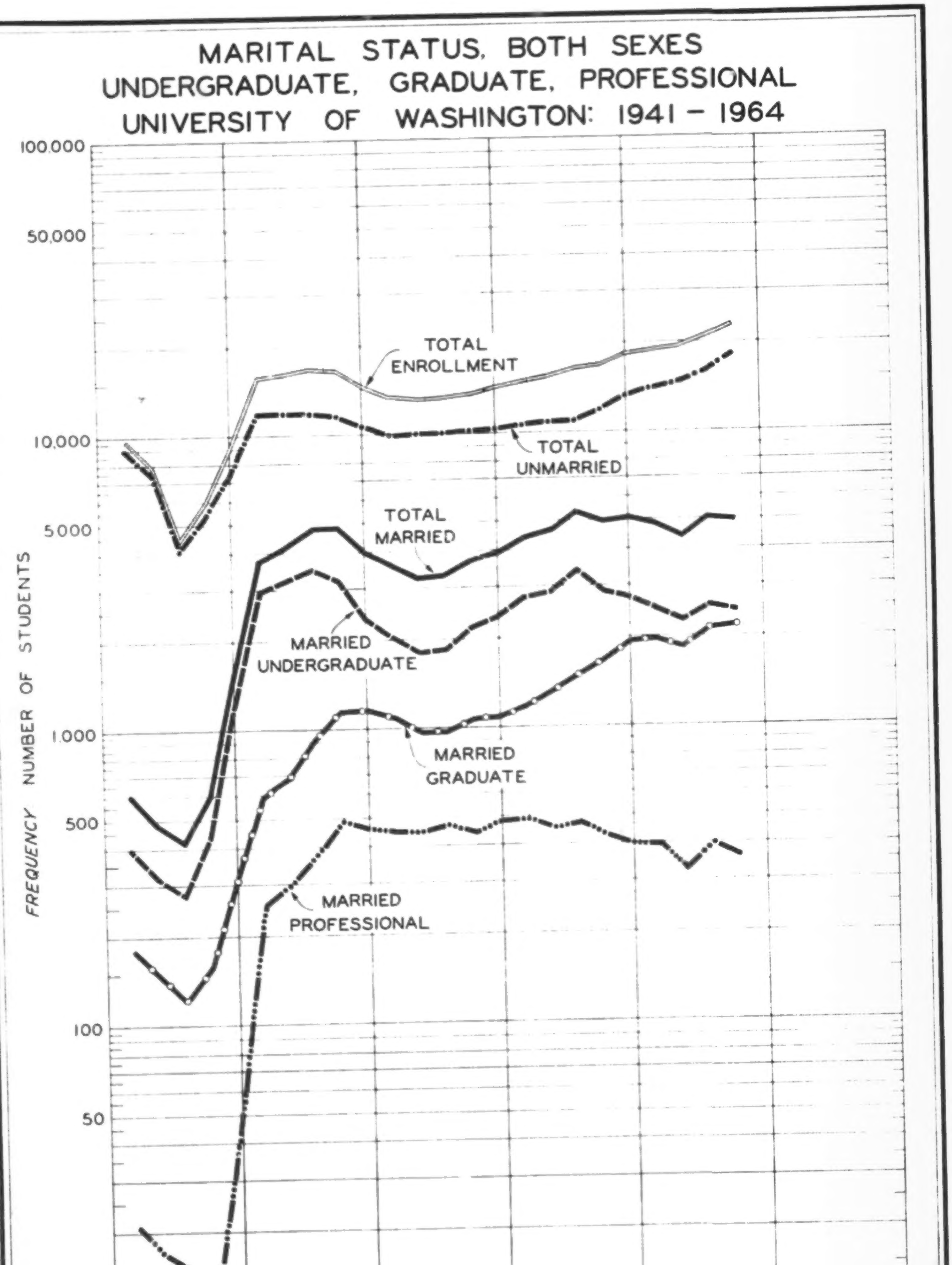


Figure VIII:2

Figure VIII:2 shows that the marked upward trend in the proportion of married students has resulted primarily from increases in the number of married undergraduates and graduates as these two categories comprise the overwhelming proportion of the University's enrollment. Although the percentage of married professional students has increased greatly, this group of students has been relatively small in number and consequently, has contributed little to the over-all increase in the percentage of married students. In 1964, there were 2,414 married undergraduates, 2,170 married graduates, and 360 married professional students.

Numerically, undergraduates have contributed most to the over-all increase in the percentage of married students. However, the proportion of married undergraduates is significantly lower than the proportion of married graduates and professionals. Between 1941 and 1964 the proportion of married undergraduates increased from 4.5 to 13.5 per cent, while increases in the proportions of married graduate and professional students during the same time-period were 27.3 to 52.2 per cent, and 11.9 to 38.9 per cent, respectively.

The sharpest increases, both numerically and relatively, in married undergraduate, graduate and professional students occurred during the latter years of World War II and during the veteran influx immediately thereafter. Inspection of Figure VIII:1 and Figure VIII:2 reveals that the number of married University students increased from 414 in 1943 to 4,750 in 1948, which represents an increase in percentage married from 9.2 to 28.5. Since 1949, neither the number nor percentage of married undergraduate, graduate and professional students has fluctuated as much as during the pre-1949 period.

Between 1958 and 1964, the number of married University students dropped from 5,329 to 4,944, and the percentage married declined from 32.9 to 21.6. The undergraduate category has contributed most to this recent decrease. The number of married undergraduate students decreased from 3,382 in 1958 to 2,414 in 1964, representing a relative decline from 26.3 per cent in 1958 to 13.5 per cent in 1964.

Marital Status by Sex

Figures VIII:3, VIII:4, VIII:5, and VIII:6 portray data on marital status by sex for all students, as well as for the specific categories, undergraduate, graduate and professional. The general conclusion to be drawn from these data is that both numerically and proportionately, in all three categories, there are more married men than married women.

Since 1941, the number of married women has risen from 178 to 1,243, but the number of married men has increased from 416 to 3,701 in the same period

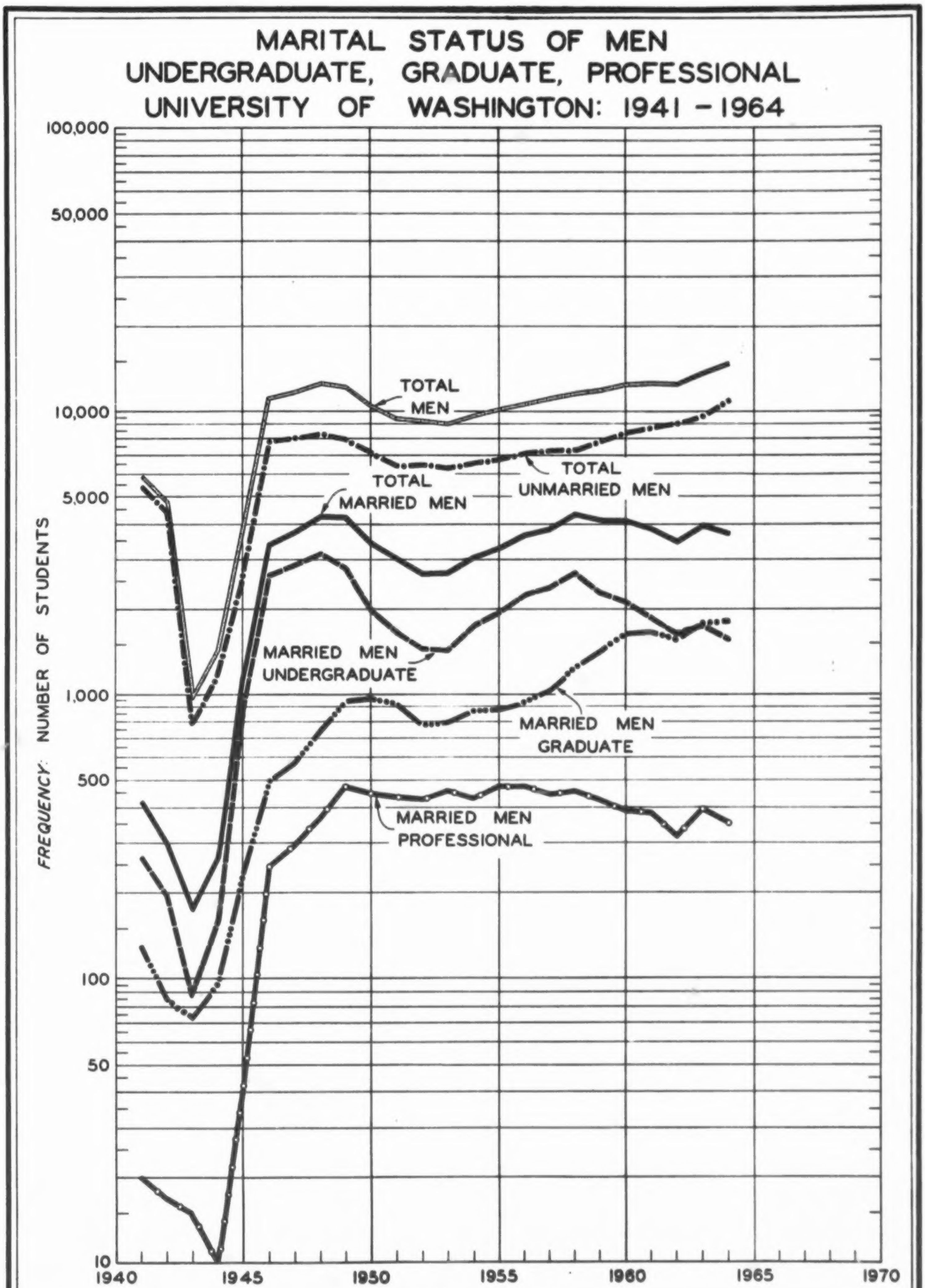


Figure VIII:3

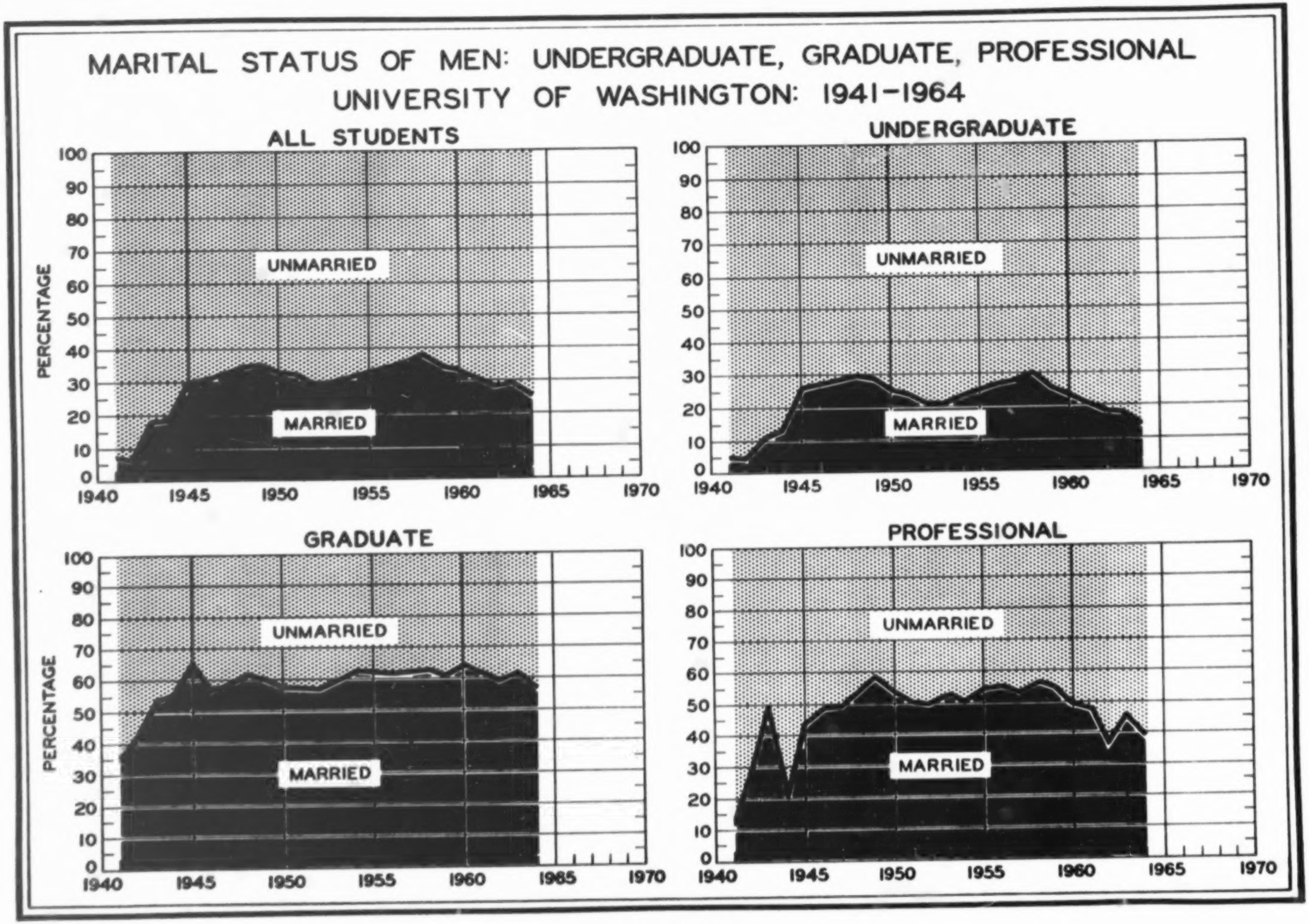


Figure VIII:4

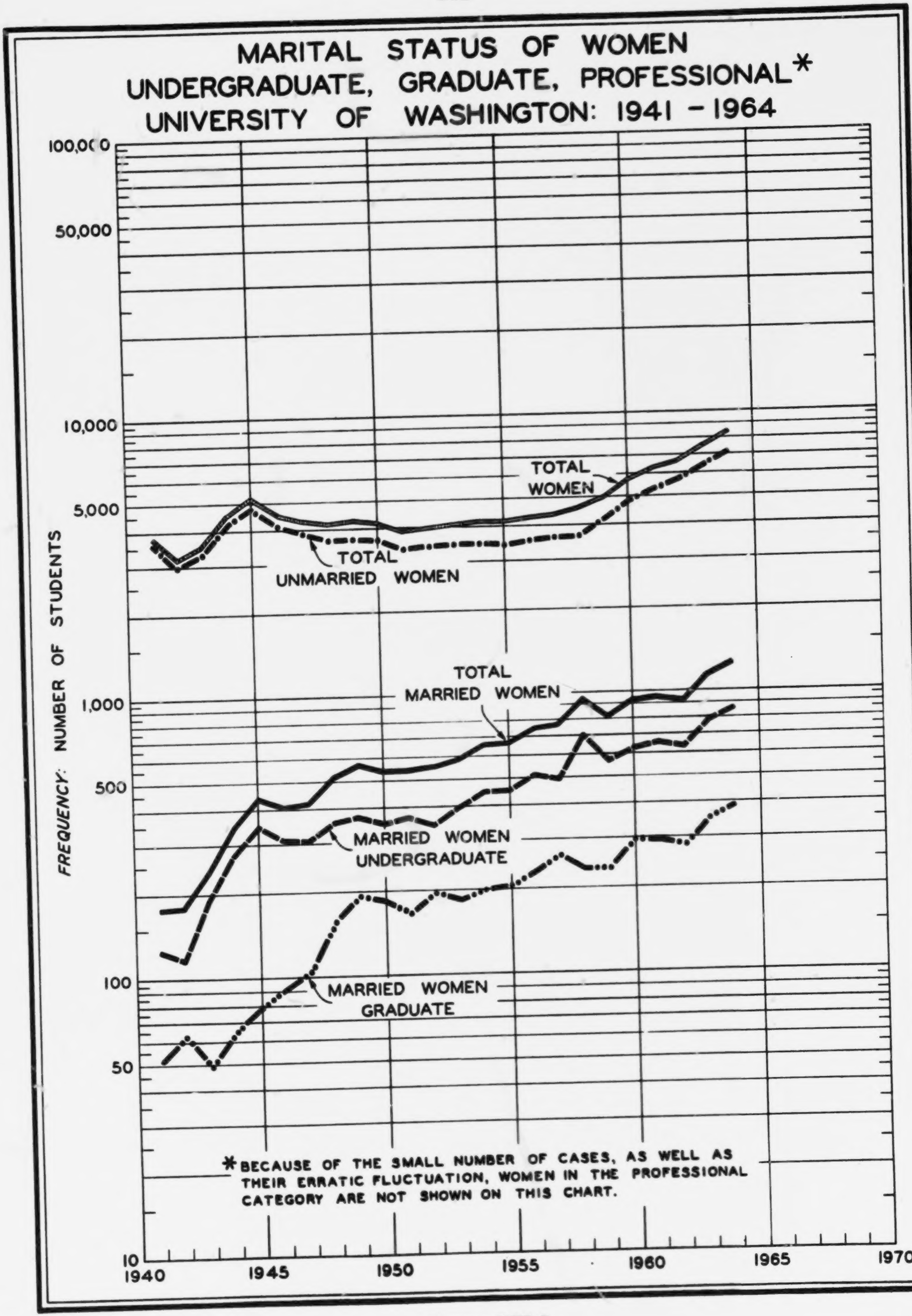


Figure VIII: 5

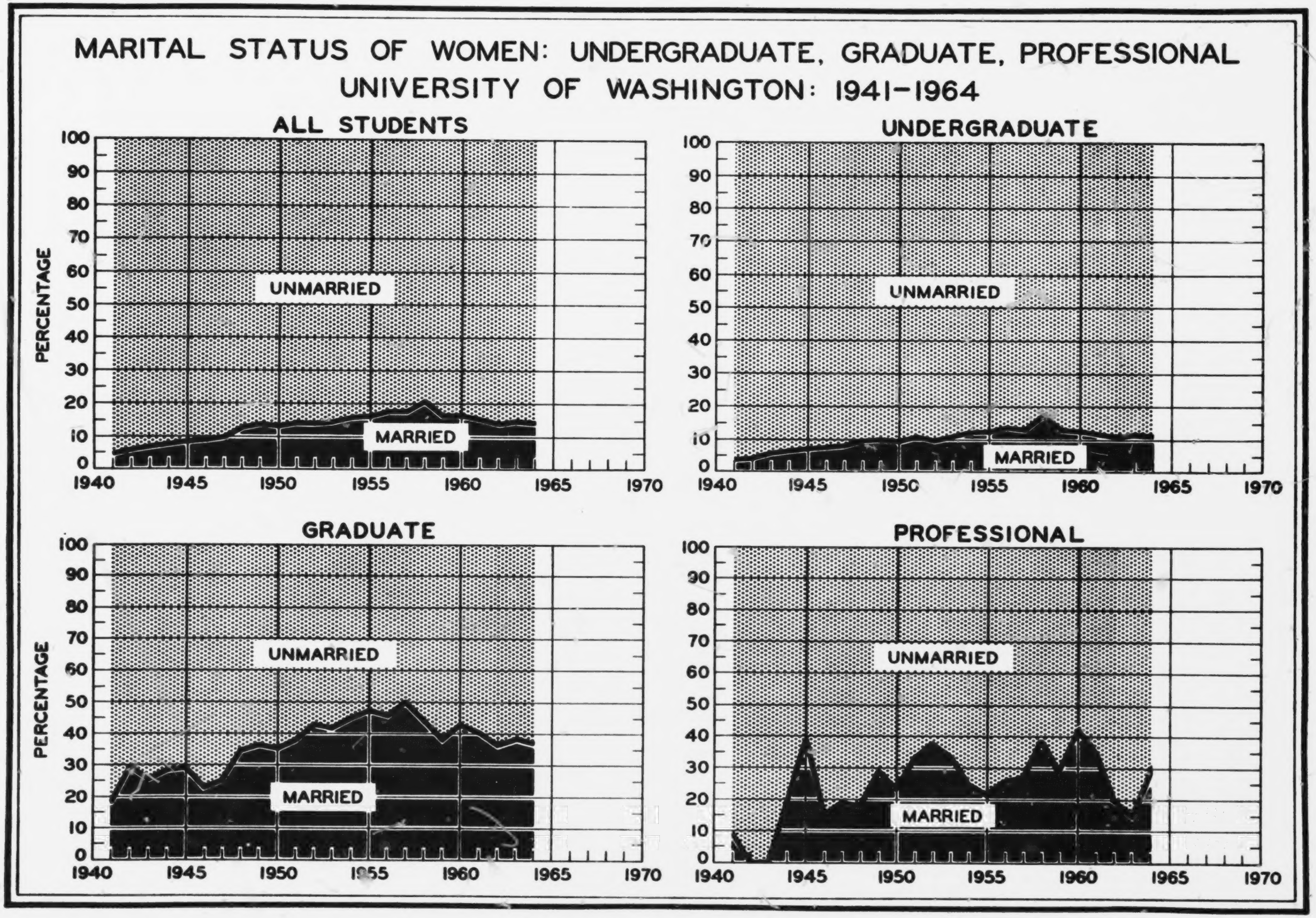


Figure VIII:6

of time. Of more significance is the fact that the percentage of married women has risen from 4.7 in 1941 to 14.9 in 1964, while the percentage of married men has risen from 7.2 to 25.4 during the same period.

Although both the number and percentage of married men and women have increased in all three categories since 1941, the pattern of increase varies greatly by sex. As indicated above, married men follow a pattern of increase in both numbers and percentages, i.e., rapid increases during the latter years of World War II and during the post-War period with the influx of veterans; this was followed by a more stable period until the late 1950's and early 1960's when numbers and percentages began to decline, particularly among undergraduates. On the other hand, since 1941, married women have not shown as much growth either in number or proportion; rather, married women students have increased at a steadier, uninterrupted pace. An examination of Figure VIII:6 indicates that World War II had little, if any, affect on the increasing proportion of married women in the student body.

A few final comments are in order concerning sex differentials in marital status among undergraduate, graduate and professional students. First, although the number of married men professional students is quite small in comparison with the number of married undergraduate and graduate men, the number of married women professional students is almost negligible. In this category there have never been more than 14 (1952) and currently (1964) there are only nine. Second, in 1964 graduate students show the greatest sex differential in marital status. In that year, there were 385 married women graduate students as compared to 1,785 married men graduate students. Correspondingly, 37.8 per cent of the women graduate students and 56.9 per cent of the men graduate students were reported as married.

Marital Status of Undergraduate Students

This section deals exclusively with undergraduate students. Trends in marital status of undergraduate students have been discussed in the preceding section in comparison with trends for graduate and professional students. Here, the discussion will center around differences between freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors.

Figures VIII:7 and VIII:8 show that all four classes have increased since 1941 in terms of both the number and percentage married. The charts also show that freshmen rank lowest in number and proportion of married students for the entire period. Sophomores, juniors, and seniors follow in that order. Taking the two extremes, freshmen began the period in 1941 with 57 married students, or 1.8 per cent, and ended the period in 1964 with 205 married students, or 3.5 per cent.

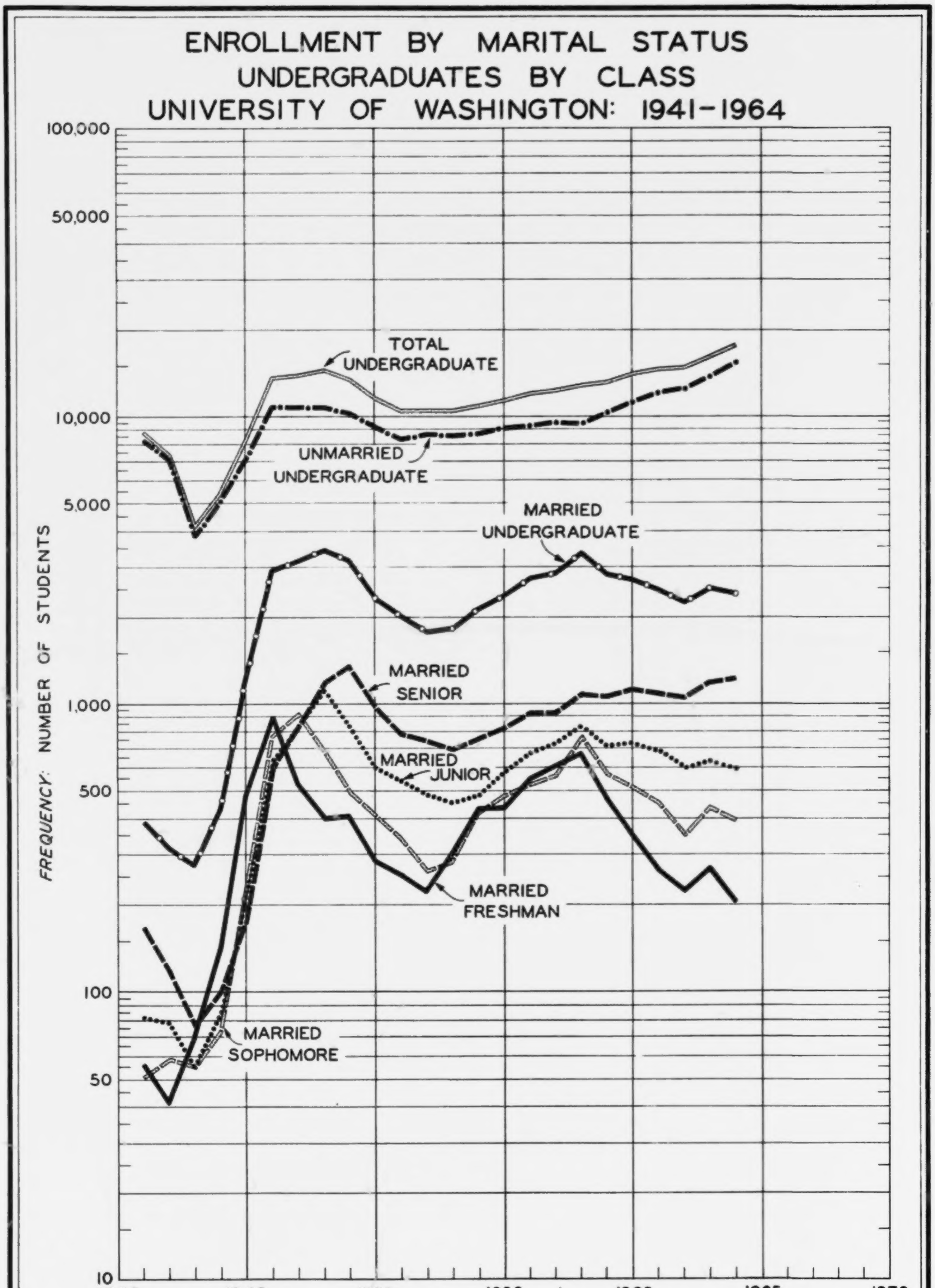
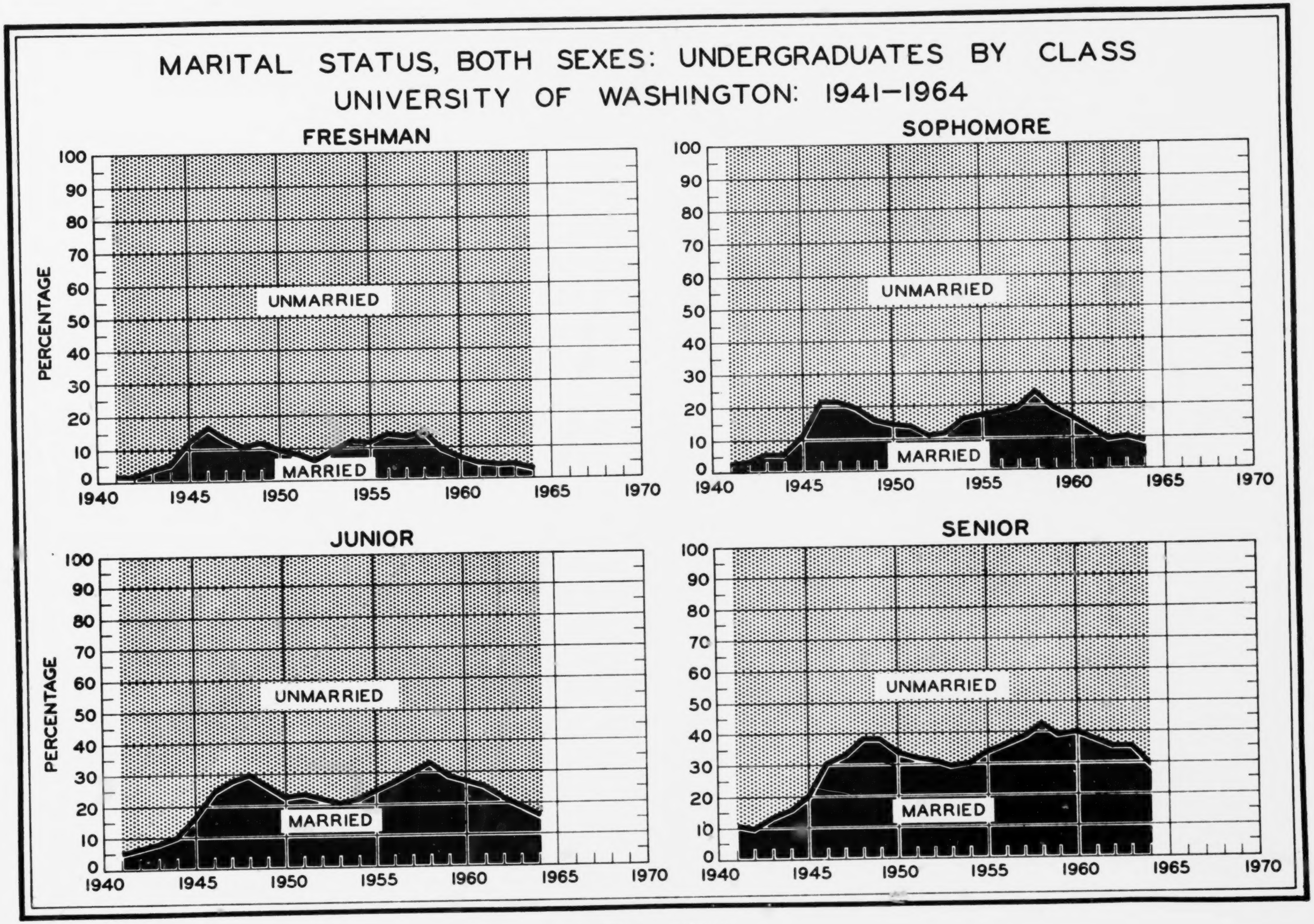


Figure VIII:7



MARITAL STATUS, BOTH SEXES: UNDERGRADUATES BY CLASS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1941–1964

FRESHMAN

SOPHOMORE

JUNIOR

SENIOR

Figure VIII:8

On the other hand, the senior group began the period with 169 married students and ended with 1,219 in 1964, increasing from 10.3 to 29.5 per cent.

World War II had a similar effect on all four classes. Both number and percentage married rose rapidly during the latter years of the War and during the post-War period with the heavy influx of veterans. Juniors and seniors began and ended this period of increase a year or two later than did freshmen and sophomores. This is due, of course, to the fact that most of the married veterans entered as freshmen in 1945-1946, and as they progressed through the four-year sequence, the four classes registered their respective peaks in number of married students. All classes recorded maximal numbers of married students between 1945 and 1950. In terms of percentage married, freshmen recorded their peak in 1946.

After the period of increase described above, all four classes decreased in both number and proportion married, reaching low points in 1952 and 1953. Again, from 1952 to 1958, all four classes manifest a similar trend of increase in number and percentage married.

Of current interest is a downward trend in the number and proportion married which has characterized three of the four classes since 1958. Between 1958 and 1964, freshmen dropped in number married from 671 to 205, sophomores from 752 to 396, and juniors from 840 to 594. The decreases in percentage married for the same period of time are equally pronounced. Freshmen decreased from 14.6 to 3.5 per cent; sophomores from 24.4 to 9.7 per cent; and juniors from 32.7 to 16.0 per cent. Although the senior class increased numerically from 1,080 to 1,219, the percentage married decreased from 42.5 to 29.5 per cent.

Marital Status of Undergraduate Students by Sex

In interpreting sex differentials in marital status among the four undergraduate classes, it should be noted that men have always outnumbered women (except for a few World War II years), married men have outnumbered married women, and the percentage of married men has been greater than the percentage of married women.

Comparison of Figures VIII:9 and VIII:10 with Figures VIII:11 and VIII:12 indicates that for the undergraduate classes it is the married-man component that has contributed heavily to both the number and percentage of married undergraduate students.

Married undergraduate men present a pattern similar to that discussed above in connection with total married undergraduate students, i.e., the number and percentage married increases progressively from freshmen to seniors; rapid increases were exhibited in number and proportion during the latter years of World War II and

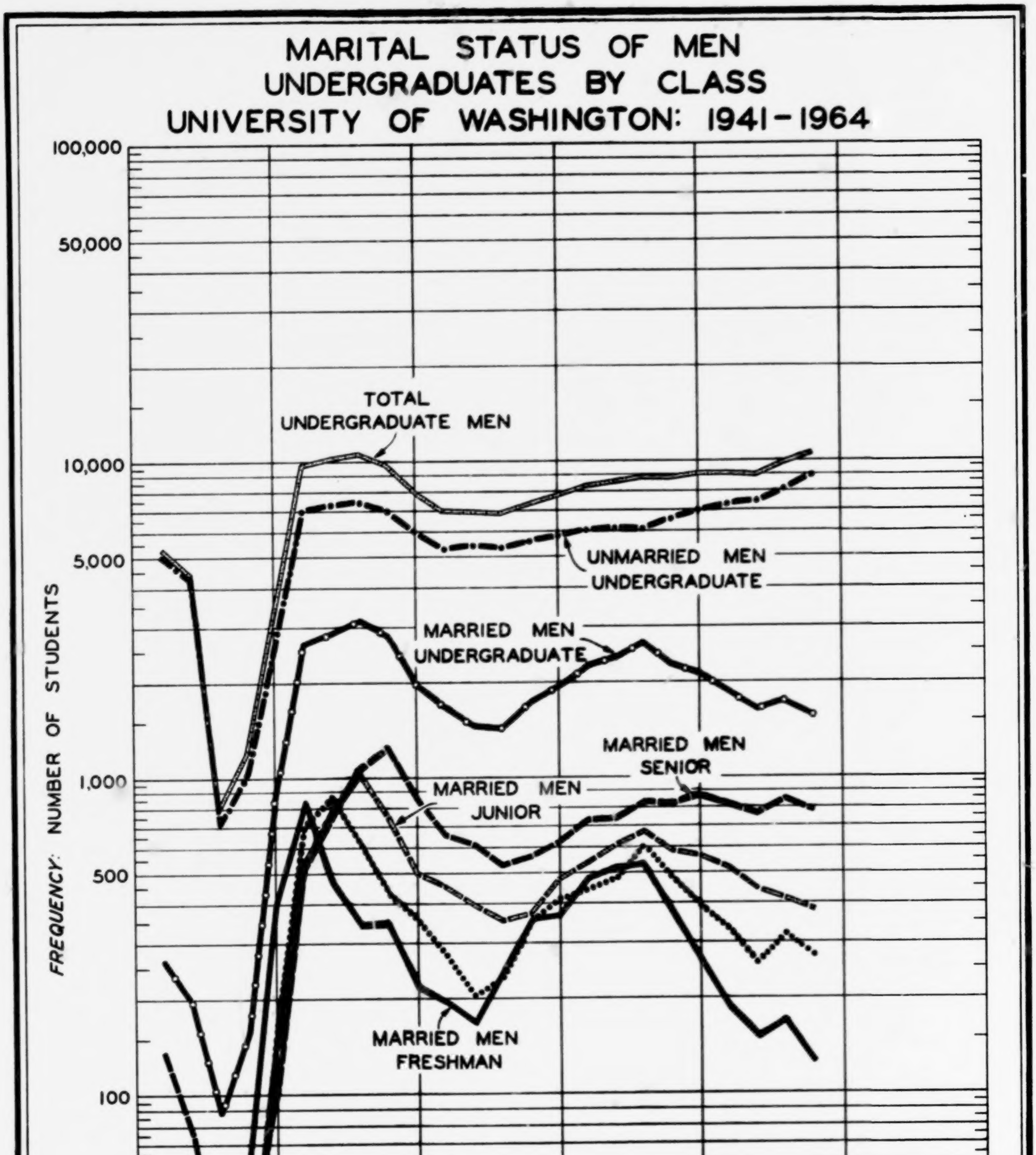


Figure VIII:9

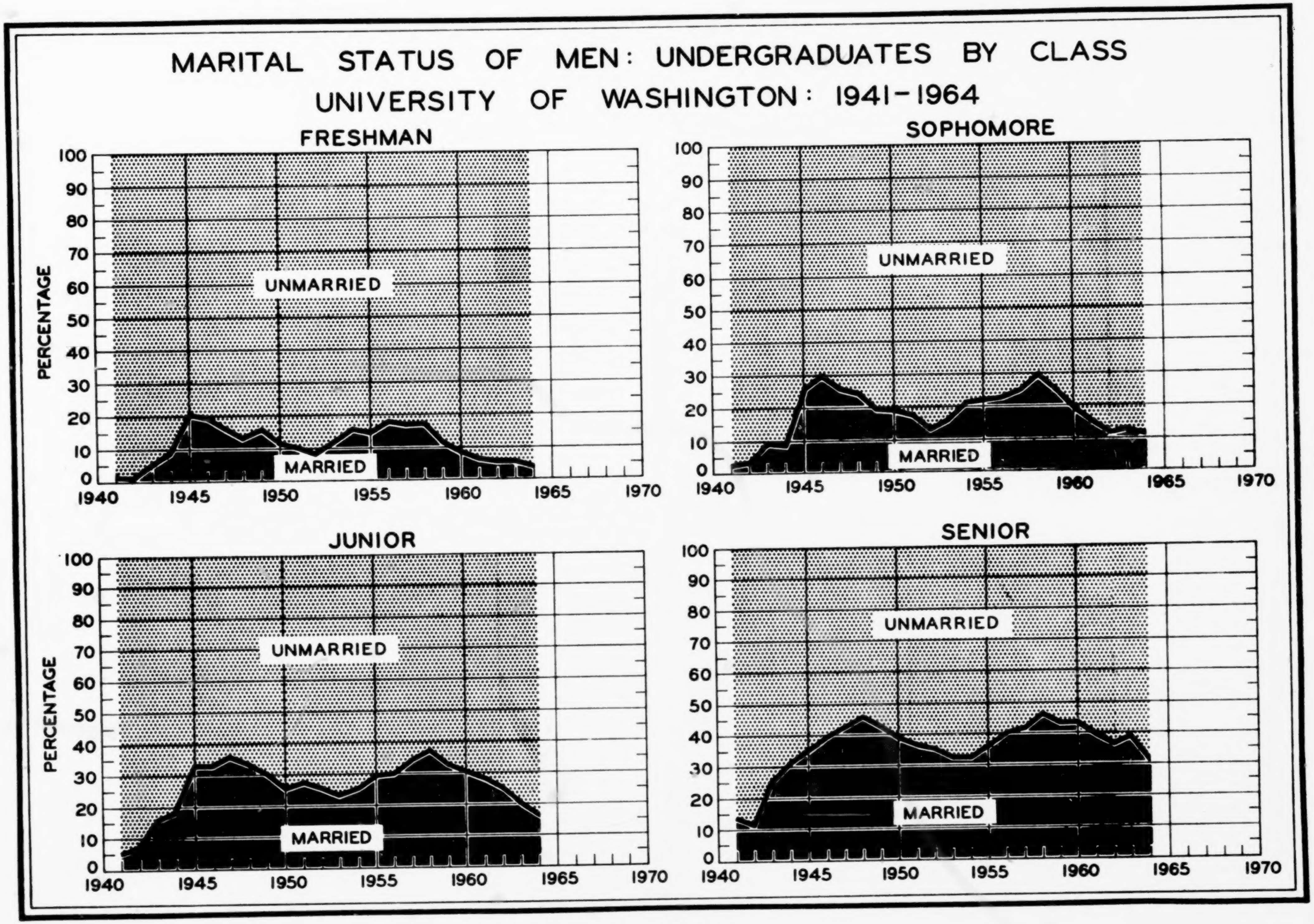


Figure VIII:10

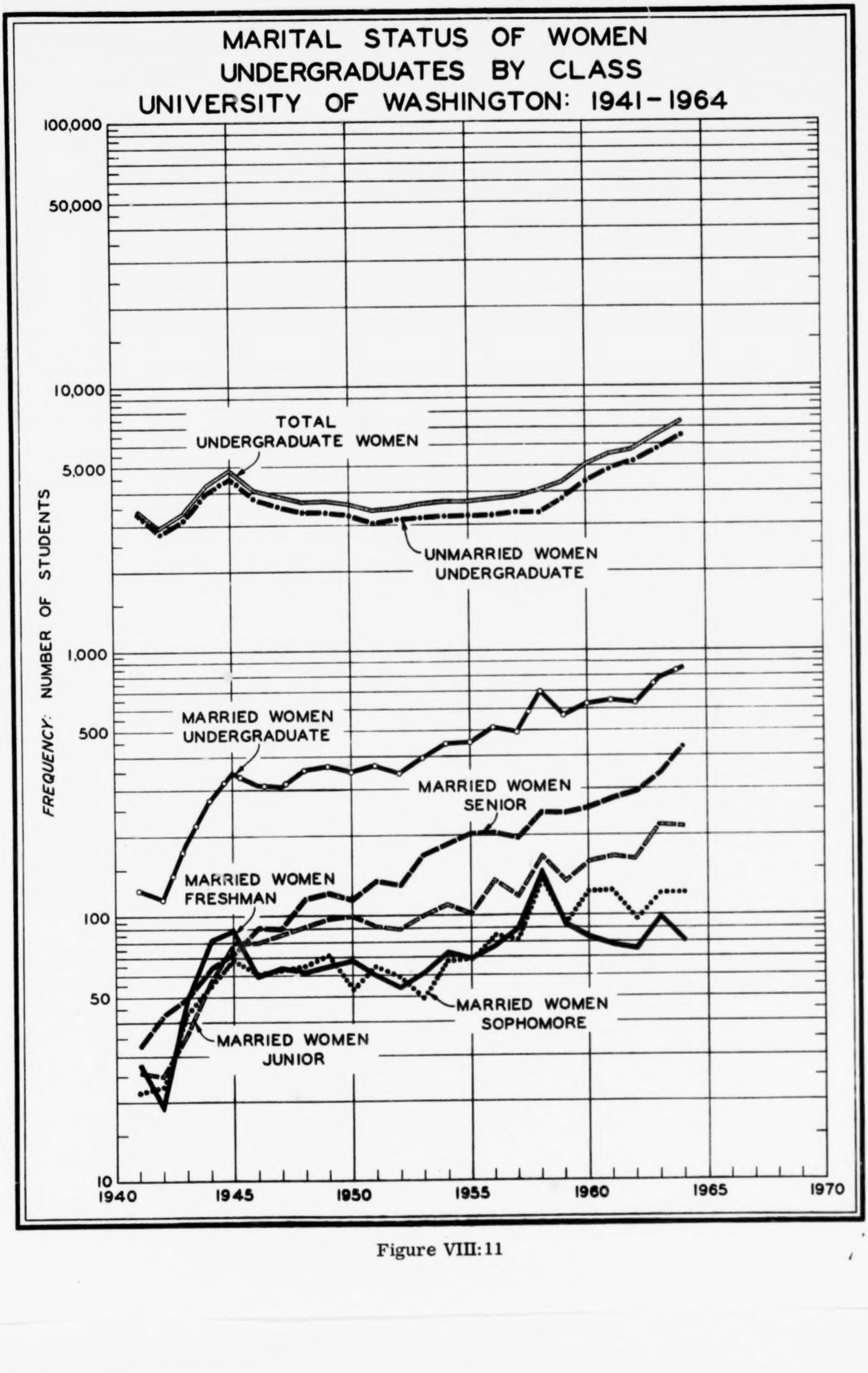


Figure VIII:11

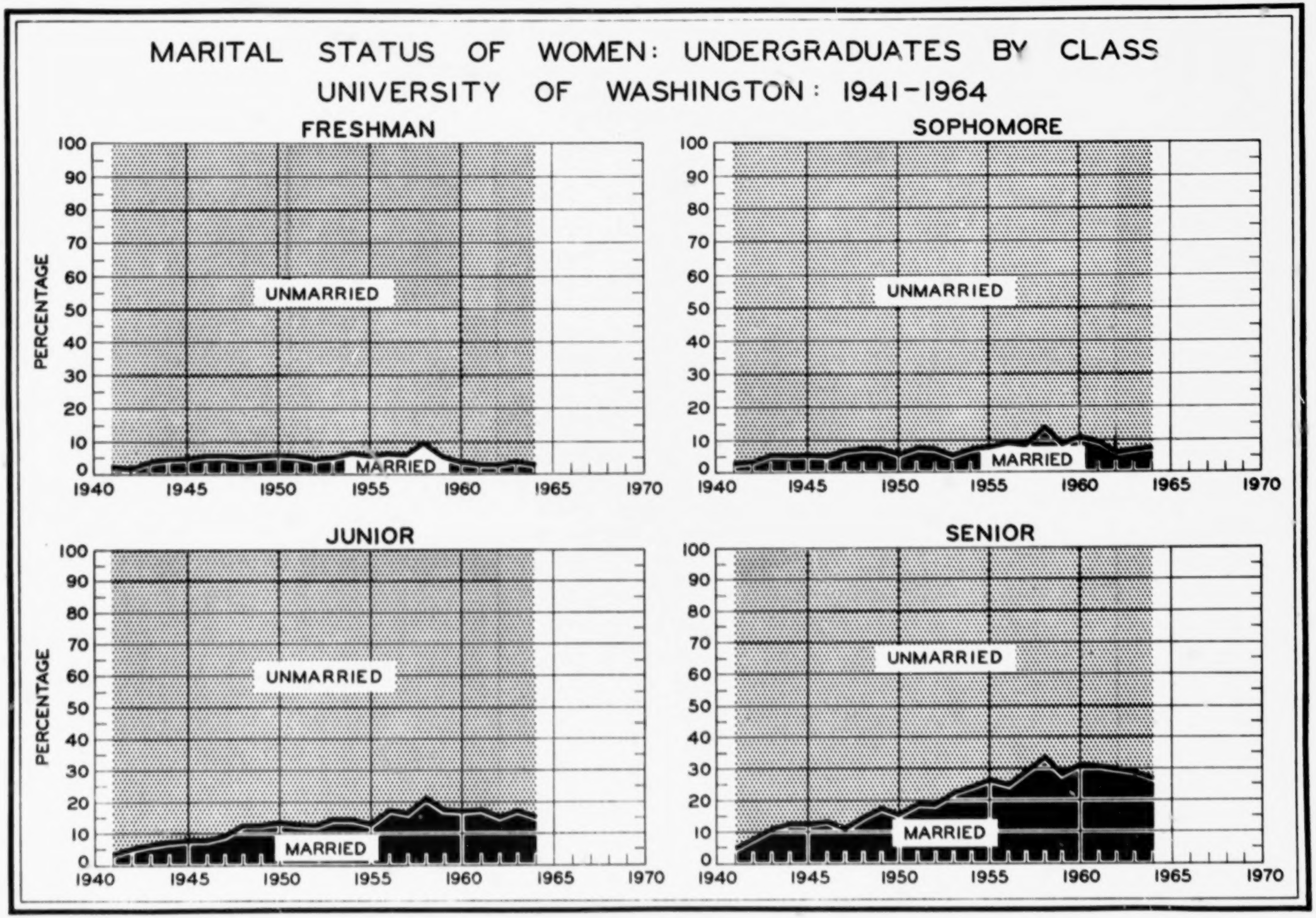


Figure VIII:12

after 1945 when there was a marked influx of veterans; this was followed by a period of decline extending into the early 1950's; afterwards there was a period of increase culminating in 1958, followed by a downward cycle. Women, on the other hand, exhibit in all four classes more gradual increases in the number and proportion married. Inspection of Figures VIII:11 and VIII:12 reveals that among women, seniors have shown a more pronounced increase in number and percentage married since 1941 than have the other classes. Senior women increased in number married from 33 in 1941 to 433 in 1964, which represents a relative rate of growth from 4.9 to 27.0 per cent .

Figure VIII:12 indicates that the percentage of married freshmen and sophomore women has never risen much above the 1941 level. The percentage of married women in the freshmen class was 2.3 in 1941, which increased to a maximum of 9.5 in 1958. In 1964 the corresponding percentage was 3.0. In 1941, 2.7 per cent of the sophomore women were married; a high of 13.9 per cent was recorded in 1958; while in 1964, 7.5 per cent was reported.

CHAPTER IX

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE

This chapter summarizes information concerning religious preference of University of Washington students from 1930 to 1964. Students indicate religious preference at the time of registration. Response to this question is entirely optional. Once a preference or non-preference is indicated, this information remains unchanged on official records.

Since 1930, the number of students responding to this question varied from 3,189 to 12,614, and the number who did not respond varied from 1,293 to 11,481 (Figure IX:1). Between 49.0 per cent and 82.0 per cent of all University students answered this question during the period from 1930 to 1964; the proportion who did not indicate a preference varied from 18.0 per cent to 51.0 per cent. In 1964, 11,449 students indicated a preference, and 11,481 did not.

Three general trends of response can be identified. Between 1930 and 1944, from 62.0 per cent to 73.0 per cent of the total student body declared a preference. During the next five-year period, 1945 to 1949, an upward trend occurred with a range from 70.0 per cent to 82.0 per cent. Since 1950, with the exception of 1957 (64.0 per cent), the proportion responding has varied between 49.0 per cent and 59.0 per cent. Thus in the later years of the study-period, there has been a decline in the percentage of students responding. Generally, the proportions of men and women students who respond are not disproportionate to their number in the student body.

The large non-response category must be considered when interpreting all subsequent statements. The non-respondents should not necessarily be considered irreligious, nor the respondents definitely religious.

Another problem concerns the categorization of preferences. It is often difficult to place individuals in a specific category on the basis of their response. For example, general terms such as Protestant or Christian are frequently used by respondents. Traditional usage, accuracy, clarity and simplicity were primary considerations in selecting the terminology and classification used in this analysis.

Figures IX:1 and IX:2 portray the number and percentage of respondents who can be classified into broad traditional categories of Protestant, Catholic, Jew, and "All

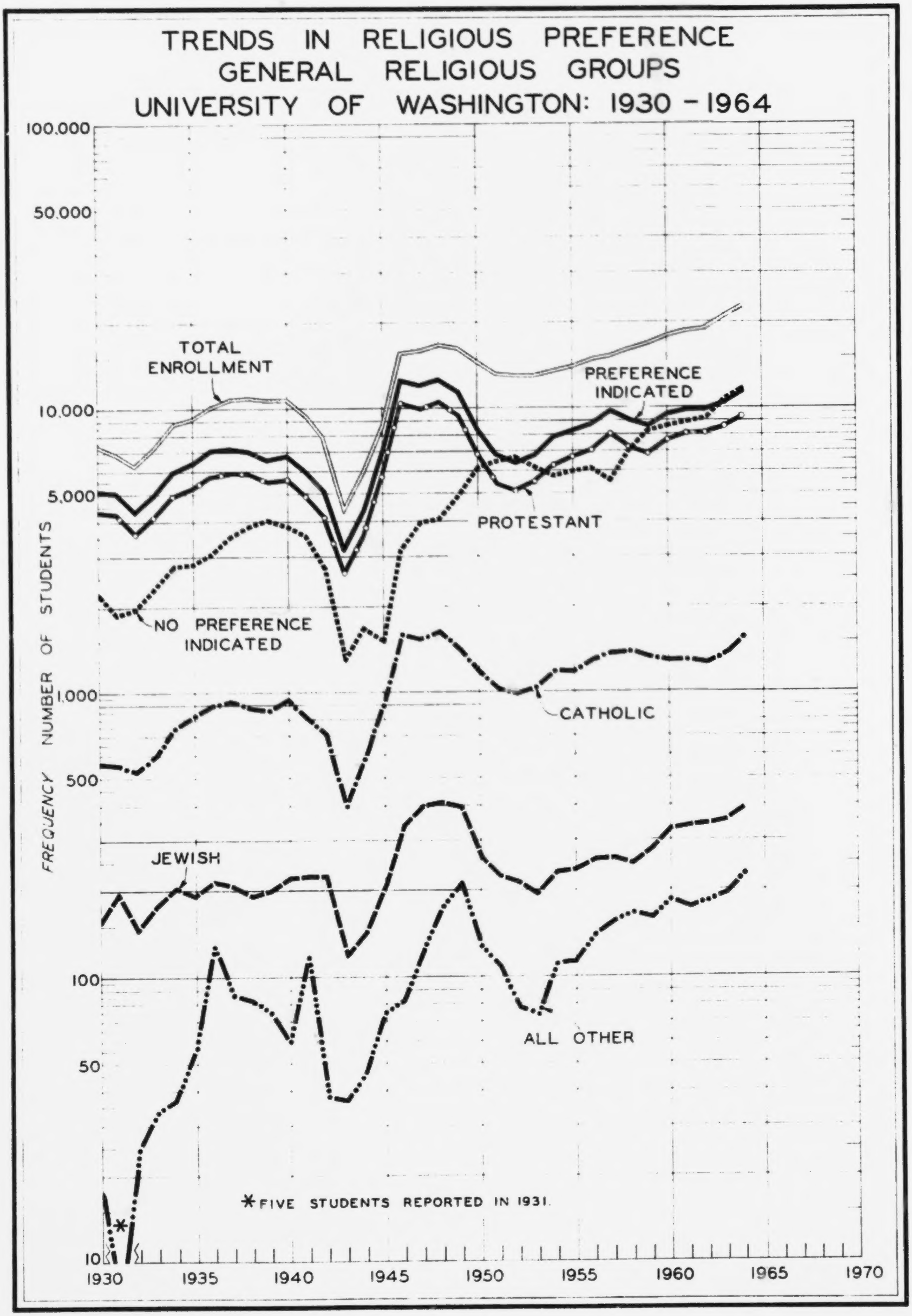

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE
GENERAL RELIGIOUS GROUPS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
100,000
50,000
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
50
10
FREQUENCY NUMBER OF STUDENTS
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970
TOTAL ENROLLMENT
PREFERENCE INDICATED
PROTESTANT
NO PREFERENCE INDICATED
CATHOLIC
JEWISH
ALL OTHER
*FIVE STUDENTS REPORTED IN 1931.

Figure IX:1

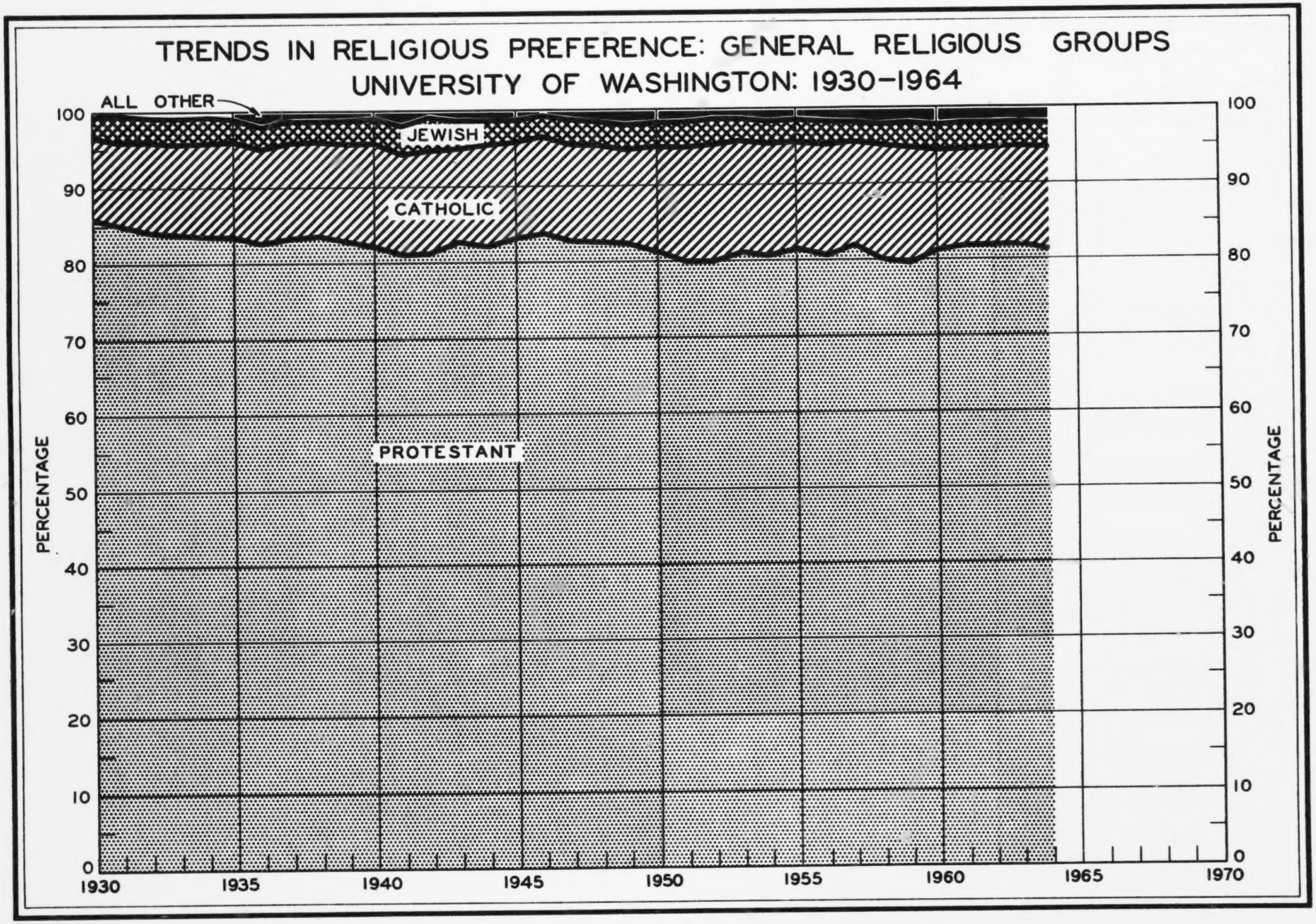

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE: GENERAL RELIGIOUS GROUPS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930-1964
ALL OTHER
JEWISH
CATHOLIC
PROTESTANT
PERCENTAGE
PERCENTAGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure IX:2

Other" religious groups.[1] Generally, these groupings have remained proportionately constant through the study-period. Most of the student body indicating religious preference can be classified as Protestant. During the entire thirty-five-year period, the proportion of students indicating some form of Protestantism varied between 80.0 per cent and 86.0 per cent. The proportion of Catholic responses varied between 11.0 per cent and 15.0 per cent; while the proportion of Jewish responses varied between 3.0 per cent and 4.0 per cent.

The Protestant group is further analyzed in Figures IX:3, IX:4, and IX:5. The Protestant category has been subdivided into several broad religious bodies along with an "All Other" group comprising several smaller denominations.[2] The designations thus utilized are: Baptist, Christian (includes Church of Christ and Disciples of Christ), Christian Science, Congregational, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and "All Other."

The "All Other" Protestant category has increased from 415 to 1930 to 2,825 in 1964, or a percentage increase from 9.4 to 30.4, indicating a pronounced increase in preference for smaller denominational groups. The Christian Science category has declined from 359 in 1930 to 132 in 1964. Lutheran increased from 286 in 1930 to 1,498 in 1964, and Episcopalian, from 573 to 1,102. Other major groups have remained fairly

---

[1] "All Other" religions includes:

Mainly

1. Buddhism
2. Hinduism
3. Mohammedanism

A few

4. Humanism
5. Atheism
6. Ethicalism
7. Agnosticism
8. Theosophy
9. Rosicrucianism

[2] "All Other" Protestant includes:

1. Evangelical
2. Seventh Day Adventist
3. Friends (Quaker)
4. Mennonite
5. Nazarene
6. Russian Orthodox
7. Church of England (Anglican)
8. Greek Orthodox
9. Church of God
10. United Church of Canada
11. Salvation Army
12. United Brethren
13. Christian Reformed
14. Mission Covenant
15. Assembly of God
16. Evangelical and Reformed
17. Universalism
18. Church of Truth
19. Mormon

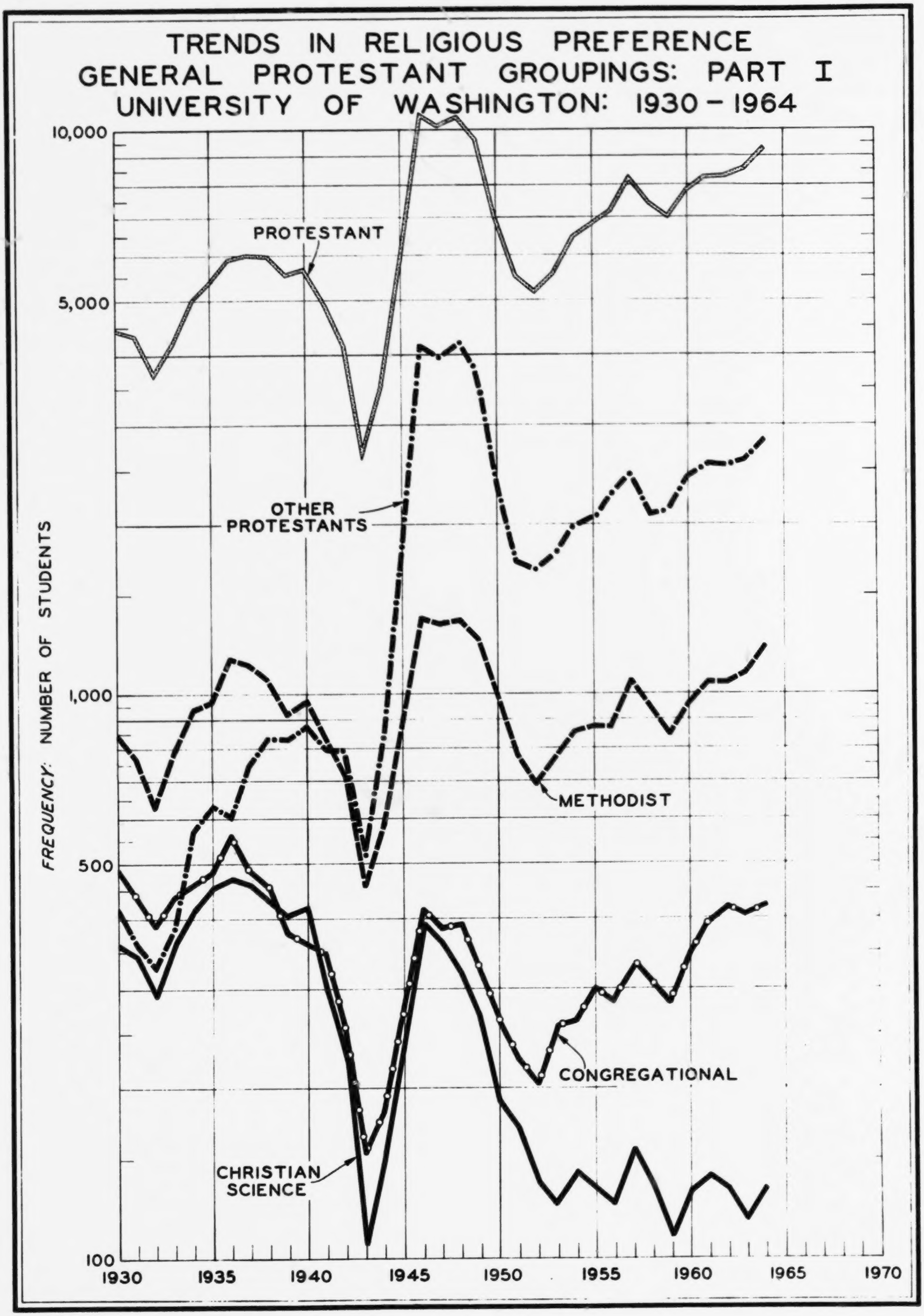

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE
GENERAL PROTESTANT GROUPINGS: PART I
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930 - 1964
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
PROTESTANT
OTHER PROTESTANTS
METHODIST
CONGREGATIONAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
1930
1935
1940
1945
1950
1955
1960
1965
1970

Figure IX:3

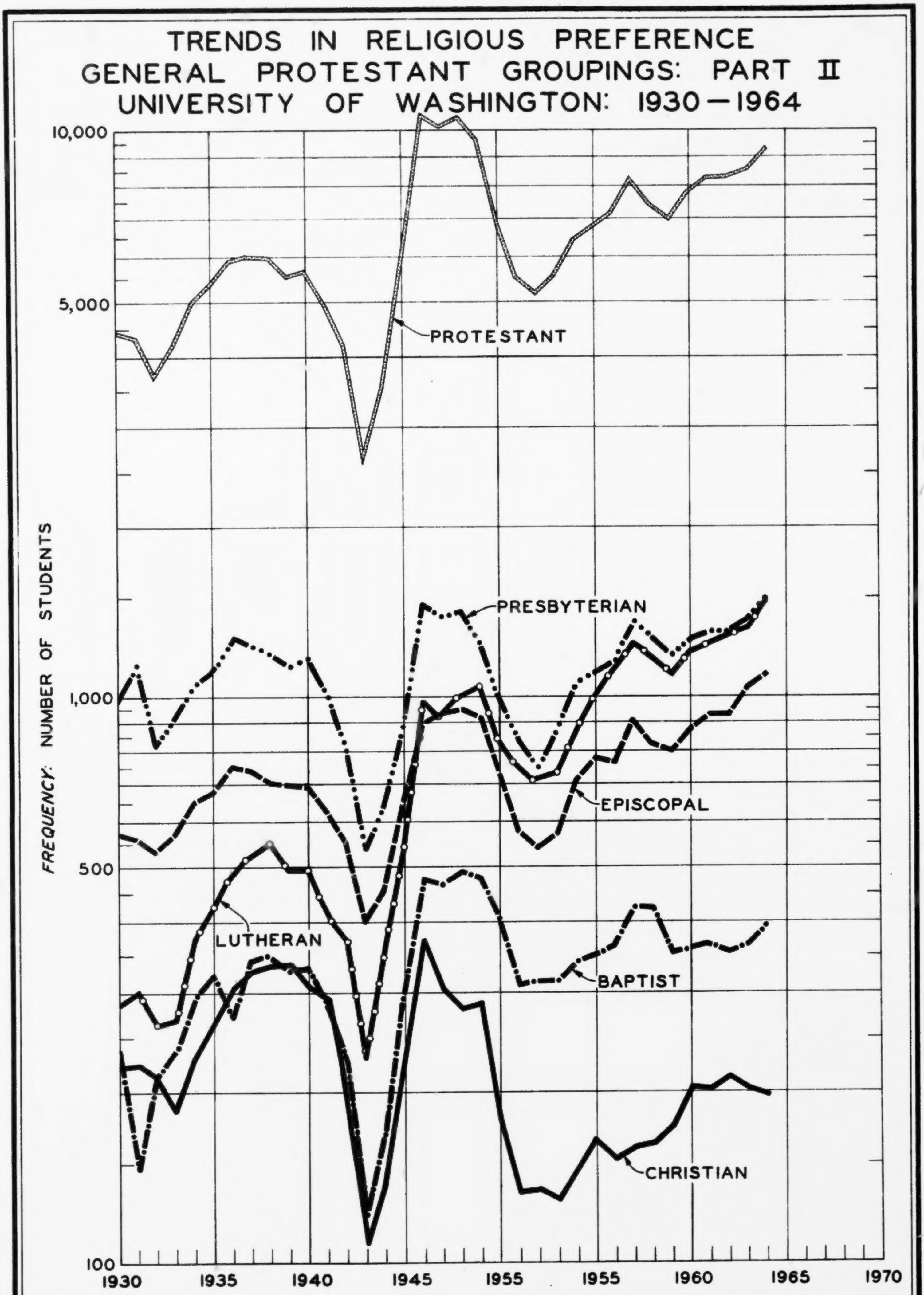
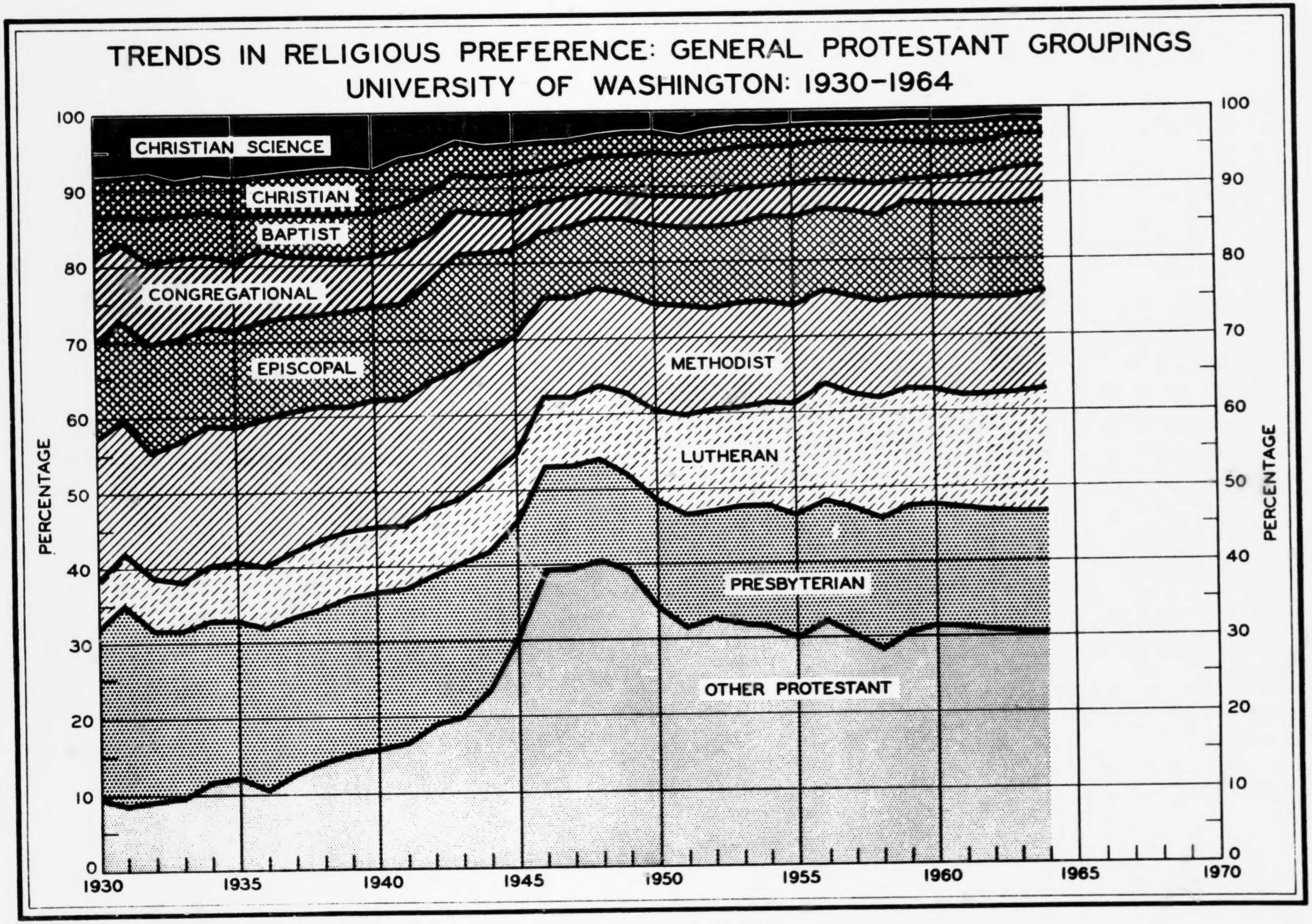

TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE
GENERAL PROTESTANT GROUPINGS: PART II
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930—1964
FREQUENCY: NUMBER OF STUDENTS
10,000
5,000
1,000
500
100
1930
1935
1940
1945
1955
1955
1960
1965
1970
PROTESTANT
PRESBYTERIAN
EPISCOPAL
LUTHERAN
BAPTIST
CHRISTIAN

Figure IX:4



TRENDS IN RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE: GENERAL PROTESTANT GROUPINGS
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON: 1930-1964

Figure IX:5

stable. For 1964, in order of size "All Other" ranks first (2,825), Presbyterian second (1,505), Lutheran third (1,498), Methodist fourth (1,217), Episcopalian fifth (1,102), Congregationalists sixth (421), Baptist seventh (393), Christian eighth (197), and Christian Science ninth (132).

In 1930 approximately 91.0 per cent of the students indicating preferences for some Protestant group belonged to eight of the eleven Protestant religious groups now having over one million members in the United States. In 1964 the majority (69.6 per cent) of those classified as Protestant were included in these eight groupings. If these data on Protestant religious preferences can be generalized, they indicate an increasing movement away from the traditional Protestant bodies.

Generally, church preference appears to be associated with certain historical events. For example, the number of students indicating a church preference declined during World War II but increased markedly thereafter; during the Korean Conflict another decrease occurred, followed, after 1952, by an upward trend. Also, preferences for specific denominations have fluctuated markedly from one period to another.

Because of the inadequacies in the reported data and the variation in proportion of the student body reporting religious preference, it is extremely hazardous to formulate any specific or definitive generalizations concerning the religious affiliation of University of Washington students. However, the data do indicate that an increasing proportion of students are failing to indicate a religious preference on their registration forms and that the overwhelming preference is still for some form of Protestantism, mainly for the larger traditional Protestant bodies.

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	6,546	521	6,051	562	5,509	513	6,367	554	7,776	683	8,345	666	9,192	712	9,641	801	9,772	902	9,624	835
College of Arts and Sciences	3,596	343	3,167	361	3,022	281	3,629	352	4,384	455	4,599	439	4,943	450	5,105	466	5,299	514	5,239	477
Languages	406	108	429	105	316	87	448	89	495	136	547	125	572	126	534	108	534	144	515	121
Classics	30	4	21	7	10	8	15	4	17	8	11	9	15	4	7	2	6		2	1
English	230	65	248	65	190	44	293	59	326	82	364	80	402	85	407	72	400	104	404	97
Far Eastern	7	1	12		4	3	5	2	13	10	12	6	9	4	15	3	19	5	20	2
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	11	7	29	11	19	7	17	7	18	9	23	8	19	6	9	1	18	7	10	1
Linguistics																				
Romance Lang. and Lit.	128	31	119	22	91	23	117	17	121	27	135	22	125	26	92	29	89	26	77	20
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.					2	2	1				2		2	1	4	1	2	2	2	
Speech																				
Semi-Professional Schools	1,152	53	1,010	65	813	34	1,052	62	1,389	67	1,506	67	1,598	75	1,638	73	1,693	89	1,631	79
Art	253	5	254	11	213	2	243	13	271	12	281	13	301	13	287	11	290	11	219	14
Communications																				
Advertising, Radio-Television																				
Journalism	201	3	177	7	118	3	199	2	292	4	289	5	328	3	305	2	300	3	261	6
Drama	93	2	68	1	65		105	3	129	5	149	11	176	12	238	16	237	16	250	9
Home Economics	217	18	225	16	204	16	280	23	401	16	457	20	490	28	470	26	498	37	501	20
Music	297	18	189	20	142	11	144	14	162	22	210	15	213	13	225	16	215	18	220	24
Physical and Health Education	91	7	97	10	71	2	81	7	134	8	120	3	90	6	113	2	153	4	180	6
Biological Sciences	130	39	119	35	121	26	169	43	194	34	214	37	231	41	208	48	216	34	215	35
Anatomy	12		13		9		13		9		20		20		23		19		15	
Botany	22	16	16	13	20	11	14	13	23	14	40	14	37	12	28	9	34	10	37	7
Genetics																				
Microbiology	53		54		59		89		93		92		105		85		84		88	
Zoology	43	23	36	22	33	15	53	30	69	20	62	23	69	29	72	39	79	24	75	28
Natural Sciences	209	74	197	75	180	65	242	80	321	98	312	94	328	109	314	114	330	122	282	128
Atmospheric Sciences																				
Chemistry	114	41	116	40	109	33	127	35	192	50	195	49	201	54	194	64	191	66	150	79
Geology	27	7	19	13	15	11	29	10	40	10	29	8	38	8	42	5	60	9	49	10
Mathematics	51	11	40	11	45	5	51	15	60	9	62	9	61	21	50	23	55	20	62	16
Oceanography																				
Physics	17	15	22	11	11	16	35	20	29	29	26	28	28	26	28	22	24	27	21	23
Social Sciences	448	69	435	81	378	69	447	78	647	120	623	116	869	99	1,729	123	1,696	125	1,243	114
Anthropology	4	3	4	5	3		6	2	10	4	13	3	9	3	3		5		9	2
Economics	172	1	151		118		89		174	1	131	2	154	7	183	5	261	8	243	1
General Studies													203		1,018	18	887	18	475	3

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	9,652	859	8,728	671	7,366	421	4,472	335	5,480	399	8,261	641	13,801	1,261	13,983	1,380	14,327	1,617	13,461	2,085
College of Arts and Sciences	5,550	503	5,053	431	4,155	213	3,039	192	3,781	200	5,209	353	7,634	627	7,494	762	7,672	1,019	7,007	1,242
Languages	503	125	434	109	332	65	270	58	362	55	447	85	599	139	622	173	607	199	574	267
Classics	1		4	3	5		1	4		1	2	2	1		1	1	6	4	2	2
English	390	98	269	64	187	42	139	30	177	29	239	49	329	82	368	98	372	126	329	172
Far Eastern	20	7	20	9	16	5	30	5	48	7	57	12	93	19	97	28	89	21	94	37
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	16	4	4	4	5		1	1	3	2	3	3	4	6	9	10	10	6	7	7
Linguistics																				
Romance Lang. and Lit.	74	16	81	16	68	11	67	11	83	11	91	17	83	24	62	25	60	26	65	26
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	2				2	2	4		1		5	1	9		6	1	3		8	
Speech			56	13	49	5	28	7	50	5	50	1	80	8	79	10	67	16	69	23
Semi-Professional Schools	1,630	86	1,527	98	1,105	47	988	44	1,251	52	1,611	76	1,795	136	1,652	124	1,676	111	1,548	132
Art	231	6	238	13	163	2	172	2	240	6	370	18	421	25	396	27	400	17	365	23
Communications																				
Advertising, Radio-Television Journalism	247	6	261	7	230	4	149		205	1	296	2	420	11	377	8	377	10	290	14
Drama	237	15	182	19	146	7	129	8	174	9	213	11	183	16	171	17	169	22	143	19
Home Economics	512	20	490	23	320	16	334	16	367	21	371	19	291	30	283	29	300	21	304	33
Music	224	25	199	21	148	8	138	11	189	13	240	14	289	44	290	34	259	32	264	29
Physical and Health Education	179	14	157	15	98	10	66	7	76	2	121	12	191	10	175	9	171	9	182	14
Biological Sciences	234	29	178	31	143	21	112	8	131	6	136	20	139	14	127	36	144	51	125	69
Anatomy	18		10		3				2		3									
Botany	37	10	31	7	12	4	5	1	11	3	12		18	2	24	5	23	13	22	18
Genetics																				
Microbiology	93		86		96		87		99		92		75		54		36		33	
Zoology	86	19	51	24	32	17	20	7	19	3	29	20	46	12	49	31	85	38	70	51
Natural Sciences	248	122	213	94	231	41	118	33	140	25	199	73	431	160	446	171	554	224	568	280
Atmospheric Sciences																	57	4	59	8
Chemistry	123	78	110	55	105	31	62	20	87	14	105	39	166	80	147	71	172	92	177	120
Geology	38	9	31	7	35	1	7	7	12	6	17	10	72	25	75	17	82	25	103	33
Mathematics	65	15	52	18	70	8	41	5	25	3	44	16	88	19	95	35	103	40	108	50
Oceanography																				
Physics	22	20	20	14	21	1	8	1	16	2	33	8	105	36	129	48	140	63	121	69
Social Sciences	1,252	141	1,118	99	904	39	669	49	845	62	1,094	99	1,348	178	1,307	258	1,378	434	1,217	494
Anthropology	16	4	12	2	11		11	2	9	2	7	4	22	9	19	11	42	20	35	30
Economics	245	19	170	1	116	2	37		46	5	58	5	136	3	102	5	163	35	185	64
General Studies	466	2	484	2	396	1	328		408		465	7	550	29	476	47	398	85	295	58

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	11,536	2,208	10,378	2,052	10,377	1,817	10,374	1,796	10,940	1,846	11,410	1,859	12,025	2,033	12,367	2,195	12,853	2,519	13,144	2,951
College of Arts and Sciences	5,933	1,238	5,235	1,124	5,087	1,029	4,967	994	4,848	959	4,966	981	5,095	1,073	5,395	1,074	5,692	1,234	6,019	1,409
Languages	433	247	392	221	347	198	304	182	294	190	316	202	339	232	361	228	401	264	513	290
Classics	4	1	5	3	5	6	6	3	7	4	7	4	11	3	12	2	8	5	15	3
English	230	154	188	124	164	103	142	103	154	108	177	112	168	125	191	126	201	154	253	134
Far Eastern	69	35	84	48	89	47	80	30	60	36	65	32	74	38	74	36	79	48	112	62
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	6	9	5	7	6	10	8	8	8	6	6	8	6	8	2	6	12	5	19	11
Linguistics										2		2		4		4		2		5
Romance Lang. and Lit.	44	16	38	16	35	16	25	20	27	18	27	17	41	25	40	26	50	22	66	27
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	7	4	7	3	6	3	8	2	5	7	4	6	8	6	5	7	10	4	6	2
Speech	73	28	65	20	42	13	35	16	33	9	30	21	31	23	37	21	41	24	42	46
Semi-Professional Schools	1,383	158	1,264	126	1,321	119	1,343	111	1,379	111	1,402	106	1,336	131	1,288	116	1,235	113	1,143	127
Art	340	26	323	28	332	22	315	21	350	19	347	19	363	26	360	15	377	19	383	27
Communications				1				2						1		5		8		8
Advertising, Radio-Television			9		55		100		124		146		130		117		94		94	
Journalism	240	13	202	8	228	4	216	5	234		225	1	194	16	181	3	165		147	
Drama	112	25	110	16	115	24	98	12	91	12	93	9	96	18	81	18	93	20	72	13
Home Economics	287	30	277	24	261	27	290	26	269	32	266	22	277	18	280	16	258	19	234	23
Music	241	52	203	40	188	32	176	35	174	35	182	42	152	37	158	39	160	32	125	38
Physical and Health Education	163	12	140	9	142	10	148	10	137	13	143	13	124	15	111	20	88	15	88	18
Biological Sciences	88	63	79	51	88	53	79	53	76	39	100	41	88	36	23	44	105	54	114	54
Anatomy																				
Botany	14	15	10	9	14	12	11	13	8	11	11	15	6	13	13	13	17	13	16	16
Genetics																				
Microbiology	36		25		31		27		17		19		15		15		9		17	
Zoology	38	48	44	42	43	41	41	40	51	28	70	26	67	23	95	31	79	41	81	38
Natural Sciences	463	304	427	302	435	296	405	308	381	292	506	301	516	335	689	362	819	430	873	482
Atmospheric Sciences	47	8	53	36	75	21	59	19	18	24	27	16	21	19	62	20	62	27	48	35
Chemistry	157	133	125	114	107	138	102	140	112	105	132	111	139	128	174	116	193	123	197	129
Geology	72	33	58	36	51	19	49	26	46	31	46	26	65	33	53	40	47	56	32	32
Mathematics	87	50	81	50	64	48	59	40	62	51	107	53	95	60	149	63	212	81	266	112
Oceanography					6	9	12	12	16	6	17	14	18	11	17	16	36	18	37	30
Physics	100	80	110	66	132	61	124	71	127	75	177	81	178	84	234	107	269	125	293	144
Social Sciences	997	466	882	424	884	363	865	340	819	327	781	331	762	339	774	324	789	373	893	456
Anthropology	31	33	29	35	28	31	20	28	33	25	38	23	33	27	37	27	29	26	31	34
Economics	131	51	82	50	81	30	64	34	72	21	81	37	78	43	68	30	65	36	64	44
General Studies	226	13	236	13	187	2	172	3	173		152		152		157		141		152	

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Table A:1

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	14,093	3,234	14,602	3,408	14,813	3,417	16,309	3,769	17,848	4,156										
College of Arts and Sciences	6,842	1,585	7,448	1,682	8,031	1,675	8,707	1,878	9,484	2,104										
Languages	595	339	764	401	846	422	936	502	1,006	571										
Classics	10	11	30	18	17	22	22	22	34	19										
English	298	140	355	157	428	151	457	195	475	197										
Far Eastern	117	69	164	85	148	97	154	102	162	116										
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	28	11	39	20	52	23	59	34	68	41										
Linguistics		14		18		20		19		26										
Romance Lang. and Lit.	90	45	119	46	148	50	195	62	214	93										
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	9	1	12	3	9	2	10	5	13	7										
Speech	43	48	45	54	44	57	39	63	40	72										
Semi-Professional Schools	1,187	136	1,254	144	1,314	150	1,276	170	1,287	193										
Art	410	26	437	26	470	25	469	28	475	34										
Communications		12		15		15		25		28										
Advertising, Radio-Television	90		60		52		55		68											
Journalism	166		202		212		239		245											
Drama	62	12	97	13	115	30	103	30	89	41										
Home Economics	216	21	212	18	204	10	200	8	181	13										
Music	140	44	155	46	176	47	136	53	169	48										
Physical and Health Education	103	21	91	26	85	23	74	26	60	29										
Biological Sciences	127	76	157	90	225	90	255	100	323	109										
Anatomy																				
Botany	10	25	12	27	8	31	18	34	18	37										
Genetics		3		11		10	1	11		22										
Microbiology	24		22		41		43		50											
Zoology	93	48	123	52	176	49	193	55	255	50										
Natural Sciences	902	538	1,001	568	1,057	543	1,216	588	1,163	654										
Atmospheric Sciences	48	31	49	37	37	33	56	27	37	35										
Chemistry	209	140	231	144	236	141	258	153	257	153										
Geology	19	29	29	31	31	30	40	24	38	40										
Mathematics	278	139	338	151	371	151	451	176	411	193										
Oceanography	66	43	86	48	128	40	173	52	199	69										
Physics	282	156	268	157	254	148	238	156	221	164										
Social Sciences	984	496	1,135	479	1,343	470	1,556	518	1,733	577										
Anthropology	31	33	51	29	63	33	80	51	97	58										
Economics	72	55	107	52	144	51	174	54	196	71										
General Studies	137		119		112		88		95											

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Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography											6	3	14	5	13	10	29	5	47	8
History	117	33	132	32	119	32	140	34	166	32	125	29	107	37	118	38	132	30	134	36
Philosophy	6	2	11	5	6	3	12	4	8	5	8	2	20	3	14	6	12	9	13	5
Political Science	50	7	38	18	36	17	57	15	83	15	103	12	102	14	75	22	82	23	75	23
Psychology	24	12	27	10	25	8	31	7	44	9	50	9	50	14	61	8	42	10	32	13
Sociology	75	11	72	11	71	9	112	16	162	54	187	56	210	16	244	16	246	22	215	23
Pre-Professional Program	345		310		254		410		530		675		732		682		651		683	
Pre-Dentistry																				
Pre-Education	36		29		22		23		21		42		27		45		60		73	
Pre-Law	135		124		102		183		257		302		363		307		280		282	
Pre-Medicine	174		157		130		204		252		331		342		330		311		328	
Other Pre-Professional																				
Pre-Major	906		667		960		861		808		722		613				179		670	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	111		117		85		87		111		96		129		127		127		133	
Architecture	111		117		85		87		111		96		129		127		127		133	
Urban Planning																				
College of Business Administration	1,153	40	1,153	33	956	49	1,118	32	1,282	33	1,363	37	1,469	23	1,497	28	1,449	39	1,401	44
Accounting																				
Finance																				
General Business																				
International Business																				
Law and Business																				
Marketing																				
Personnel and Indust. Relations																				
Pre-Major																				
Production																				
Transportation																				
All Others																				
College of Education	180	60	171	70	100	63	74	61	91	81	133	68	202	75	215	94	212	122	140	87
College of Engineering	965	11	935	27	861	38	930	40	1,070	33	1,126	24	1,264	26	1,415	32	1,365	34	1,392	31
Aeronautics and Astronautics	89		81		93	3	70	1	79	3	90	1	94	3	96	2	123	2	138	3
Chemical	78	2	103	1	93	2	105	3	115	5	127	2	134	6	144	8	172	10	161	13
Civil	88	1	104	7	99	9	99	11	105	5	112	6	112	4	139	7	124	7	128	2
Electrical	156	3	172	12	154	14	138	12	137	11	136	5	138	7	164	4	166	7	153	3
General	387		273		239		334		393		387		491		583		501		541	2
Mechanical	112	1	142	2	132	3	125	9	164	4	148	2	151	1	166	4	174	1	190	5

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Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	42	8	42	6	53	1	19	7	22	4	31	12	91	14	81	17	34	28	44	23
History	150	32	118	41	82	16	53	16	40	20	75	25	83	35	81	43	88	62	76	76
Philosophy	12	6	11	4	15	1	8	4	6	3	14	4	16	8	20	8	24	10	18	9
Political Science	80	23	81	14	59	6	35	3	40	9	64	12	97	29	127	32	133	46	119	59
Psychology	38	8	35	10	33	3	33	6	49	6	108	16	93	27	162	63	196	95	173	127
Sociology	203	39	165	19	139	9	145	11	225	13	272	14	260	24	239	32	300	53	272	48
Pre-Professional Program	673		671		602		303		304		579		1,201		1,182		1,175		1,031	
Pre-Dentistry													151		177		190		165	
Pre-Education	64		58		64		42		78		89		105		140		177		197	
Pre-Law	261		256		180		52		81		162		345		311		346		261	
Pre-Medicine	348		357		358		209		145		328		600		554		462		408	
Other Pre-Professional																				
Pre-Major	1,010		912		838		579		748		1,143		2,121		2,118		2,138		1,944	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	139		97		69		29		66		145		337		413		374		377	
Architecture	139		97		69		29		66		145		337		413		374		377	
Urban Planning																				
College of Business Adminstration	1,292	29	1,123	30	898	51	289	15	473	14	1,058	29	2,480	108	2,652	127	2,818	82	2,675	94
Accounting																			536	
Finance																			38	
General Business																			325	
International Business																			93	
Law and Business																			109	
Marketing																			210	
Personnel and Indust. Relations																			164	
Pre-Major																			865	
Production																			120	
Transportation																			115	
All Others																			100	
College of Education	100	63	57	44	55	38	49	37	72	48	91	79	133	163	209	134	326	168	530	287
College of Engineering	1,404	25	1,357	16	1,258	16	337	7	321	16	711	28	1,976	162	1,943	147	1,876	137	1,597	177
Aeronautics and Astronautics	165	2	210		171		49		45	2	63	3	194	27	160	16	143	17	118	22
Chemical	182	6	255	10	229	5	63	2	58	6	83	2	272	44	243	42	231	35	188	41
Civil	87	3	125		122	4	27	1	9	1	62	9	202	27	268	27	284	24	263	27
Electrical	132	1	171		152	3	24		39	2	144		530	27	545	31	472	23	418	36
General	570	3	307	4	350		88	1	124	1	196	3	146	5	192		224	1	170	1
Mechanical	184	4	221		198	2	71	3	38	4	121	5	382	24	426	14	438	17	361	26

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	42	27	34	32	39	28	44	24	29	29	28	32	38	24	23	28	31	31	37	37
History	80	73	52	62	70	64	81	51	80	48	82	59	88	73	89	73	105	95	146	122
Philosophy	13	9	10	8	16	13	12	15	6	30	16	19	17	19	32	27	21	20	29	22
Political Science	115	80	116	64	136	48	142	45	148	42	118	45	114	45	128	41	157	46	186	56
Psychology	134	124	113	101	97	90	99	103	83	88	75	65	65	65	71	63	68	77	67	88
Sociology	225	56	210	59	230	57	231	37	195	44	191	51	177	43	169	35	172	42	181	53
Pre-Professional Program	836		710		693		701		830		731		669		635		673		681	
Pre-Dentistry	179		166		174		170		265		202		183		141		157		143	
Pre-Education	85		46		36		42		73		90		65		79		78		58	
Pre-Law	206		197		188		185		207		197		155		166		176		174	
Pre-Medicine	366		296		276		270		243		210		231		215		220		256	
Other Pre-Professional			5		19		34		42		32		35		34		42		50	
Pre-Major	1,733		1,481		1,319		1,270		1,069		1,130		1,385		1,525		1,670		1,802	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	355		81		270		266		244	15	259	9	276	12	237	11	257	17	290	19
Architecture	355		81		270		266		244		259		276		237		257		290	
Urban Planning										15		9		12		11		17		19
College of Business Administration	2,058	121	1,803	101	1,758	78	1,747	96	1,838	93	1,951	90	2,035	108	2,005	144	1,988	168	1,872	178
Accounting	345		227		303		290		271		328		340		250		176		121	
Finance	31		34		42		47		56		47		52		41		28		37	
General Business	298		363		320		340		270		274		255		201		217		195	
International Business	44		34		36		36		33		47		37		28		22		15	
Law and Business	91		52		46		73		74		77		84		88		72		61	
Marketing	231		166		138		145		123		143		159		116		66		61	
Personnel and Indust. Relations	96		55		48		44		57		49		42		38		26		18	
Pre-Major	717		692		627		589		766		759		818		1,082		1,262		1,277	
Production	32		42		41		11		30		57		72		69		57		34	
Transportation	75		76		74		59		73		77		62		30		18		14	
All Others	98		62		83		107		85		93		114		62		44		39	
College of Education	734	308	689	223	709	196	736	203	964	198	1,080	214	1,164	234	1,174	234	1,324	209	1,429	211
College of Engineering	1,256	197	1,228	253	1,378	218	1,487	191	1,831	213	1,903	191	2,169	232	2,300	322	2,373	432	2,255	601
Aeronautics and Astronautics	86	15	84	46	112	32	124	23	180	24	120	23	124	28	141	36	155	41	131	71
Chemical	141	48	118	30	121	33	126	34	154	32	102	26	110	38	137	44	128	54	115	86
Civil	220	38	193	37	226	27	237	27	268	25	210	35	230	41	200	38	205	50	177	75
Electrical	280	31	273	53	291	56	365	50	513	65	375	56	430	71	493	100	482	136	460	171
General	191	11	211	5	274		222		147	2	689		813	1	814		785		847	
Mechanical	275	30	301	60	309	51	349	42	368	48	325	38	348	37	353	78	411	116	380	162

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	43	39	45	35	44	39	40	49	67	57										
History	169	136	208	130	274	102	311	100	343	133										
Philosophy	34	26	40	27	58	38	60	40	65	42										
Political Science	247	52	296	62	347	71	456	67	517	77										
Psychology	56	89	73	93	81	82	124	91	81	68										
Sociology	195	66	196	51	220	54	223	66	272	71										
Pre-Professional Program	784		868		802		960		998											
Pre-Dentistry	144		163		132		154		214											
Pre-Education	47		23		10		2		2											
Pre-Law	229		254		280		251		242											
Pre-Medicine	281		329		285		343		340											
Other Pre-Professional	83		99		95		210		200											
Pre-Major	2,263		2,269		2,444		2,508		2,974											
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	276	20	290	20	344	24	459	35	534	46										
Architecture	276		290	3	344	4	449	5	514	5										
Urban Planning		20		17		20	10	30	20	41										
College of Business Administration	1,892	195	1,677	256	1,413	242	1,506	266	1,687	272										
Accounting	213		210		207		252		317											
Finance	81		62		75		63		68											
General Business	225		169		159		129		150											
International Business	28		23		20		22		21											
Law and Business	49		27		21		29		34											
Marketing	102		85		94		69		96											
Personnel and Indust. Relations	38		29		29		31		38											
Pre-Major	1,002		957		699		837		888											
Production	48		35		33		16		19											
Transportation	30		28		34		9		14											
All Others	76		52		42		49		42											
College of Education	1,615	247	1,739	227	1,670	222	2,083	202	2,490	188										
College of Engineering	2,195	615	2,209	602	2,125	571	2,222	624	2,125	643										
Aeronautics and Astronautics	130	98	129	101	162	105	183	117	179	119										
Chemical	100	97	103	90	97	82	105	53	105	55										
Civil	174	73	181	75	205	86	241	113	267	106										
Electrical	539	165	593	139	576	115	596	137	522	143										
General	824		734		585		605		552											
Mechanical	340	147	374	167	408	149	397	139	409	151										

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	51	4	57	5	50	7	55	4	76	5	96	7	127	4	123	7	105	7	81	3
Nuclear																				
All Others	4		3		1		4		1		30	1	17	1						
College of Fisheries	78	5	37	6	32	7	44	7	52	6	50	8	98	4	139	7	177	9	180	10
College of Forestry	116	12	121	7	103	7	114	6	245	5	386	8	434	8	433	12	333	17	272	11
School of Librarianship		19		16		25		24		30		34		24		44		39		38
School of Public Affairs																				
Basic Health Sciences		12		18		17		17		20		15		13		16		22		18
Anatomy		1		1		3		3		4		2		1		14		4		2
Biochemistry																				
Microbiology		11		17		14		14		16		13		12		2		18		16
Pathology																				
Pharmacology																				
Physiology and Biophysics																				
Public Health and Prev. Med.																				
Clinical Medical Sciences																				
Medical Technology																				
Occupational Therapy																				
Physical Therapy																				
Radiological Science																				
Surgery																				
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				
School of Dentistry*																				
School of Nursing	116	2	160	7	202	10	214	4	311	3	334	15	336	17	413	23	442	20	467	19
College of Pharmacy	122	15	120	12	111	11	147	11	170	16	156	13	183	18	194	21	210	24	196	22
School of Social Work														35		57		51		61
All Others	109	2	70	5	37	5	10		60	1	102	5	134	19	103	1	158	11	204	17
Professional	301		311		317		334		289		207		219		261		232		203	
School of Law	301		311		317		334		289		207		219		261		232		203	
School of Dentistry																				
School of Medicine																				

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	84	6	68	2	36	2	15		8		42	6	80	8	97	4	82	15	59	13
Nuclear																				
All Others													170		12	13	2	5	20	11
College of Fisheries	106	12	78	7	52	3	10	1	9	4	26	11	105	17	116	11	146	33	157	30
College of Forestry	237	6	140	4	96	2	18	2	33	3	98	15	331	16	365	22	358	15	333	25
School of Librarianship		31		31		13		12		21		21		14		29		33		38
School of Public Affairs																				
Basic Health Sciences		14		16		10		8		13		15		21		21	2	31	6	40
Anatomy		3		5		1				3		5								
Biochemistry																				
Microbiology		11		11		9		8		10		10		21		21		31		36
Pathology																				
Pharmacology																				
Physiology and Biophysics																				
Public Health and Prev. Med.																	2		6	4
Clinical Medical Sciences																			8	
Medical Technology																			8	
Occupational Therapy																				
Physical Therapy																				
Radiological Science																				
Surgery																				
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				1
School of Dentistry*																				11
School of Nursing	433	26	436	20	441	18	537	13	584	24	611	19	504	42	472	41	424	43	497	24
College of Pharmacy	201	15	200	16	145	11	91	4	81	6	128	11	264	16	309	20	325	21	270	26
School of Social Work		52		54		46		43		50		55		67		59		31		79
All Others	190	83	187	2	197		73	1	60		184	5	37	8	10	7	6	4	4	11
Professional	158		187		74		47		65		127		532		627		706		833	
School of Law	158		187		74		47		65		127		432		436		462		415	
School of Dentistry													50		95		103		216	
School of Medicine													50		96		141		202	

*** Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.**

APPENDIX

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	56	17	46	17	42	19	54	15	77	17	78	13	100	16	114	23	118	35	98	36
Nuclear																				
All Others	7	7	2	5	3		10		124		4		14		48	3	89		47	
College of Fisheries	130	32	94	44	91	32	72	24	69	27	87	32	99	33	79	33	81	36	80	37
College of Forestry	249	23	204	18	202	18	206	12	229	19	253	18	265	15	278	18	258	22	246	33
School of Librarianship		55		59		49		56		57		55		57		56		90		83
School of Public Affairs																1				
Basic Health Sciences	7	50	9	46	12	38	15	27	12	67	17	59	16	58	16	64	9	76	9	78
Anatomy										1		2		1		3		1		3
Biochemistry										27		22		21		20		31		30
Microbiology		43		42		34		26		23		21		20		26		19		21
Pathology																				
Pharmacology										10		7		6		5		8		4
Physiology and Biophysics										6		7		9		10		17		20
Public Health and Prev. Med.	7	7	9	4	12	4	15	1	12		17		16	1	16		9		9	
Clinical Medical Sciences	25		45	1	63		75	1	79	2	83	3	76		76		99		110	
Medical Technology	25		45		63		75		79		83		76		76		92		91	
Occupational Therapy																			1	
Physical Therapy																	7		18	
Radiological Science																				
Surgery				1				1		2		3								
Selected Health and Med. Sciences		4		2		1		2						1		11				
School of Dentistry*		20	18	18	22	18	16	21	23	23	28	23	26	24	28	26	30	26	27	35
School of Nursing	553	33	565	35	563	53	559	53	571	53	545	60	554	73	522	73	514	77	587	97
College of Pharmacy	230	34	202	40	218	22	223	26	230	15	234	14	247	16	257	20	228	15	220	19
School of Social Work		80		82		63		81		90		85		87		90		98		121
All Others	6	13	5	6	4	2	5	9	2	15	4	25	3	10		18		19		30
Professional	846		867		878		878		889		896		889		865		830		787	
School of Law	372		342		303		308		303		322		316		312		277		247	
School of Dentistry	243		264		292		286		302		286		283		264		259		247	
School of Medicine	231		261		283		284		284		288		290		289		294		293	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:I

Number of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College
University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	87	35	95	30	92	34	95	33	91	40										
Nuclear								32		29										
All Others	1																			
College of Fisheries	73	52	77	53	80	66	97	83	122	81										
College of Forestry	247	35	214	39	188	47	189	48	190	51										
School of Librarianship		98		95		105		127		183										
School of Public Affairs				2		8		22		33										
Basic Health Sciences	10	88	5	101	4	113	17	113	18	148										
Anatomy		6		9		10		9		14										
Biochemistry		34		44		41		36		40										
Microbiology		17		22		24		29		30										
Pathology				1		6		6		9										
Pharmacology		9		6		8		8		11										
Physiology and Biophysics		22		19		24		25		38										
Public Health and Prev. Med.	10		5		4		17		18	6										
Clinical Medical Sciences	123	2	113	15	94	9	69	10	73	12										
Medical Technology	105		82		56		17		12											
Occupational Therapy	3		11		17		19		22											
Physical Therapy	15		20		21		33		39											
Radiological Science				11		7		7		9										
Surgery		2		4		2		3		3										
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				
School of Dentistry*	22	38	24	43	34	45	41	47	39	46										
School of Nursing	583	92	576	105	596	108	665	138	819	138										
College of Pharmacy	215	23	230	21	233	27	254	22	258	15										
School of Social Work		119		138		153		153		187										
All Others		25		9	1	2		1	9	9										
Professional	815		831		900		884		926											
School of Law	278		285		346		340		367											
School of Dentistry	244		243		248		248		256											
School of Medicine	293		303		306		296		303											

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	888.4	70.7	873.9	81.2	869.1	80.9	877.6	76.4	888.9	78.1	905.3	72.2	908.0	70.3	900.8	74.8	896.0	82.7	902.6	78.3
College of Arts and Sciences	549.3	658.3	523.4	642.3	548.6	547.8	570.0	635.4	563.8	666.2	551.1	659.2	537.8	632.0	529.5	581.8	542.3	569.8	544.4	571.3
Languages	62.0	207.3	70.9	186.8	57.4	169.6	70.4	160.6	63.7	199.1	65.5	187.7	62.2	177.0	55.4	134.8	54.6	159.6	53.5	144.9
Classics	4.6	7.7	3.5	12.5	1.8	15.6	2.4	7.2	2.2	11.7	1.3	13.5	1.6	5.6	0.7	2.5	0.6		0.2	1.2
English	35.1	124.8	41.0	115.7	34.5	85.8	46.0	106.5	41.9	120.1	43.6	120.1	43.7	119.4	42.2	89.9	40.9	115.3	42.0	116.2
Far Eastern	1.1	1.9	2.0		0.7	5.8	0.8	3.6	1.7	14.6	1.4	9.0	1.0	5.6	1.6	3.7	1.9	5.5	2.1	2.4
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	1.7	13.4	4.8	19.6	3.4	13.6	2.7	12.6	2.3	13.2	2.8	12.0	2.1	8.4	0.9	1.2	1.8	7.8	1.0	1.2
Linguistics																				
Romance Lang. and Lit.	19.6	59.5	19.7	39.1	16.5	44.8	18.4	30.7	15.6	39.5	16.2	33.0	13.6	36.5	9.5	36.2	9.1	28.8	8.0	24.0
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.					0.4	3.9	0.2				0.2		0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.2	2.2	0.2	
Speech																				
Semi-Professional Schools	176.0	101.7	166.9	115.7	147.6	66.3	165.2	111.9	178.6	98.1	180.5	100.6	173.8	105.3	169.9	91.1	173.3	98.7	169.5	94.6
Art	38.6	9.6	42.0	19.6	38.7	3.9	38.2	23.5	34.9	17.6	33.7	19.5	32.7	18.3	29.8	13.7	29.7	12.2	22.8	16.8
Communications																				
Advertising, Radio-Television																				
Journalism	30.7	5.8	29.3	12.5	21.4	5.8	31.3	3.6	37.6	5.9	34.6	7.5	35.7	4.2	31.6	2.5	30.7	3.3	27.1	7.2
Drama	14.2	3.8	11.2	1.8	11.8		16.5	5.4	16.6	7.3	17.9	16.5	19.1	16.9	24.7	20.0	24.3	17.7	26.0	10.8
Home Economics	33.2	34.5	37.2	28.5	37.0	31.2	44.0	41.5	51.6	23.4	54.8	30.0	53.3	39.3	48.8	32.5	51.0	41.0	52.1	24.0
Music	45.4	34.5	31.2	35.6	25.8	21.4	22.6	25.3	20.8	32.2	25.2	22.5	23.2	18.3	23.3	20.0	22.0	20.0	22.9	28.7
Physical and Health Education	13.9	13.4	16.0	17.8	12.9	3.9	12.7	12.6	17.2	11.7	14.4	4.5	9.8	8.4	11.7	2.5	15.7	4.4	18.7	7.2
Biological Sciences	19.9	74.9	19.7	62.3	22.0	50.7	26.5	77.6	24.9	49.8	25.6	55.6	25.1	57.6	21.6	59.9	22.1	37.7	22.3	41.9
Anatomy	1.8		2.1		1.6		2.0		1.2		2.4		2.2		2.4		1.9		1.6	
Botany	3.4	30.7	2.6	23.1	3.6	21.4	2.2	23.5	3.0	20.5	4.8	21.0	4.0	16.9	2.9	11.2	3.5	11.1	3.8	8.4
Genetics																				
Microbiology	8.1		8.9		10.7		14.0		12.0		11.0		11.4		8.8		8.6		9.1	
Zoology	6.6	44.1	5.9	39.1	6.0	29.2	8.3	54.2	8.9	29.3	7.4	34.5	7.5	40.7	7.5	48.7	8.1	26.6	7.8	33.5
Natural Sciences	31.9	142.0	32.6	133.5	32.7	126.7	38.0	144.4	41.3	143.5	37.4	141.1	35.7	153.1	32.6	142.3	33.8	135.3	29.3	153.3
Atmospheric Sciences																				
Chemistry	17.4	78.7	19.2	71.2	19.8	64.3	19.9	63.2	24.7	73.2	23.4	73.6	21.9	75.8	20.1	79.9	19.5	73.2	15.6	94.6
Geology	4.1	13.4	3.1	23.1	2.7	21.4	4.6	18.1	5.1	14.6	3.5	12.0	4.1	11.2	4.4	6.2	6.1	10.0	5.1	12.0
Mathematics	7.8	21.1	6.6	19.6	8.2	9.7	8.0	27.1	7.7	13.2	7.4	13.5	6.6	29.5	5.2	28.7	5.6	22.2	6.4	19.2
Oceanography																				
Physics	2.6	28.8	3.6	19.6	2.0	31.2	5.5	36.1	3.7	42.5	3.1	42.0	3.0	36.5	2.9	27.5	2.5	29.9	2.2	27.5
Social Sciences	68.4	132.4	71.9	144.1	68.6	134.5	70.2	140.8	83.2	175.7	74.7	174.2	94.5	139.0	179.3	153.6	173.6	138.6	129.2	136.5
Anthropology	0.6	5.8	0.7	8.9	0.5		0.9	3.6	1.3	5.9	1.6	4.5	1.0	4.2	0.3		0.5		0.9	2.4
Economics	26.3	1.9	25.0		21.4		14.0		22.4	1.5	15.7	3.0	16.8	9.8	19.0	6.2	26.7	8.9	25.2	1.2
General Studies													22.1		105.6	22.5	90.8	20.0	49.4	3.6

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	904.7	80.5	910.5	70.0	937.0	53.6	921.3	69.0	921.9	67.1	914.9	71.0	885.0	80.9	874.5	86.3	860.5	97.1	821.8	127.3
College of Arts and Sciences	575.0	585.6	578.9	642.3	564.1	505.9	679.6	573.1	690.0	501.3	630.6	550.7	553.1	497.2	535.9	552.2	535.5	630.2	520.5	595.7
Languages	52.1	145.5	49.7	162.4	45.1	154.4	60.4	173.1	66.1	137.8	54.1	132.6	43.4	110.2	44.5	125.4	42.4	123.1	42.6	128.1
Classics	0.1		0.5	4.5	0.7		0.2	11.9		2.5	0.2	3.1	0.1		0.1	0.7	0.4	2.5	0.1	1.0
English	40.4	114.1	30.8	95.4	25.4	99.8	31.1	89.6	32.3	72.7	28.9	76.4	23.8	65.0	26.3	71.0	26.0	77.9	24.4	82.5
Far Eastern	2.1	8.1	2.3	13.4	2.2	11.9	6.7	14.9	8.8	17.5	6.9	18.7	6.7	15.1	6.9	20.3	6.2	13.0	7.0	17.7
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	1.7	4.7	0.5	6.0	0.7		0.2	3.0	0.5	5.0	0.4	4.7	0.3	4.8	0.6	7.2	0.7	3.7	0.5	3.4
Linguistics																				
Romance Lang. and Lit.	7.7	18.6	9.3	23.8	9.2	26.1	15.0	32.8	15.1	27.6	11.0	26.5	6.0	19.0	4.4	18.1	4.2	16.1	4.8	12.5
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.2				0.3	4.8	0.9		0.2		0.6	1.6	0.7		0.4	0.7	0.2		0.6	
Speech			6.4	19.4	6.7	11.9	6.3	20.9	9.1	12.5	6.1	1.6	5.8	6.3	5.6	7.2	4.7	9.9	5.1	11.0
Semi-Professional Schools	168.9	100.1	175.0	146.1	150.0	111.6	220.9	131.3	228.3	130.3	195.0	118.6	130.1	107.9	121.0	89.9	117.0	68.6	115.0	63.3
Art	23.9	7.0	27.3	19.4	22.1	4.8	38.5	6.0	43.8	15.0	44.8	28.1	30.5	19.8	28.3	19.6	27.9	10.5	27.1	11.0
Communications																				
Advertising, Radio-Television Journalism	25.6	7.0	29.9	10.4	31.2	9.5	33.3		37.4	2.5	35.8	3.1	30.4	8.7	27.0	5.8	26.3	6.2	21.5	6.7
Drama	24.6	17.5	20.9	28.3	19.8	16.6	28.8	23.9	31.8	22.6	25.8	17.2	13.3	12.7	12.2	12.3	11.8	13.6	10.6	9.1
Home Economics	53.0	23.3	56.1	34.3	43.4	38.0	74.7	47.8	67.0	52.6	44.9	29.6	21.1	23.8	20.2	21.0	20.9	13.0	22.6	15.8
Music	23.2	29.1	22.8	31.3	20.1	19.0	30.9	32.8	34.5	32.6	29.1	21.8	20.9	34.9	20.7	24.6	18.1	19.8	19.6	13.9
Physical and Health Education	18.5	16.3	18.0	22.4	13.3	23.8	14.8	20.9	13.9	5.0	14.6	18.7	13.8	7.9	12.5	6.5	11.9	5.6	13.5	6.7
Biological Sciences	24.2	33.8	20.4	46.2	19.4	49.9	25.0	23.9	23.9	15.0	16.5	31.2	10.1	11.1	9.1	26.1	10.1	31.5	9.3	33.1
Anatomy	1.9		1.1		0.4				0.4		0.4									
Botany	3.8	11.6	3.6	10.4	1.6	9.5	1.1	3.0	2.0	7.5	1.5		1.3	1.6	1.7	3.6	1.6	8.0	1.6	8.6
Genetics																				
Microbiology	9.6		9.9		13.0		19.5		18.1		11.1		5.4		3.9		2.5		2.5	
Zoology	8.9	22.1	5.8	35.8	4.3	40.4	4.5	20.9	3.5	7.5	3.5	31.2	3.3	9.5	3.5	22.5	5.9	23.5	5.2	24.5
Natural Sciences	25.7	142.0	24.4	140.1	31.4	97.4	26.4	98.5	25.5	62.7	24.1	113.9	31.2	126.9	31.9	123.9	38.7	138.5	42.2	134.3
Atmospheric Sciences																	4.0	2.5	4.4	3.8
Chemistry	12.7	90.8	12.6	82.0	14.3	73.6	13.9	59.7	15.9	35.1	12.7	60.8	12.0	63.4	10.5	51.4	12.0	56.9	13.1	57.6
Geology	3.9	10.5	3.6	10.4	4.8	2.4	1.6	20.9	2.2	15.0	2.1	15.6	5.2	19.8	5.4	12.3	5.7	15.5	7.7	15.8
Mathematics	6.7	17.5	6.0	26.8	9.5	19.0	9.2	14.9	4.6	7.5	5.3	25.0	6.4	15.1	6.8	25.4	7.2	24.7	8.0	24.0
Oceanography																				
Physics	2.3	23.3	2.3	20.9	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.9	5.0	4.0	12.5	7.6	28.5	9.2	34.8	9.8	39.0	9.0	33.1
Social Sciences	129.7	164.1	128.1	147.5	122.7	92.6	149.6	146.3	154.2	155.4	132.4	154.4	97.7	141.2	93.5	187.0	96.2	268.4	90.4	236.9
Anthropology	1.7	4.7	1.4	3.0	1.5		2.5	6.0	1.6	5.0	0.8	6.2	1.6	7.1	1.4	8.0	2.9	12.4	2.6	14.4
Economics	25.4	22.1	19.5	1.5	15.7	4.8	8.3		8.4	12.5	7.0	7.8	9.9	2.4	7.3	3.6	11.4	21.6	13.7	30.7
General Studies	48.3	2.3	55.5	3.0	53.8	2.4	73.3		74.5		56.3	10.9	39.9	23.0	34.0	34.1	27.8	52.6	21.9	27.8

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	790.7	151.3	780.5	154.3	793.8	139.0	795.1	137.6	800.0	135.0	805.5	131.2	804.5	136.0	801.6	142.3	793.3	155.5	778.6	174.8
College of Arts and Sciences	514.3	560.7	504.4	547.7	490.2	566.3	478.8	553.5	443.1	519.5	435.2	527.7	423.7	527.8	436.2	489.3	442.9	489.9	457.9	477.5
Languages	37.5	111.9	37.8	107.7	33.4	109.0	29.3	101.3	26.9	102.9	27.7	108.7	28.2	114.1	29.2	103.9	31.2	104.8	39.0	98.3
Classics	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	2.2	0.6	2.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.0
English	19.9	69.7	18.1	60.4	15.8	56.7	13.7	57.3	14.1	58.5	15.5	60.2	14.0	61.5	15.4	57.4	15.6	61.1	19.2	45.4
Far Eastern	6.0	15.9	8.1	23.4	8.6	25.9	7.7	16.7	5.5	19.5	5.7	17.2	6.2	18.7	6.0	16.4	6.1	19.1	8.5	21.0
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	0.5	4.1	0.5	3.4	0.6	5.5	0.8	4.5	0.7	3.3	0.5	4.3	0.5	3.9	0.2	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.7
Linguistics										1.1		1.1		2.0		1.8		0.8		1.7
Romance Lang. and Lit.	3.8	7.2	3.7	7.8	3.4	8.8	2.4	11.1	2.5	9.8	2.4	9.1	3.4	12.3	3.2	11.8	3.9	8.7	5.0	9.1
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	3.8	0.4	3.2	0.7	3.0	0.4	3.2	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.7
Speech	6.3	12.7	6.3	9.7	4.0	7.2	3.4	8.9	3.0	4.9	2.6	11.3	2.6	11.3	3.0	9.6	3.2	9.5	3.2	15.6
Semi-Professional Schools	119.9	71.6	121.8	61.4	127.3	65.5	129.5	61.8	126.1	60.1	122.9	57.0	111.1	64.4	104.1	52.8	96.1	44.9	87.0	43.0
Art	29.5	11.8	31.1	13.6	32.0	12.1	30.4	11.7	32.0	10.3	30.4	10.2	30.2	12.8	29.1	6.8	29.3	7.5	29.1	9.1
Communications				0.5				1.1						0.5		2.3		3.2		2.7
Advertising, Radio-Television			0.9		5.3		9.6		11.3		12.8		10.8		9.5		7.3		7.2	
Journalism	20.8	5.9	19.5	3.9	22.0	2.2	20.8	2.8	21.4		19.7	0.5	16.1	7.9	14.6	1.4	12.8		11.2	
Drama	9.7	11.3	10.6	7.8	11.1	13.2	9.4	6.7	8.3	6.5	8.2	4.8	8.0	8.9	6.5	8.2	7.2	7.9	5.5	4.4
Home Economics	24.9	13.6	26.7	11.7	25.2	14.9	28.0	14.5	24.7	17.3	23.3	11.8	23.0	8.9	22.6	7.3	20.1	7.5	17.8	7.8
Music	20.9	23.6	19.6	19.5	18.1	17.6	17.0	19.5	15.9	19.0	16.0	22.6	12.6	18.2	12.8	17.8	12.4	12.7	9.5	12.9
Physical and Health Education	14.1	5.4	13.5	4.4	13.7	5.5	14.3	5.6	12.5	7.0	12.5	7.0	10.3	7.4	9.0	9.1	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.1
Biological Sciences	7.6	28.5	7.6	24.9	8.5	29.2	7.6	29.5	6.9	21.1	8.8	22.1	7.3	17.7	9.9	20.0	8.2	21.4	8.7	18.3
Anatomy																				
Botany	1.2	6.8	1.0	4.4	1.3	6.6	1.1	7.2	0.7	6.0	1.0	8.1	0.5	6.4	1.1	5.9	1.3	5.2	1.2	5.4
Genetics																				
Microbiology	3.1		2.4		3.0		2.6		1.6		1.7		1.2		1.2		0.7		1.3	
Zoology	3.3	21.7	4.2	20.5	4.1	22.6	4.0	22.3	4.7	15.2	6.1	14.0	5.6	11.3	7.7	14.1	6.1	16.3	6.2	12.9
Natural Sciences	40.1	137.7	41.1	147.2	41.9	162.9	39.0	171.5	34.8	158.2	44.3	161.9	42.9	164.8	55.7	164.9	63.7	170.7	66.4	163.3
Atmospheric Sciences	4.1	3.6	5.1	17.5	7.2	11.6	5.7	10.6	1.6	13.0	2.4	8.6	1.7	9.3	5.0	9.1	4.8	10.7	3.7	11.9
Chemistry	13.6	60.2	12.0	55.6	10.3	76.0	9.8	78.0	10.2	56.9	11.6	59.7	11.6	63.0	14.1	52.8	15.0	48.8	15.0	43.7
Geology	6.2	14.9	5.6	17.5	4.9	10.5	4.7	14.5	4.2	16.8	4.0	14.0	5.4	16.2	4.3	18.2	3.7	22.2	2.4	10.8
Mathematics	7.5	22.6	7.8	24.4	6.2	26.4	5.7	22.3	5.7	27.6	9.4	28.5	7.9	29.5	12.0	28.7	16.5	32.2	20.2	38.0
Oceanography					0.6	5.0	1.2	6.7	1.5	3.3	1.5	7.5	1.5	5.4	1.4	7.3	2.8	7.1	2.8	10.2
Physics	8.7	36.2	10.6	32.2	12.7	33.6	12.0	39.5	11.6	10.6	15.5	43.6	14.8	41.3	18.9	48.7	20.9	49.6	22.3	48.8
Social Sciences	86.4	211.1	85.0	206.6	85.2	199.8	83.4	189.3	74.9	177.1	68.4	178.1	63.4	166.7	62.6	147.6	61.4	148.1	67.9	154.5
Anthropology	2.7	14.9	2.8	17.1	2.7	17.1	1.9	15.6	3.0	13.5	3.3	12.4	2.7	13.3	3.0	12.3	2.3	10.3	2.4	11.5
Economics	11.4	23.1	7.9	24.4	7.8	16.5	6.2	18.9	6.6	11.4	7.1	19.9	6.5	21.2	5.5	13.7	5.1	14.3	4.9	14.9
General Studies	19.6	5.9	22.7	6.3	18.0	1.1	16.6	1.7	15.8		13.3		12.6		12.7		11.0		11.6	

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Total	776.8	178.3	775.0	180.9	774.3	178.6	778.0	179.8	778.4	181.2										
College of Arts and Sciences	485.5	490.1	510.1	493.5	542.2	490.2	533.9	498.3	531.4	506.3										
Languages	42.2	104.8	52.3	117.7	57.1	123.5	57.4	133.2	56.4	137.4										
Classics	0.7	3.4	2.1	5.3	1.1	6.4	1.3	5.8	1.9	4.6										
English	21.1	43.3	24.3	46.1	28.9	44.2	28.0	51.7	26.6	47.4										
Far Eastern	8.3	21.3	11.2	24.9	10.0	28.4	9.4	27.1	9.1	27.9										
Germanic Lang. and Lit.	2.0	3.4	2.7	5.9	3.5	6.7	3.6	9.0	3.8	9.9										
Linguistics		4.3		5.3		5.9		5.0		6.3										
Romance Lang. and Lit.	6.4	13.9	8.1	13.5	10.0	14.6	12.0	16.4	12.0	22.4										
Scandinavian Lang. and Lit.	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.7										
Speech	3.1	14.8	3.1	15.8	3.0	16.7	2.4	16.7	2.2	17.3										
Semi-Professional Schools	84.2	42.1	85.9	42.3	88.7	43.9	78.2	45.1	72.1	46.4										
Art	29.1	8.0	29.9	7.6	31.7	7.3	28.8	7.4	26.6	8.2										
Communications		3.7		4.4		4.4		6.6		6.7										
Advertising, Radio-Television	6.4		4.1		3.5		3.4		3.8											
Journalism	11.8		13.8		14.3		14.7		13.7											
Drama	4.4	3.7	6.6	3.8	7.8	8.8	6.3	8.0	5.0	9.9										
Home Economics	15.3	6.5	14.5	5.3	13.8	2.9	12.3	2.1	10.1	3.1										
Music	9.9	13.6	10.6	13.5	11.9	13.8	8.3	14.1	9.5	11.5										
Physical and Health Education	7.3	6.5	6.2	7.6	5.7	6.7	4.5	6.9	3.4	7.0										
Biological Sciences	9.0	23.5	10.8	26.4	15.2	26.3	15.6	26.5	18.1	26.2										
Anatomy																				
Botany	0.7	7.7	0.8	7.9	0.5	9.1	1.1	9.0	1.0	8.9										
Genetics		0.9		3.2		2.9	0.1	2.9		5.3										
Microbiology	1.7		1.5		2.8		2.6		2.8											
Zoology	6.6	14.8	8.4	15.3	11.9	14.3	11.8	14.6	14.3	12.0										
Natural Sciences	64.0	166.4	68.6	166.7	71.4	158.9	74.6	156.0	65.2	157.4										
Atmospheric Sciences	3.4	9.6	3.4	10.9	2.5	9.7	3.4	7.2	2.1	8.4										
Chemistry	14.8	43.3	15.8	42.3	15.9	41.3	15.8	40.6	14.4	36.8										
Geology	1.3	9.0	2.0	9.1	2.1	8.8	2.5	6.4	2.1	9.6										
Mathematics	19.7	43.0	23.1	44.3	25.0	44.2	27.7	46.7	23.0	46.4										
Oceanography	4.7	13.3	5.9	14.1	8.6	11.7	10.6	13.8	11.1	36.6										
Physics	20.0	18.2	18.4	46.1	17.1	43.3	14.6	41.4	12.4	39.5										
Social Sciences	69.8	153.1	77.7	140.6	90.7	137.5	95.4	137.4	97.1	138.8										
Anthropology	2.2	10.2	3.5	8.5	4.3	9.7	1.9	13.5	5.4	11.0										
Economics	5.1	17.0	7.3	15.3	9.7	14.9	10.7	14.3	11.0	17.1										
General Studies	9.7		8.1		7.6		5.4		5.3											

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography											0.7	4.5	1.5	7.0	1.3	12.5	3.0	5.5	4.9	9.6
History	17.9	63.3	21.8	56.9	21.6	62.4	22.0	61.4	21.3	46.9	15.0	43.5	11.6	52.0	12.2	47.4	13.5	33.3	13.9	43.1
Philosophy	0.9	3.8	1.8	8.9	1.1	5.8	1.9	7.2	1.0	7.3	1.0	3.0	2.2	4.2	1.5	7.5	1.2	10.0	1.3	6.0
Political Science	7.6	13.4	6.3	32.0	6.5	33.1	9.0	27.1	10.7	22.0	12.3	18.0	11.1	19.7	7.8	27.5	8.4	25.5	7.8	27.5
Psychology	3.7	23.0	4.5	17.8	4.5	15.6	4.9	12.6	5.7	13.2	6.0	13.5	5.4	19.7	6.3	10.0	4.3	11.1	3.3	15.6
Sociology	11.5	21.1	11.9	19.6	12.9	17.5	17.6	28.9	20.8	79.1	22.4	84.1	22.8	22.5	25.3	20.0	25.2	24.4	22.3	27.5
Pre-Professional Program	52.7		51.2		46.1		64.4		68.2		80.9		79.6		70.7		66.6		71.0	
Pre-Dentistry																				
Pre-Education	5.5		4.8		4.0		3.6		2.7		5.0		2.9		4.7		6.1		7.6	
Pre-Law	20.6		20.5		18.5		28.7		33.1		36.2		39.5		31.8		28.7		29.3	
Pre-Medicine	26.6		25.9		23.6		32.0		32.4		39.7		37.2		34.2		31.8		34.1	
Other Pre-Professional																				
Pre-Major	138.4		110.2		174.3		135.2		103.9		86.5		66.7				18.3		69.6	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	17.0		19.3		15.4		13.7		14.3		11.5		14.0		13.2		13.0		13.8	
Architecture	17.0		19.3		15.4		13.7		14.3		11.5		14.0		13.2		13.0		13.8	
Urban Planning																				
College of Business Administration	176.1	76.8	190.5	58.7	173.5	95.5	175.6	57.8	164.9	48.3	163.3	55.6	159.8	32.3	155.3	35.0	148.3	43.2	145.6	52.7
Accounting																				
Finance																				
General Business																				
International Business																				
Law and Business																				
Marketing																				
Personnel and Indust. Relations																				
Pre-Major																				
Production																				
Transportation																				
All Others																				
College of Education	27.5	115.2	28.3	124.6	18.2	122.3	11.6	110.1	11.7	118.6	15.9	102.1	22.0	105.3	22.3	117.4	21.7	135.3	14.5	104.2
College of Engineering	147.4	21.1	154.5	48.0	156.3	74.1	146.1	72.2	137.6	48.3	134.9	36.0	137.5	36.5	146.8	40.0	139.7	37.7	144.6	37.1
Aeronautics and Astronautics	13.6		13.4		16.9	5.8	11.0	1.8	10.2	4.4	10.8	1.5	10.2	4.2	10.0	2.5	12.6	2.2	14.3	3.6
Chemical	11.9	3.8	17.0	1.8	16.9	3.9	16.5	5.4	14.8	7.3	15.2	3.0	14.6	8.4	14.9	10.0	17.6	11.1	16.7	15.6
Civil	13.4	1.9	17.2	12.5	18.0	17.5	15.5	19.9	13.5	7.3	13.4	9.0	12.2	5.6	14.4	8.7	12.7	7.8	13.3	2.4
Electrical	23.8	5.8	28.4	21.4	28.0	27.3	21.7	21.7	17.6	16.1	16.3	7.5	15.0	9.8	17.0	5.0	17.0	7.8	15.9	3.6
General	59.1		15.1		43.4		52.5		50.5		46.4		53.4		60.5		51.3		56.2	2.4
Mechanical	17.1	1.9	23.5	3.6	24.0	5.8	19.6	16.2	21.1	5.9	17.7	3.0	16.4	1.4	17.2	5.0	17.8	1.1	19.7	6.0

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	4.4	9.3	4.8	8.9	7.2	2.4	4.2	20.9	4.0	10.0	3.8	18.7	6.6	11.1	5.8	12.3	2.4	17.3	3.3	11.0
History	15.5	37.3	13.5	61.1	11.1	38.0	11.9	47.8	7.3	50.1	9.1	39.0	6.0	27.8	5.8	31.2	6.1	38.3	5.6	36.5
Philosophy	1.2	7.0	1.3	6.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	11.9	1.1	7.5	1.7	6.2	1.2	6.3	1.4	5.8	1.7	6.2	1.3	4.3
Political Science	8.3	26.8	9.3	20.9	8.0	14.3	7.8	9.0	7.3	22.6	7.7	18.7	7.0	23.0	9.1	23.2	9.3	28.4	8.8	28.3
Psychology	3.9	9.3	4.0	14.9	4.5	7.1	7.4	17.9	8.9	15.0	13.1	25.0	6.7	21.1	11.6	45.7	13.7	58.8	12.9	60.9
Sociology	21.0	45.4	18.9	28.3	18.9	21.4	32.4	32.8	41.1	32.6	32.9	21.8	18.8	19.0	17.1	23.2	20.9	32.8	20.2	23.0
Pre-Professional Program	69.7		76.9		81.7		67.8		55.5		70.1		87.0		84.5		82.0		76.6	
Pre-Dentistry													10.9		12.7		13.3		12.3	
Pre-Education	6.6		6.6		8.7		9.4		14.2		10.8		7.6		10.0		12.4		14.6	
Pre-Law	27.0		29.3		24.4		11.6		14.8		19.6		25.0		22.2		24.2		19.4	
Pre-Medicine	36.1		40.9		48.6		46.7		26.5		39.7		43.5		39.6		32.2		30.3	
Other Pre-Professional																				
Pre-Major	104.6		104.5		113.8		129.5		136.5		138.4		153.7		151.5		149.2		144.4	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	14.4		11.1		9.4		6.5		12.0		17.6		24.4		29.5		26.1		28.0	
Architecture	14.4		11.1		9.4		6.5		12.0		17.6		24.4		29.5		26.1		28.0	
Urban Planning																				
College of Business Administration	133.9	33.8	128.7	44.7	121.9	121.1	64.6	44.8	86.3	35.1	128.1	45.2	179.7	85.6	189.7	92.0	196.7	50.7	198.7	45.1
Accounting																			39.8	
Finance																			2.8	
General Business																			24.1	
International Business																			6.9	
Law and Business																			8.1	
Marketing																			15.6	
Personnel and Indust. Relations																			12.2	
Pre-Major																			64.3	
Production																			8.9	
Transportation																			8.5	
All Others																			7.4	
College of Education	10.4	73.3	6.5	65.6	7.5	90.3	11.0	110.4	13.1	120.3	11.0	123.2	9.6	129.3	14.9	97.1	22.8	103.9	39.4	137.6
College of Engineering	145.5	29.1	155.5	23.8	170.8	38.0	75.4	20.9	58.6	10.1	86.1	43.7	143.2	128.5	139.0	106.5	130.9	84.7	118.6	84.9
Aeronautics and Astronautics	17.1	2.3	24.1		23.2		11.0		8.2	5.0	7.6	4.7	14.1	21.4	11.4	11.6	10.0	10.5	8.8	10.6
Chemical	18.9	7.0	29.2	14.9	31.1	11.9	14.1	6.0	10.6	15.0	10.0	3.1	19.7	34.9	17.4	30.4	16.1	21.6	14.0	19.7
Civil	9.0	3.5	14.3		16.6	9.5	6.0	3.0	1.6	2.5	7.5	14.0	14.6	21.4	19.2	19.6	19.8	14.8	19.5	12.9
Electrical	13.7	1.2	19.6		20.6	7.1	5.4		7.1	5.0	17.4		38.4	21.4	39.0	22.5	32.9	14.2	31.1	17.3
General	59.1	3.5	35.2	6.0	47.5		19.7	3.0	22.6	2.5	25.7	4.7	10.6	4.0	13.7		15.6	0.6	12.6	0.5
Mechanical	19.1	4.7	25.3		26.9	4.8	15.9	9.0	6.9	10.0	14.6	7.8	27.7	19.0	30.5	10.1	30.6	10.5	26.8	12.5

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	3.6	12.2	3.3	15.6	3.8	15.4	4.2	13.4	2.7	15.7	2.5	17.2	3.2	11.8	1.9	12.8	2.4	12.3	2.8	12.5
History	6.9	33.1	5.0	30.2	6.7	35.2	7.8	28.4	7.3	26.0	7.2	31.7	7.3	35.9	7.2	33.3	8.2	37.7	11.1	41.3
Philosophy	1.1	4.1	1.0	3.9	1.5	7.2	1.2	8.4	0.5	16.3	1.4	10.2	1.4	9.3	2.6	12.3	1.6	7.9	2.2	7.5
Political Science	10.0	36.2	11.2	31.2	13.1	26.4	13.7	25.1	13.5	22.8	10.3	24.2	9.5	22.1	10.4	18.7	12.2	18.3	14.2	19.0
Psychology	11.6	56.2	10.9	49.2	9.3	49.5	9.5	57.3	7.6	47.7	6.6	35.0	5.4	32.0	5.7	28.7	5.3	30.6	5.1	29.8
Sociology	19.5	25.4	20.2	28.8	22.2	31.4	22.3	20.6	17.8	23.8	16.7	27.4	14.7	21.2	13.7	15.9	13.4	16.7	13.8	18.0
Pre-Professional Program	72.5		68.4		66.8		67.6		75.9		64.1		55.6		51.3		52.4		51.8	
Pre-Dentistry	15.5		16.0		16.8		16.4		24.2		17.7		15.2		11.4		12.2		10.9	
Pre-Education	7.4		4.4		3.5		4.0		6.7		7.9		5.4		6.4		6.1		4.4	
Pre-Law	17.9		19.0		18.1		17.8		18.9		17.3		12.9		13.4		13.7		13.2	
Pre-Medicine	31.7		28.5		26.6		26.0		22.2		18.4		19.2		17.4		17.1		19.5	
Other Pre-Professional			0.5		1.8		3.3		3.8		2.8		2.9		2.7		3.3		3.8	
Pre-Major	150.2		142.7		127.1		122.4		97.7		99.0		115.2		123.3		129.9		137.1	
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	30.8		27.1		26.0		25.6		22.3	8.1	22.7	4.8	23.0	5.9	19.2	5.0	20.0	6.7	22.1	6.4
Architecture	30.8		27.1		26.0		25.6		22.3		22.7		23.0		19.2		20.0		22.1	
Urban Planning										8.1		4.8		5.9		5.0		6.7		6.4
College of Business Administration	178.4	54.8	173.7	49.2	169.4	42.9	168.4	53.5	168.0	50.4	171.0	48.4	169.2	53.1	162.1	65.6	154.7	66.7	142.4	60.3
Accounting	29.9		21.9		29.2		28.0		24.8		28.8		28.3		20.2		13.7		9.2	
Finance	2.7		3.3		4.1		4.5		5.1		4.1		4.3		3.3		2.2		2.8	
General Business	25.8		35.0		30.8		33.4		24.7		24.0		21.2		16.3		16.9		14.8	
International Business	3.8		3.3		3.5		3.5		3.0		4.1		3.1		2.3		1.7		1.1	
Law and Business	7.9		5.0		4.4		7.0		6.8		6.8		7.0		7.1		5.6		4.6	
Marketing	20.0		16.0		13.3		14.0		11.2		12.5		13.2		9.4		5.1		4.6	
Personnel and Indust. Relations	8.3		5.3		4.6		4.2		5.2		4.3		3.5		3.1		2.0		1.4	
Pre-Major	62.2		66.7		60.4		56.8		70.0		66.5		68.0		87.5		98.2		97.2	
Production	2.8		4.1		4.0		1.1		2.7		5.0		6.0		5.6		4.4		2.6	
Transportation	6.5		7.3		7.1		5.7		6.7		6.8		5.2		2.4		1.4		1.1	
All Others	8.5		6.0		8.0		10.3		7.8		8.2		9.5		5.0		3.4		3.0	
College of Education	63.6	139.5	66.4	108.7	68.3	107.9	70.9	113.0	88.1	107.3	94.7	115.1	96.8	115.1	94.9	106.6	103.0	83.0	108.7	71.5
College of Engineering	108.9	89.2	118.3	123.3	132.8	120.0	143.3	106.3	157.4	115.4	166.8	102.7	180.4	114.1	186.0	146.7	184.6	171.5	171.6	203.7
Aeronautics and Astronautics	7.5	6.8	8.1	22.4	10.8	17.6	12.0	12.8	16.5	13.0	10.5	12.1	10.3	13.8	11.4	16.4	12.1	16.3	10.0	24.1
Chemical	12.2	21.7	11.4	14.6	11.7	18.2	12.1	18.9	14.1	17.3	8.9	14.0	9.1	18.7	11.1	20.0	10.0	21.4	8.7	29.1
Civil	19.1	17.2	18.6	18.0	21.8	14.9	22.8	15.0	21.5	13.5	18.4	18.8	19.1	20.2	16.2	17.3	15.9	19.8	13.5	25.4
Electrical	24.3	14.0	26.3	25.8	28.0	30.8	35.2	27.8	46.9	35.2	32.9	30.1	35.8	34.9	39.9	45.6	37.5	54.0	35.0	57.9
General	16.6	5.0	20.3	2.4	26.4		21.4		13.4	1.1	60.4		67.6	0.5	65.8		61.1		64.4	
Mechanical	23.8	13.6	29.0	29.2	29.8	28.1	33.6	23.4	33.6	26.0	28.5	20.4	28.9	18.2	28.5	35.5	32.0	46.1	28.9	54.9

APPENDIX

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students. University of Washington: 1960 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
Social Sciences (Continued)																				
Geography	3.1	12.1	3.1	10.3	3.0	11.4	2.5	13.0	3.8	13.7										
History	12.0	42.1	14.2	38.1	18.5	29.9	19.1	26.5	19.2	32.0										
Philosophy	2.4	8.0	2.7	7.9	3.9	11.1	3.7	10.6	3.6	10.1										
Political Science	17.5	16.1	20.3	18.2	23.4	20.8	28.0	17.8	29.0	18.5										
Psychology	4.0	27.5	5.0	27.3	5.5	24.0	7.6	24.1	4.5	16.4										
Sociology	13.8	20.4	13.4	15.0	14.9	15.8	13.7	17.5	15.2	17.1										
Pre-Professional Program	55.6		59.4		54.1		58.9		55.9											
Pre-Dentistry	10.2		11.2		8.9		9.4		12.0											
Pre-Education	3.3		1.6		0.7		0.1		0.1											
Pre-Law	16.2		17.4		18.9		15.4		13.6											
Pre-Medicine	19.9		22.5		19.2		21.0		19.0											
Other Pre-Professional	5.9		6.8		6.4		12.9		11.2											
Pre-Major	160.6		155.4		165.0		153.8		166.6											
College of Arch. and Urban Plan.	19.6	6.2	19.9	5.9	23.2	7.0	28.1	9.3	29.9	11.1										
Architecture	19.6		19.9	0.9	23.2	1.2	27.5	1.3	28.8	1.2										
Urban Planning		6.2		5.0		5.9	0.6	8.0	1.1	9.9										
College of Business Administration	134.3	60.3	114.8	75.1	95.4	70.8	92.3	70.6	94.5	65.4										
Accounting	15.1		14.4		14.0		15.5		17.8											
Finance	5.8		4.3		5.1		3.9		3.8											
General Business	16.0		11.6		10.7		7.9		8.4											
International Business	2.0		1.6		1.4		1.3		1.2											
Law and Business	3.5		1.9		1.4		1.8		1.9											
Marketing	7.2		5.8		6.4		4.2		5.4											
Personnel and Indust. Relations	2.7		2.0		2.0		1.9		2.1											
Pre-Major	71.1		65.5		47.2		51.3		49.8											
Production	3.4		2.4		2.2		1.0		1.1											
Transportation	2.1		1.9		2.3		0.6		0.8											
All Others	5.4		3.6		2.8		3.0		2.4											
College of Education	114.6	76.4	119.1	66.6	112.7	65.0	127.7	53.6	139.5	45.2										
College of Engineering	155.8	190.2	151.3	176.6	143.5	167.1	136.2	165.6	119.1	154.7										
Aeronautics and Astronautics	9.2	30.3	8.8	29.6	10.9	30.7	11.2	31.0	10.0	28.6										
Chemical	7.1	30.0	7.1	26.4	6.5	24.0	6.4	14.1	5.9	13.2										
Civil	12.3	22.6	12.4	22.0	12.8	25.2	14.8	30.0	15.0	25.5										
Electrical	38.2	51.0	40.6	40.8	38.9	33.7	36.5	36.3	29.2	34.4										
General	58.5		50.3		39.5		37.1		30.9											
Mechanical	24.1	45.5	25.6	49.0	27.5	43.6	24.3	36.9	22.9	36.3										

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	7.8	7.7	9.4	8.9	9.1	13.6	8.6	7.2	9.8	7.3	11.5	10.5	13.8	5.6	12.8	8.7	10.7	7.8	8.4	3.6
Nuclear																				
All Others	0.6		0.5		0.2		0.6		0.1		3.6	1.5	1.8	1.4						
College of Fisheries	11.9	9.6	6.1	10.7	5.8	13.6	6.9	12.6	6.7	8.8	6.0	12.0	10.7	5.6	14.4	8.7	18.1	10.0	18.7	12.0
College of Forestry	17.7	23.0	20.0	12.5	18.7	13.6	17.9	10.8	31.5	7.3	46.3	12.0	47.2	11.2	44.9	15.0	34.1	18.8	28.3	13.2
School of Librarianship		36.5		28.5		48.7		43.3		43.9		51.1		33.7		54.9		43.2		45.5
School of Public Affairs																				
Basic Health Sciences		23.0		32.0		33.1		30.7		29.3		22.5		18.3		20.0		24.4		21.6
Anatomy		1.9		1.8		5.8		5.4		5.9		3.0		1.4		17.5		4.4		2.4
Biochemistry																				
Microbiology		21.1		30.2		27.3		25.3		23.4		19.5		16.9		2.5		20.0		19.2
Pathology																				
Pharmacology																				
Physiology and Biophysics																				
Public Health and Prev. Med.																				
Clinical Medical Sciences																				
Medical Technology																				
Occupational Therapy																				
Physical Therapy																				
Radiological Science																				
Surgery																				
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				
School of Dentistry*																				
School of Nursing	17.7	3.8	26.4	12.5	36.7	19.5	33.6	7.2	40.0	4.4	40.0	22.5	36.6	23.9	42.8	28.7	45.2	22.2	48.5	22.8
College of Pharmacy	18.6	28.8	19.8	21.4	20.1	21.4	23.1	19.9	21.9	23.4	18.7	19.5	19.9	25.3	20.1	26.2	21.5	26.6	20.4	26.3
School of Social Work														49.2		71.2		56.5		73.1
All Others	16.7	3.8	11.6	8.9	6.7	9.7	1.6		7.6	1.5	12.1	7.5	14.6	26.7	10.7	1.2	16.2	12.2	21.2	20.4
Professional	40.9		44.9		50.0		46.0		33.0		22.5		21.6		24.4		21.3		19.0	
School of Law	40.9		44.9		50.0		46.0		33.0		22.5		21.6		24.4		21.3		19.0	
School of Dentistry																				
School of Medicine																				

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	8.7	7.0	7.8	3.0	4.9	4.8	3.4		1.5		5.1	9.4	5.8	6.3	6.9	2.9	5.7	9.3	4.4	6.2
Nuclear																				
All Others													12.3		0.9	9.4	0.1	3.1	1.5	5.3
College of Fisheries	11.0	14.0	8.9	10.4	7.1	7.1	2.2	3.0	1.6	10.0	3.1	17.2	7.6	13.5	8.3	8.0	10.2	20.4	11.7	14.4
College of Forestry	24.6	7.0	16.0	6.0	13.0	4.8	4.0	6.0	6.0	7.5	11.9	23.4	24.0	12.7	26.1	15.9	25.0	9.3	24.7	12.0
School of Librarianship		36.1		46.2		30.9		35.8		52.6		32.8		11.1		21.0		20.4		18.2
School of Public Affairs																				
Basic Health Sciences		16.3		23.8		23.8		23.9		32.6		23.4		16.7		15.2	0.1	19.2	0.4	19.2
Anatomy		3.5		7.5		2.4				7.5		7.8								
Biochemistry																				
Microbiology		12.8		16.4		21.4		23.9		25.1		15.6		16.7		15.2		19.2		17.3
Pathology																				
Pharmacology																				
Physiology and Biophysics																				
Public Health and Prev. Med.																	0.1		0.4	1.9
Clinical Medical Sciences																			0.6	
Medical Technology																			0.6	
Occupational Therapy																				
Physical Therapy																				
Radiological Science																				
Surgery																				
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				0.5
School of Dentistry*																				5.3
School of Nursing	44.9	30.3	50.0	29.8	59.9	42.8	120.1	38.8	106.6	60.2	74.0	29.6	36.5	33.3	33.8	29.7	29.6	26.6	36.9	11.5
College of Pharmacy	20.8	17.5	22.9	23.8	19.7	26.1	20.3	11.9	14.8	15.0	15.5	17.2	19.1	12.7	22.1	14.5	22.7	13.0	20.1	12.5
School of Social Work		60.5		80.5		109.3		128.4		125.3		85.8		53.1		42.8		19.2		37.9
All Others	19.7	96.6	21.4	3.0	26.7		16.3	3.0	10.9		22.3	7.8	2.7	6.3	0.7	5.1	0.4	2.5	0.3	4.3
Professional	14.8		19.5		9.4		9.7		10.9		14.1		34.1		39.2		42.4		50.9	
School of Law	14.8		19.5		9.4		9.7		10.9		14.1		27.7		27.3		27.7		25.3	
School of Dentistry													3.2		5.9		6.2		13.2	
School of Medicine													3.2		6.0		8.5		12.3	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	4.9	7.7	4.4	8.3	4.0	10.5	5.2	8.4	7.0	9.2	6.8	7.0	8.3	7.9	9.2	10.5	9.2	13.9	7.5	12.2
Nuclear																				
All Others	0.6	3.2	0.2	2.4	0.3		1.0		11.3		0.4		1.2		3.9	1.4	6.9		3.6	
College of Fisheries	11.3	14.5	9.1	21.4	8.8	17.6	6.9	13.4	6.3	14.6	7.6	17.2	8.2	16.2	6.4	15.0	6.3	14.3	6.1	12.5
College of Forestry	21.6	10.4	19.7	8.8	19.5	9.9	19.9	6.7	20.9	10.3	22.2	9.7	22.0	7.4	22.5	8.2	20.1	8.7	18.7	11.2
School of Librarianship		24.9		28.8		27.0		31.2		30.9		29.6		28.0		25.5		35.7		28.1
School of Public Affairs																0.5				
Basic Health Sciences	0.6	22.6	0.9	22.4	1.2	20.9	1.4	15.0	1.1	36.3	1.5	31.7	1.3	28.5	1.3	29.2	0.7	30.2	0.7	26.4
Anatomy										0.5		1.1		0.5		1.4		0.4		1.0
Biochemistry										14.6		11.8		10.3		9.1		12.3		10.2
Microbiology		19.5		20.5		18.7		14.5		12.5		11.3		9.8		11.8		7.5		7.1
Pathology																				
Pharmacology										5.4		3.8		3.0		2.3		3.2		1.4
Physiology and Biophysics										3.3		3.8		4.4		4.6		6.7		6.8
Public Health and Prev. Med.	0.6	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.1		1.5		1.3	0.5	1.3		0.7		0.7	
Clinical Medical Sciences	2.2		4.3	0.5	6.1		7.2	0.6	7.2	1.1	7.3	1.6	6.3		6.1		7.7		8.4	
Medical Technology	2.2		4.3		6.1		7.2		7.2		7.3		6.3		6.1		7.2		6.9	
Occupational Therapy																			0.1	
Physical Therapy																	0.5		1.4	
Radiological Science																				
Surgery				0.5				0.6		1.1		1.6								
Selected Health and Med. Sciences		1.8		1.0		0.6		1.1						0.5		5.0				
School of Dentistry*		9.1	1.7	8.8	2.1	9.9	1.5	11.7	2.1	12.5	2.5	12.4	2.2	11.8	2.3	11.8	2.3	10.3	2.1	11.9
School of Nursing	47.9	14.9	54.4	17.1	54.3	29.2	53.9	29.5	52.2	28.7	47.8	32.3	46.1	35.9	42.2	33.3	40.0	30.6	44.7	32.9
College of Pharmacy	19.9	15.4	19.5	19.5	21.0	12.1	21.5	14.5	21.0	8.1	20.5	7.5	20.5	7.9	20.8	9.1	17.7	6.0	16.7	6.4
School of Social Work		36.2		40.0		34.7		45.1		48.8		45.7		42.8		41.0		38.9		41.0
All Others	0.5	5.0	0.4	1.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	5.0	0.2	8.1	0.4	13.4	0.2	4.9		8.2		7.5		10.2
Professional	58.0		65.2		67.2		67.3		65.0		63.3		59.5		56.1		51.2		46.6	
School of Law	25.5		25.7		23.2		23.6		22.2		22.7		21.1		20.2		17.1		14.6	
School of Dentistry	16.7		19.9		22.3		21.9		22.1		20.2		18.9		17.1		16.0		14.6	
School of Medicine	15.8		19.6		21.6		21.8		20.8		20.3		19.4		18.7		18.1		17.4	

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.

Table A:II

Rates of Undergraduate and Graduate Majors by Field and College

Per 1,000 Total Undergraduate and Total Graduate Students, University of Washington: 1930 to 1964 (Continued)

Field or College	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad	Under Grad	Grad
College of Engineering (Continued)																				
Mineral	6.2	10.8	6.5	8.8	6.2	10.0	5.8	8.8	5.1	9.6										
Nuclear								8.5		7.0										
All Others	0.1																			
College of Fisheries	5.2	16.1	5.3	15.6	5.4	19.3	5.9	22.0	6.8	19.5										
College of Forestry	17.5	10.8	14.7	11.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	12.7	10.6	12.3										
School of Librarianship		30.3		27.9		30.7		33.7		44.0										
School of Public Affairs				0.6		2.3		5.8		7.9										
Basic Health Sciences	0.7	27.2	0.3	29.6	0.3	33.1	1.0	30.0	1.0	35.6										
Anatomy		1.9		2.6		2.9		2.4		3.4										
Biochemistry		10.5		12.9		12.0		9.6		9.6										
Microbiology		5.3		6.5		7.0		7.7		7.2										
Pathology				0.3		1.8		1.6		2.2										
Pharmacology		2.8		1.8		2.3		2.1		2.6										
Physiology and Biophysics		6.8		5.6		7.0		6.6		9.1										
Public Health and **Prev. Med.**	0.7		0.3		0.3		1.0		1.0	1.4										
Clinical Medical Sciences	8.7	0.6	7.7	4.4	6.3	2.6	4.2	2.7	4.1	2.9										
Medical Technology	7.5		5.6		3.8		1.0		0.7											
Occupational Therapy	0.2		0.8		1.1		1.2		1.2											
Physical Therapy	1.1		1.4		1.4		2.0		2.2											
Radiological Science				3.2		2.0		1.9		2.2										
Surgery		0.6		1.2		0.6		0.8		0.7										
Selected Health and Med. Sciences																				
School of Dentistry*	1.6	11.8	1.6	12.6	2.3	13.2	2.5	12.5	2.2	11.1										
School of Nursing	41.4	28.4	39.4	30.8	40.2	31.6	40.8	36.6	45.9	33.2										
College of Pharmacy	15.3	7.1	15.8	6.2	15.7	7.9	15.6	5.8	14.5	3.6										
School of Social Work		36.8		40.5		44.8		40.6		45.0										
All Others		7.7		2.6	0.1	0.6		0.3	0.5	2.2										
Professional	44.9		44.1		47.0		42.2		40.4											
School of Law	15.3		15.1		18.1		16.2		16.0											
School of Dentistry	13.4		12.9		13.0		11.8		11.2											
School of Medicine	16.2		16.1		16.0		14.1		13.2											

* Undergraduates in this category represent majors in Dental Hygiene. Graduates in this category represent students doing advanced work in Dentistry.